

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
EIGHTH REVISION
OF THE
LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT
OF THE
DEHRA DUN DISTRICT.

By F. BAKER, Esq., C.S.,
LATE SUPDT. OF THE DUN AND IN CHARGE OF THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.



ALLAHABAD:
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1886.

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No. $\frac{79}{1-51}$ OF 1888.

FROM

C. J. CONNELL, Esq.,

OFFG. SECY., BOARD OF REVENUE, N.-W. PROVINCES,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 9th February, 1888.

SIR,

Present:
A. DANIELL, Esq.

I AM directed by the Board to submit for the orders of Government the final report on the recent settlement operations in the Dehra Dún district.

2. The report was printed in 1886. The Commissioner's first report is dated 21st March, 1887. The submission of the report to Government has been delayed by the necessity of making further enquiries from the Commissioner of Meerut and from the Settlement Officer, Mr. H. G. Ross, now Commissioner, of the Kumaun Division. The Meerut Commissioner's further report is dated 11th July, and Mr. Ross's explanatory report is dated 21st July, 1887.

3. The settlement report was drawn up by Mr. Baker, lately Superintendent of Dehra Dún, who completed such portions of the settlement work as remained unfinished by Mr. Ross when the latter was appointed to his present post.

4. The Dehra Dún district is of small extent, and the increase of revenue at a percentage of 64·8 on the former demand amounts to only Rs. 20,249. The new demand for the district is Rs. 51,488, *viz.*, Rs. 46,052 on cultivation and Rs. 5,436 on forests, as compared with a former demand of Rs. 31,239. The rise in revenue is thus comparatively unimportant from a financial point of view, nor does it bear any proportion to the lengthy but interesting report which the joint labours of Mr. Ross and Mr. Baker have produced.

5. The Senior Member submits for the information of Government the final correspondence which has taken place on the Dehra Dún settlement operations. In this and in the report itself all questions of importance are discussed in such detail as to leave little room for further treatment.

6. The survey operations, which lasted from the cold weather of 1883 until February, 1885, consisted of a cadastral survey on the principle followed in Benares and Gorakhpur, the entries in the khasras and jamabandis being filled in by the Survey Department and subsequently checked by the Settlement Department. Each cultivator received a jamabandi slip, which was attested by the Deputy Collector in the presence of the cultivator, landholder, and patwári. The rough khasras, jamabandis, and khewats underwent a double testing, firstly in the settlement office and secondly by the Deputy Collector in the field. In all 443 maps were prepared, and 453 jamabandis, khasras, khewats, and wajib-ul-arzes. The maps are reported to be most perfect and complete.

7. Concurrently with the survey operations was carried out an inspection of the whole district by the Settlement Officer in order to classify each field according to its soil and capabilities of production as described in Chapter IV. Mr. Ross submitted a rent-rate report for the Western Dún on 13th September, 1884, and his proposed rates and methods were approved in G. O. No. $\frac{322}{1-60}$, dated 19th February, 1885. He intended to submit a similar report for the Eastern Dún; but later in that year he reported to the Board that after carefully going over the villages in the Eastern Dún and looking over the rates already prepared, he found it impossible to frame any rent-rates

which would be applicable to the pargana as a whole. The villages varied so much that even those which actually touched one another were quite different. Under these circumstances, he solicited sanction to assess each village on its own merits, adding that, "after the assessments have been made, the rates could be run out so as to show the rate per acre, &c, but it is quite impossible beforehand to suggest anything in the shape of a rent-rate." The then Senior Member (Mr. B. Colvin) sanctioned this proposal on the condition that, after the assessments had been made, the Settlement Officer should deduce rent-rates and prepare a note carefully explaining in each case why particular rent-rates are much above or much below the average of the pargana. Mr. Ross's explanation of his omission to observe these instructions will be found in paras. 17 and 18 of his subsidiary report of the 21st July, 1887. The Board's orders for the Eastern Dún were rendered necessary by its peculiar conditions; the greater part of this pargana may be described as a tract of forests and swamps, where malaria attacks the inhabitants and wild animals ravage the crops.

8. For purposes of assessment the district was divided into the following tracts:—

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------|
| (1) Dehra plateau. | \| | (3) Submontane tract. |
| (2) River tract. | \| | (4) Hill tract. |

The cultivated area was found to have increased 47·3 per cent. since the last settlement concurrently with an increase of 47·06 per cent. in the total population of the district. The total cultivated area at the time of the survey was 71,176 acres, of which 14,763 acres, or 20·8 per cent., were proprietors' *sir* land; 18,167 acres, or 25·4 per cent., were held by occupancy tenants; and 37,600 acres, or 53 per cent., by tenants-at-will. The high proportion of *sir* land is said to be due to want of tenants, which obliges proprietors to cultivate their own lands. Payment of rents in kind is very frequent, this system extending over 38,619 acres as compared with 32,197 acres in which cash rents are paid. Mr. Ross mentions in his rent-rate report that all rents for ordinary land are paid in kind, *i.e.*, for all land except goind land, sugarcane fields, and maurusi holdings. The landlord's share of the produce when rents are paid in kind varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ th to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd; but there were no reliable data to show, even approximately, the amount of grain which the landlord received, or its value when converted into cash. Into these matters an elaborate enquiry was made, the methods of which are described in Chapter IV.

9. The Commissioner justly criticises the confusion of rates and calculations which characterise the report, and for an explanation of many of the figures I am to refer to Mr. Ross's letter of 21st July. It will be noticed that whereas, according to the proposals made in his rent-rate report of 13th September, 1884, for each village the report should have shown—

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| (1) Recorded rental, | \| | (3) Rental by crop rates, |
| (2) Corrected rental, | \| | (4) Rental by soil rates, |

Mr. Ross has given in appendix A complete figures only for the Dehra plateau, and he explains that Nos. (3) and (4) above are entered as "estimated assets" and "rental by sanctioned rates" respectively. The rentals by *soil* rates are said to represent (para. 5 of letter of 21st July) the *estimates* made village by village by the Settlement Officer after personal inspection of the soils; therefore it is by no means clear why Mr. Ross has used the words "estimated assets" for the *crop* rates. Mr. Lane, Commissioner of the Moerut Division, found the results of the assessment so much at variance with the rates for which the Settlement Officer obtained sanction, and which he should presumably have followed, that he arrived at the conclusion that "Mr. Ross in fact threw away all considerations as to rates and made his assessments on what he considered each village was individually able to pay . . . The figures on which calculations should be based give one set of results and the decision finally comes to something quite different." The Commissioner considers also that the assessment is lower than it should have been by at least 20 per cent. The Board cannot but admit that there is much force in these criticisms. The

figures for the Dehra plateau are sufficiently clear on this point; these give at 50 per cent. the following revenues:—

						Rs.
On recorded rental	...	...	...	...	...	19,067
On corrected rental	...	...	...	...	...	17,886
On rental by soil rates	...	...	...	...	...	17,730
On rental by crop rates (or estimated assets)	...	...	...	...	...	20,658
				Average	...	18,835

whereas the revenue actually assessed was Rs. 16,833 only. In explaining this divergence Mr. Ross writes: "I could not bring myself to assess on conjectural rentals, such as corrected rentals, soil rates, or crop rates, if they showed rental higher than the recorded rental, unless I had clear grounds to prove that the recorded rental was too low. In assessing each village I did it on its own merits and did not adhere rigidly to any particular rental. The recorded rental however was generally taken as the basis for calculation."

10. This explanation practically amounts to a surrender of the whole position. Not only did Mr. Ross in many cases set aside the rates for which he had obtained the sanction of Government, and so render more or less useless the elaborate enquiries which were set on foot as a preliminary to the completion of the rent-rate report, but the assessment finally given out is considerably lower than the jama which, in the rent-rate report, it was expected would be realised.

The rent-rate report, which it should be remembered was drawn up after a careful examination of the district and its capabilities, gives the following jama abstract for the revenue-paying villages of the Western Dún (not including the hill tract):—

				Old jama.	Estimated new jama.	Difference.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra plateau ...	...	...	...	9,027	17,860	+ 8,333
River ...	...	...	...	4,414	10,260	+ 5,846
Submontane ...	...	...	...	5,514	12,110	+ 6,596
			Total	18,955	39,730	+ 20,775

whereas appendix A of the final report gives the following:—

				Old jama.	New jama.	Difference.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra plateau ...	...	...	...	10,338	16,833	+ 6,495
River ...	...	...	...	5,623	10,189	+ 4,566
Submontane ...	...	...	...	7,019	10,926	+ 3,907
			Total	22,980	37,948	+ 14,968

Thus the revenue actually given out is less by (Rs. 39,730—Rs. 37,948=) Rs. 1,782 than that originally estimated; and as Mr. Ross considered his proposed rates (*vide* pages 127, 128, Government Proceedings, February, 1885) to be "fair for the people," as well as fair for Government, it would appear that to this extent at least the new jamas of the Western Dún may fall below the normal standard of assessment.

11. The table on page 91 shows a still greater divergence, amounting to Rs. 4,938, between the revenue at sanctioned rates (*i.e.*, presumably the rates proposed in the rent-rate report and sanctioned by Government) and the revenue actually given out. In connection with these figures it may be pointed out that the figures showing "total of Western Dún" on page 91 are somewhat misleading, since the Rs. 42,886

"revenue at sanctioned rates" is *exclusive* of the hill tract revenue, while the sum of "Rs. 40,014, revenue given out," which follows immediately below, *includes* Rs. 2,066 on this account.

12. The sufficiency of Mr. Ross's assessment is dealt with by the Commissioner from other points of view : (1) by applying the average rates of rent in kind and rent in cash : this process gives a jama (at half rentals) of Rs. 66,200, as compared with Rs. 46,052 actually assessed, exclusive of forests ; and (2) by examining the recorded rental of the past ten years in comparison with the assumed rental, the corrected rental, and the estimated assets ; these calculations give revenues for the whole district of Rs. 57,735 and Rs. 74,264 respectively. In his final letter of 11th July, 1887 Mr. Lane considers this question in greater detail with reference to certain selected villages of the Eastern Dún, and it must be admitted that he makes out a somewhat strong case in support of the opinions which he advances. On the 30 selected villages the jama of Rs. 2,228 is less than 30 per cent. of the average rental of the past ten years, slightly exceeds 36 per cent. of the recorded rental (*i.e.*, the average rental as obtained from patwáris' papers for the ten years preceding the settlement, and not the rental for 1883-84 as assumed by Commissioner), is about 36 per cent. of the estimated rental (*i.e.*, the estimated assets or rental by crop rates), and is 31 per cent. of the rental by soil rates. Under none of the rates set forth does the revenue given out approach an assessment of even 45 per cent., which is the lowest proportion admissible under the settlement rules of the North-Western Provinces without the Board's special sanction.

13. Considerable allowance has to be made for the assessments of the Eastern Dún, which in fact depend entirely on the judgment of the Settlement Officer in determining the merits of each case. This is more or less unavoidable in the instance of the peculiar circumstances of the Eastern Dún. It has however to be noticed that many maháls of the Dehra plateau and of the Western Dún in general have been assessed on terms which show similar leniency. For example reference may be made to the first four maháls of the Dehra plateau and river tract respectively, as to the assessments of which Mr. Ross was asked in this office letter of 24th June, 1887 to furnish some further explanations. Mr. Ross's remarks on these are forwarded for the information of Government. It does not appear that any definite principle was followed in making the assessments, and the rule laid down for guidance in all settlement operations that the revenue assessed on any mahál shall not, except in special cases and with the sanction of the Board, be less than 45 per cent. of the estimated assets, would seem to have been overlooked. Mr. Ross's assessments follow the "recorded rentals" more closely than any other figures, but these recorded rentals are precisely the figures of which the information given in the report is the least definite. The Commissioner, following the usual definition, supposes them to be the rentals recorded in the patwáris' papers for 1883-84, *i. e.*, the year preceding the settlement operations, and occasional passages in the report and subsequent correspondence support this view : *e. g.*, the remarks on the village of Badripur Mednipur in para. 13 of Mr. Ross's final letter ; but from enquiries recently made from the Superintendent of Dehra Dún it has been ascertained that the "recorded rentals" represent the average rates of rent recorded in the village records for the 10 years preceding the settlement, the value of the zamíndar's share in case of rents in kind being "struck out by the prevailing price current in the market, after allowing for the cost of carriage from the threshing-floor and other similar expenses."

It is to be observed that Mr. Ross by no means puts implicit faith in the patwáris' records. Some commendation is of course given to them, but the general impression left by Mr. Ross's remarks as regard the village records is that they are not altogether trustworthy. In his final letter he writes (para. 19) that "the data upon which to assess the revenue were more or less conjectural, as always must be until the patwáris' papers reach the necessary pitch of excellence." Still stronger is the statement in the rent-rate report (para. 3) that "in the Dún . . . there

were no data of any kind which could be relied on to show *even approximately* the amount of grain which the landlord receives as his share, or its value when converted into cash;" and in the same para. Mr. Ross proceeded to say that "the only course open was, after making the widest possible enquiries and exhausting every source of information, to make the best estimate that circumstances would admit of." Stated briefly this can only be taken to mean that Mr. Ross found the patwári and his record wanting and resolved to work out the problem in the light of his own local knowledge and experience. Acting on this determination the elaborate enquiries already referred to were made, and the report treats in ample detail of rentals at soil rates and rentals at crop rates, *i.e.*, of sanctioned rates and estimated assets. Mr. Ross considered himself capable of appraising the standing crops very correctly (rent-rate report, para. 6), and adding to his own experience the knowledge which he was able to acquire from many trustworthy sources of information, it might have been supposed that his estimates of the capabilities of the land would be at least as accurate as the figures obtained from the patwáris' records. Instead of this however, Mr. Ross seems to have very generally set aside his estimated rates in favour of the recorded rentals. Thus in his final letter he writes (para. 10) :—"as a rule I was guided by the recorded rentals more than by anything else"; and in para. 7, "the recorded rental was, except in one or two special cases, taken as the basis of calculation." Mr. Ross appears to have intended an assessment of not more than 45 per cent. of the rentals; but in few cases do his assessments reach this percentage of the recorded rentals, and they bear a still smaller proportion to the estimated assets.

14. An examination of the few maháls of the Dehra plateau and river tract above mentioned will show the difficulty of reducing to a definite system the assessments given out; nor is this difficulty lessened by the general explanation of the Dehra plateau assessment given in para. 8 of Mr. Ross's letter of 21st July. Here the rental at crop rates, *i.e.*, the estimated assets which had been calculated with so much labour were generally set aside in favour of soil rates and a new element introduced. Little fault can be found with the assessment of the first mahál, Ajabpur-kalán, though the revenue is only 38 per cent. of the estimated assets; but Ajabpur-khurd would seem to have been lightly assessed. As regards this mahál Mr. Ross writes :—"I think the circle rates apply very well and give an average rental per acre of Rs. 4-2-0." Now the cultivated area is 389 acres, *vide* Appendix A, and applying to this area the average rate of Rs. 4-2-0 a rental of Rs. 1,604 is obtained. A 50 per cent. jama on this would be Rs. 802 and a 45 per cent. jama Rs. 721, yet the revenue actually assessed is only Rs. 600. Mr. Ross has apparently assessed on the recorded rental, although he attempts to explain his assessment on the basis of soil rates. The explanation given of the assessment of the third mahál, Ambiwala, is similarly at variance with the result. Mr. Ross explains that "the fair jama will be Rs. 220, being at a rent-rate of Rs. 3-14-0 per acre, which is just the fair rent of the village." Actual calculation however shows no such results, for this average rate applied to the cultivated area of 142 acres gives a rental for the mahál of Rs. 550, on which the revenue at 50 per cent. would be Rs. 275 and at 45 per cent. Rs. 248. So that the "fair jama of Rs. 220" is not at the rent-rate of Rs. 3-14-0; and as the latter is "just the fair rent of the village," the jama imposed is not proved in the manner expected. These instances indicate the incomplete nature of the explanations furnished by the Settlement Officer and justify Mr. Lane's criticism. Further examples are to be found in the villages of Ambari, Aduwala, and Betwala, the first, second, and fourth maháls of the river tract (para. 15, Mr. Ross's letter of 21st July). In Ambari the revenue is said to have been retained at its former rate, Rs. 250; but the new demand includes Rs. 10 on account of forests, and the agricultural demand has been reduced by this amount. As forests were not assessed in the last settlement, it is hardly correct to say that the "same assessment has been carried on." In Aduwala a revenue of Rs. 180 was imposed on a recorded rental of Rs. 767, estimated assets of Rs. 714, and rental by soil rates of Rs. 496. The recorded rental and estimated assets are said to be too high, but the soil rates there would give a revenue at 50 per cent. of

Rs. 248, and at 45 per cent. of Rs. 223. Betwala furnishes a still plainer example of the manner in which the assessments were made. Mr. Ross writes: "I knew the land well and felt sure it yielded at least what my crop rates showed (Rs. 826; but there were considerable expenses attached to making water-cuts and there were many native Christian occupancy tenants, so I considered Rs. 150 quite high enough." A jama of Rs. 150 on assets of Rs. 826 cannot be considered otherwise than very lenient, and a higher revenue might seemingly have been imposed (progressing if necessary) without transgressing the rule of moderation laid down by Government.

15. The above instances are taken from the first four maháls of the Dehra plateau and river tract respectively, and many others can easily be found. Thus in the village of Kaonlagir (No. 21, appendix A, page 2), favourably situated about two miles from the town of Dehra, and with more than 60 per cent. of its area irrigated by canals, the recorded rental is Rs. 968 and the estimated assets Rs. 1,049 (the figures agreeing sufficiently to corroborate each other), but the assessment is only Rs. 370. In Chakhuwala, a village adjoining the town of Dehra (No. 8, appendix A, page 2), the recorded rental is Rs. 1,688 and the estimated assets Rs. 1,295, yet the revenue imposed is only Rs. 500.

16. Turning from particular instances to general figures the same results are observable. In appendix A, pages 30-33, are given combined figures for the khalsa or revenue-paying villages of the Western Dún. The recorded rentals are Rs. 92,691 and the estimated assets Rs. 93,126, showing a difference of only Rs. 435. The revenue assessed however amounts to only Rs. 40,014, a sum slightly less than 43 per cent. of the estimated assets and slightly more than 43 per cent. of the recorded rentals. Mr. Ross was well within the mark in expressing a hope (para. 19 of letter of 21st July) that his assessment was not more than 45 per cent. of the rentals.

17. With regard to the Commissioner's criticism on the assessments of the Eastern Dún villages and the list of under-assessed maháls attached to his No. 6972, dated 11th July 1887, I am to say that the Senior Member has called for and examined the assessment statements. There is no doubt that if the assessments were to be judged solely with reference to the statistical returns, they would have to be pronounced extremely low. But an inspection of Mr. Ross's explanatory remarks on the village statements shows that in a large number of cases special allowances were deemed necessary in consideration of such circumstances as the unhealthiness of the climate, the consequent difficulty of retaining tenants, the precariousness of the means of irrigation, the ravages of wild animals, the expenditure of capital, or the lowness of the existing revenue demand. Mr. Ross possesses a very intimate knowledge of the tract, and the Senior Member would be reluctant to interfere with his decisions, especially when the increase which he has imposed is in itself very considerable.

18. For the whole district the figures are as follows:—

			Percentage.	
			On (a).	On (b).
(a) Recorded rentals. Rs. 1,15,929.	(b) Estimated assets. Rs. 1,15,471.	Revenue including forests, Rs. 51,488	44.4	44.6
		Revenue excluding forests, Rs. 46,052	39.7	39.8

19. Further investigations into Mr. Ross's rates and assessment would seem to be of little use. It is clear that he has not assessed the district according to any principle which he has been able to prove by figures of rentals or rates, but has dealt with the villages according to his own judgment of their relative capacities and circumstances. Any attempt to apply to the assessments any system of rates, or to make the assessments fit in with any class of rates, leads to hopeless confusion, as Mr. Ross would probably be the first to admit. The district of Dehra Dún is peculiarly

situated, and the Board are obliged to admit that the more ordinary rules of procedure have to be relaxed. Mr. Ross is an officer who possesses unique knowledge of the district, and it is probable that his assessments will be found to work as well or better than those carried out on more scientific principles in other districts of the Provinces. It may be a matter for regret that so much labour should have been spent in framing rates and estimates to which so little attention was paid in fixing the actual assessments. Had the position been clearly stated at an earlier stage of the operations, some labour and correspondence might have been avoided, and the results of the settlement operations would have been made known at an earlier date.

20. It may be added that Mr. Ross appears to have overlooked the direction as to the assessment of sir contained in para. 6 of G. O. No. 322, dated 19th February, 1885. This omission however, in view of the extreme moderation of the revised demand, becomes immaterial. It remains to consider whether the proposed assessment is sufficient on grounds of general expedience and without reference to the rates and rules prescribed for districts of the ordinary type. On this matter there can be little doubt. The revenue given out by Mr. Ross shows an increase for the whole district of 64·8 per cent. on the former assessment, the percentage of increase varying from 82·1 per cent. for the river tract and 65·8 per cent. for the Dehra plateau to 27·3 per cent. for the hill tract. The former settlement was fair and light, as had been proved by the ease with which the revenue had been collected, by the continuing prosperity of the people, and by the high price obtained for land. To impose suddenly a full assessment would undoubtedly have been most injurious, and as Mr. Ross wrote in the rent-rate report might have seriously endangered the future prosperity of the district. In framing moderate assessments he held in view the instructions conveyed in para. 12 of G. O. of 19th February, 1885, that "beyond a certain point it is not expedient to insist upon all that the State might by strict rule claim," and considered in the light of this order little fault can be found with the jamas imposed.

21. No progressive assessments were made. Mr. Ross explains this apparent disregard of the orders of Government in para. 32 of his final letter, but his remarks are not convincing. It is difficult to believe that if the true nature of a progressive assessment, i.e., an assessment of which part payment only would be demanded during the first few years, had been explained to the landholders, they would have refused the terms so offered. Many of the landholders of Dehra Dún are Europeans, and they and many other zamindars are men of business. Even if the native landowners objected to progressive assessments, it was hardly to be expected that Europeans would do so also, seeing that a direct money gain to themselves was to be obtained. The plan on which progressive jamas have been introduced in Jalaun and are in course of introduction in Gorakhpur and Basti is, under the Board's direction, framed so as to reduce to a minimum objections on the part of zamindars, viz., agreement or *darkhwast* is taken for the full or final jama, and the difference between the final and initial (or first year's) jamas is treated as a temporary remission or reduction.

22. The condition of the tenantry of the Dún is reported to be generally very favourable. Landholders and their tenants live together on good terms; the abundance of waste land requiring cultivation places the latter at a considerable advantage. Mr. Ross writes:—"The zamindars have prospered owing to the ample margin of jungle and forest which has turned out most profitable. The cultivators have been masters of the situation so far; have never suffered from serious failure of crops; and at all times there has been an abundant demand for labour, irrespective of their own fields, on the tea plantations at Mussoorie and in the Forest Department."

23. The general condition of agriculture is said to be backward, except in the Dehra plateau. The cultivator of the Dún is deficient in energy and skill. The soil is badly suited for wheat, the crops which flourish best being those of the kharif or autumn harvest, and such as have long tap-roots. The most valuable crop is rice, which is grown to great perfection and with much skill. Sugarcane is cultivated

chiefly in the Dehra plateau. The tea industry does not flourish and suffers considerably from the increased dryness of the Western Dún—the result, it is supposed, of extensive clearance of forests and drainage of swamps. Hot winds which formerly were unknown in the district now at times prevail. For assessment purposes tea plantations have been classed with wheat soil. The number of cattle in the district is very large, exceeding 40,000 head, while not more than 16,000 are said to be required for the plough.

24. Since the last settlement the number of proprietary cultivators has increased from 1,008 to 1,364, the number of occupancy tenants from 3,811 to 6,546, and of tenants-at-will from 5,794 to 9,366. The considerable proportion of cultivating proprietors (*i.e.*, the cultivators of *sir* or *khudkasht* land) is said to be due to the difficulty of procuring tenants in a district where the area of culturable waste land is largely in excess of the requirements of the population. In the case of occupancy tenants an extensive commutation of kind rents into cash rents has taken place; the area of cash rents having increased in the Western Dún from 4,545 to 10,810 acres, and in Eastern Dún from 2,390 to 4,002 acres. Simultaneously the kind-paying area has narrowed in the Western Dún from 6,042 to 2,536 acres, and in the Eastern Dún from 1,575 to 819 acres. Mr. Ross's statement in the rent-rate reports that "all rents in the Dún are paid in kind, the few cases in which cash is paid being of no real help," would seem to be at some variance with the actual facts. The rise of cash rents since the last settlement has been very unequally distributed. In the Western Dún the average rent of occupancy tenants has been more than doubled (Re. 1-5-4 to Rs. 2-12-11), while tenants-at-will pay only one-fifth more than before (Rs. 4-15-9 as against Rs. 4-2-1). In the Eastern Dún this position is almost exactly reversed: occupancy tenants pay practically the same as before (the difference being only 5 pies), while the average rate of tenants-at-will has risen from Rs. 1-8-11 to Rs. 2-7-9. These differences are not explained in the report, although they might well have formed a subject of enquiry, especially with reference to para. 14 of G. O. of 19th February, 1885. The general causes to which the rise in rents is attributed in para. 41 of Chapter III hardly afford a sufficient explanation, and the Settlement Officer should have examined this question in greater detail. As matters however stand, the Board have no materials before them for any further consideration of the rise of rent-rates in the Dún.

25. Dehra Dún is the first district in which a land-revenue assessment has been made on forests. Mr. Ross treats the whole subject of forest assessments very fully, and his remarks require no further comment. The revenue assessed on forests amounts to Rs. 5,436.

26. The Commissioner questions Mr. Ross's views as to assessment of manured lands. In a larger district, or in a district where the assessment had to be made with strict reference to rent-rates, the subject would be of importance, but in the present case it does not seem to require further comment.

27. As to the rise of prices in the district, Mr. Ross's figures given in para. 23 of his letter dated 21st July would indicate that in the staple articles, wheat and rice, the rise in prices has been but small.

Mr. Ross did not anticipate any considerable enhancement of rent; nor indeed would his very lenient assessments justify any such attempts on the part of the landlords. Up to the time of Commissioner's review 346 enhancement suits were filed but Mr. Ross shows that of these only 176 had to be decided on their merits, and that the increase of rent ordered by the courts was only Rs. 679 on a total rental (presumably of the persons concerned) of Rs. 13,678.

28. Opportunity was taken during the settlement operations to revise the patwáris' circles. The account of this work is contained in Chapter IX. The number of patwáris was increased from 16 to 43, and their circles are now so arranged that it is hoped that the village maps and records will be maintained with a considerable degree of accuracy.

The statement of case-work in Chapter X. requires no comment.

The cost of settlement was comparatively heavy, the total outlay being Rs. 1,39,711-10-6, of which the amount debitable to the Settlement Department is Rs. 69,710-3-3 and to the Survey Department Rs. 70,001-7-3. Five years will elapse before this sum, even without interest, is repaid by the increased revenue and cesses.

29. In conclusion I am to say that the present assessments must either be accepted *en bloc* as the awards of an officer of special local knowledge and familiar acquaintance with the people and their villages, or they must be widely rejected and the whole work of assessment be done over again. As it is evident that the assessments have been made by Mr. Ross upon his personal knowledge of each village, the Senior Member hesitates from recommending any alterations in particular cases without a fresh inquiry. But there is no officer who possesses a tithe of Mr. Ross's local knowledge, nor is it probable that the cost of a fresh enquiry would be repaid by the results. Looking to the heavy rise already obtained, *viz.*, 64.8 per cent., and to the special reasons in favour of a moderate enhancement which Mr. Ross advances in para. 19 of his letter of the 21st July, 1887, the Senior Member (who has personal acquaintance with the district, and who himself effected the previous settlement) would be reluctant to recommend any revision of that officer's work. It may not have been carried out in accordance with the instructions of Government, nor is it readily reducible to any formal tests; but Mr. Daniell can well believe that, in the main, the assessments have been fairly regardful of the interests of the people and the State, and that, on the whole, they probably represent as large a percentage of the assets as it would have been desirable to take for the new demand. Under the circumstances, however, the Board would not recommend that they should be confirmed for a longer period than 20 years, for which term, in accordance with para. 13 of G. O. No. 322, dated 19th February, 1885, the engagements have been taken from the landowners.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. J. CONNELL,

Offg. Secretary.



सत्यमेव जयते

No. $\frac{8722}{1-106}$.

FROM

W. LANE, Esq., C.S.,

COMMISSIONER, MEERUT DIVISION,

TO

THE SECRETARY, BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Dated Meerut, the 21st March, 1887.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward the report of the settlement of the Dehra Dún district lately concluded for the orders of Government. The report has been printed for facility of reference.

The district comprises the Dún proper and the hill pargana of Jaunsar Bawar. The settlement of the latter has been also revised, and the result was a decrease of the revenue demand from Rs. 26,171 to Rs. 24,571. No further allusion will be made to that subject here. The present report relates only to the operations in the Dún proper.

The settlement was begun by Mr. H. Ross, Settlement Officer, in November, 1883, the district being entirely re-surveyed by the revenue survey establishment. As the revised records were received from that Department in batches, Mr. Ross took up the work of re-assessment. This was concluded, as far as Mr. Ross was concerned in April, 1885.

This officer submitted a rent-rate report for the Western Dún which was eventually agreed to. On sanction being accorded to the rates therein proposed, Mr. Ross gave out the revised assessments for the entire district and then left to take up the Commissionership of Kumaun. I note that the rates for the Eastern Dún were left very much to Mr. Ross's discretion. The new assessments have been given provisional effect to from July, 1886.

The total cost of the settlement was Rs. 1,39,711-10-6. On Mr. Ross's departure, the District officer, Mr. F. Baker, having been invested with the powers of a Settlement Officer, brought to an end the current work remaining for disposal and then prepared the final report which is now submitted.

2. The financial results of the revised assessment are given in Chapter V., and the grounds for the results arrived at are there discussed.

The revenue demand has been raised from Rs. 31,693, or as it finally stood at Rs. 31,637, to Rs. 51,488; but this includes a new item of assessment, *viz.*, forests, which will bring in a sum of Rs. 5,436.

The propriety of putting a revenue demand on forests was discussed on receipt of the rent-rate report. There seems no reason for objecting to such a source of income. Sál forests produce a tolerably known amount of profit to the owner at certain intervals, the value of the produce being in proportion to the length of the intervals.

This figure having been ascertained with sufficient approach to certainty, the demand has been spread over the period of settlement on the principle of a moderate rate of interest thereon. As far as the State is concerned, it need make no difference at settlement whether the proprietor clears his land and obtains rent annually in the

ordinary course of agriculture, or whether he preserves the forests and cuts down and sells the wood when the trees have become fit for the market.

3. To return to the financial results obtained. The increase of Rs. 19,795 is a rise of 62·4 per cent. on the former demand, or, excluding forests, of Rs. 14,359, equal to 45·3 per cent. Mr. Ross has shown that this, though large, is not disproportioned to existing assets and will not cause undue pressure on those who have to pay it. There can be no doubt on this point.

4. The last or 7th settlement was made in 1886 for 20 years. During this period the cultivated area has increased 47·7 per cent., the irrigated area by 67·93 per cent. The cultivation of high-paying crops has extended in like manner and the population has kept pace with the above increase. Prices are said to have risen but slightly. This subject will be further considered. The advance made in the revenue demand was thus amply supported by existing grounds.

5. In treating of the effects of the revised assessment, Mr. Ross lays much stress on the point that it has been founded on recorded rentals. He writes (para. 21):—“The increase of revenue will not necessitate any enhancement of rent,” &c. I can hardly support this anticipation, for since the report was written I find there have already been 346 applications for enhancement of rents lodged by landlords.

6. On this subject it may be remembered that, except in the highly-cultivated plateau in the centre of the Dún, round Dehra, the rents are very generally taken in kind. The proportion, in fact, is about 45 per cent. of cash-paying to 55 per cent. kind-paying. Where the custom of *batai* prevails, applications of enhancement might be possible, but would be very rare. For the limited area wherein cash rents are paid, the number of such applications already filed (including some 18 more decided during settlement operations) hardly supports Mr. Ross's remarks as above quoted.

7. It is manifest that in a district like the Dún, where rents in kind so largely prevail, the assessment of the land revenue would mainly depend on the fertility of the soil. The Settlement Officer's object would be to find out what the outturn usually averaged, to turn that into its money value and to fix a demand corresponding thereto. In the cash-paying tract Mr. Ross says he followed the ordinary procedure, testing the *patwáris'* entries by assumed soil rates and by applying crop rates.

8. It was found on giving out the proposed assessments that the zamindars were averse to any progressive enhancements. They wished to have the future demand fixed once for all and would listen to no arguments to the contrary. This course was accordingly followed, and it may be inferred that the increase decided on, although in some cases proportionately very high, was held to be within the competence of the landlord and would not tend even to temporary embarrassment. As a fact, appeals from the new assessments have been very few and have hitherto led to no interference on my part with the Settlement Officer's decisions. The idea presents itself that the zamindars were generally only too glad to get off with the revised assessments made known to them.

9. It seems to me of no use merely to repeat the history of the settlement operations as given in the printed report or to go into unnecessary detail. When these speak for themselves I will not refer to them. I will content myself with singling out those parts which do not appear quite clear or which otherwise call for comments, and then state my opinion as to the propriety of the revised settlement generally.

10. Mr. Ross gives his opinions here at some length against assessing land as manured as compared with unmanured land. He excepts the land round the village site, as this becomes manured without any outlay on the part of the proprietor.

Mr. Ross holds the manuring of land to be of the nature of an expenditure of capital, and so would allow the proprietor the full benefit of the increased productiveness

of the soil. It seems to me that this view of the question may easily be pushed too far, for, if carried to its full length, the recognised system on which our land revenue is based would be greatly disturbed. The State is held entitled to a definite share of the existing assets. It is true that a claim is no longer to be made on such share of these as may be directly attributable to the outlay of capital by the landlord. As wells form the chief object of such outlay, they have been specially singled out for exemption, and the direct benefit derived from them or from canals, &c., made by the landlord is to be reserved to him. This principle, however, if universally observed, would confine the share receivable by the State to such a portion of the outturn as would result from the most primitive system of agriculture, without any regard to existing facts. No improvement in the system followed would have any effect on the share due to the State, and Government would remain a mere spectator of the general advancement and prosperity of the country.

Evidently there must be some limit to this concession, and I am not sure that Mr. Ross does not go too far. The application of manure is almost as recognised a part of agriculture as the sowing of seed or watering by kutchas wells, and it seems to me that the State is entitled to a share of the profits derivable from careful husbandry, while at the same time allowing that this share should be framed to meet the special circumstances of each individual. I can conceive a case when an enterprising farmer purchased expensive chemicals or manures for his land and might fairly claim consideration from Government as his return; but the case put by Mr. Ross, when a man invests his capital in cattle and makes money from them and uses the manure for his land, hardly bears out the view adopted by him to exempt such land from all liability to the State for its increased productiveness.

11. Some remarks appear called for as to rentals.

The total area of cultivation is divided into land paying cash rents and land paying rent in kind, the proportions being about 45 per cent. of the former to 55 per cent. of the latter.

Cash rents, including occupancy and non-occupancy tenants, averaged Re. 1-13-7 at last settlement, and they now show an average rate of Rs. 3-2-2, which is equivalent to a rise in an all-round rent-rate of 69 per cent.

As to rents paid in kind something should be said, but materials are wanting for full comparison. What was the average rate at last settlement is not stated. At present it is calculated at Rs. 2-1-11 for occupancy tenants and Rs. 2-8-11 for non-occupancy tenants. I am unable to say how much higher these rates are than in 1866.

There are two considerations which would affect rates of these kinds; one is a change in the proportion of the produce taken and the other is the market value of the produce.

The report gives nothing definite as to the former, though in his rent-rate report Mr. Ross stated that the landlords had increased their share. As to the value of produce, the report states that the rise in prices has been small.

I am not convinced that this rise has been as small as supposed. The period of high prices began in 1881, and the average of that and the following year should have been taken for comparison. An average of 20 years is of no value now. Prices are not likely to fall again as long as exportation from India is carried on as at present. Para. 98 (page 27) would appear to be at variance with Mr. Ross's assertion in regard to prices, and the very marked rise in prices in the adjoining district of Saháranpur proves convincingly that the value of agricultural produce in the Dún must have considerably risen.

The chief agricultural staples in the Dún are rice and wheat; a slight rise in the price of these articles (rice particularly) is shown in the tables on page 74, the rise

being for rice about 11 per. cent. It must be remembered, however, that the Dún imports food. It would necessarily follow that the prices that rule south would govern those of the Dún with a slight rise to cover carriage. I cannot believe, then, that the universal rise elsewhere has not been shared by the Dún. Further, the rise in cash rates noted above could not have occurred without a corresponding rise in prices to support them, for there is little competition for land in these parts. There can be little doubt, then, that rents in kind *have* increased in value since the last settlement.

12. I have found considerable difficulty in reviewing this report owing to the somewhat unmethodical way in which it has been prepared and to the inaccuracies observable in comparing one part with another; also to the want of actual data for certain of the calculations made. The manner in which the figures for the entire Dún have been introduced in the report, and more especially in the statements, is confusing. For instance at page 91, foot, the revenue said to have been given out is stated as Rs. 82,476, and it is only from para. 17, page 94, that it can be ascertained that this figure, which includes revenue-free estate grants has been calculated only for the purpose of working out cesses payable, the real revenue given out being as elsewhere stated, Rs. 51,488.

The table given at page 76 again I find, from a comparison with the appendices, to be for the whole district and not for the revenue-paying area only.

13. The figures on which the present and past settlements may best be compared are those summarised in Chapter III. I add the following comments:—

At the last settlement—

The total area was 241,243 acres.

The cultivated area 47,915 „

It is now—

Total area 254,143 acres.

The cultivated area 70,751 acres.

Dividing the total areas into the cultivated areas in each case, we find the ratio of cultivated area to the total area is 7.9 per cent. higher *now* than it was *then*. This gives an increase of 47.66 per cent. of the cultivated area.

This is what is meant in para 9 of the chapter, the phraseology of which is otherwise obscure. The irrigated area, again, has increased from 15,641 acres to 26,166, being equivalent to 67.29 per cent. What is meant in para. 10, then, is not clear. To call this an increase of 4.3 per cent. of irrigated area appears an erroneous mode of calculation.

14. I will now proceed to review the propriety of Mr. Ross's proposals for the future assessment of the Dún.

In the first place, I cannot help remarking that Mr. Ross's grounds for framing his proposed assessment are exceedingly vague. He says it would not do to fix a higher figure, and no lower amount would be justifiable from the reasons thereafter stated. He says—"It is not necessary to enter into any elaborate calculation as to the adequacy or otherwise of the assessment; the return speak for themselves and the result of the assessment also speaks for itself." Nothing could be more general than this.

Turning to the statement on pages 121 and 122 of the appendix, I find that, taking the cultivated area of the Eastern and Western Dún separately, he has calculated a rental in each of these areas at general rent-rates of Rs. 2-2-6 and Re. 1-7-9. From these he obtained a rent-roll of Rs. 1,03,412, to which he added sewai Rs. 5,546, making a total rental of Rs. 1,08,958. From this total he deduces a revenue demand of Rs. 46,052, to which he adds an item of Rs. 5,436 on account of forests, which has nothing to do with the cultivated area, making a total amount of Rs. 51,488.

Primâ facie on his own figures Mr. Ross has underassessed the district.

15. I will now put the state of the case in another aspect.

As a matter of fact I gather that 45 per cent. of the malguzari area pays rents in cash and 55 per cent. in kind.

According to calculations based on the Settlement Officer's own figures, I find the average cash rent-rate paid by all tenants is Rs. 3-2-2, *viz.*, Rs. 2-4-10 for occupancy tenants and Rs. 4-6-2 for tenants-at-will.

The corresponding average rent paid in kind is, putting it moderately, Rs. 2-4-0, *viz.*, Rs. 2-1-11 for occupancy tenants and Rs. 2-8-11 for non-occupancy tenants.

The district average is given at page 76 as Rs. 2-5-10.

The total khalisa area under cash rents is, according to the above proportion, 22,500 acres.

That under kind rents is 27,500 acres. Applying the average rates above deduced, we get a total rental made up as follows :—

			Rs.
Cash rents	...	...	70,546
Kind rents	...	...	61,875
			<u>1,32,421</u>

which divided by 2 yields a revenue of Rs. 66,200.

16. I cannot pass without remark the statement made in para. 2, page 92, that "the *revenue given out* for the Dehra plateau and the river and sub-montane tract was thus Rs. 10,713 below what it would have been at the sanctioned rates." This is most misleading. On turning back to the preceding page (91), I find that the *revenue given out* for the three principal tracts stands thus :—

			Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Dehra plateau.</i> —Revenue at sanctioned rates	...	...	...	17,730		
Revenue given out	...	...	...	16,833		
		Difference	...	...	897	0 0
<i>River tract.</i> —Revenue at sanctioned rates	...	...	...	11,240		
Revenue given out	...	...	...	10,189		
		Difference	...	...	1,051	0 0
<i>Sub-montane tract.</i> —Revenue at sanctioned rates	...	...	...	13,916		
Revenue given out	...	...	...	10,926		
		Difference	...	...	2,990	0 0
		Total	...	4,938	0 0	

It then appears that Rs. 10,713 is a fictitious sum and includes revenue nominally calculated on the whole district and including all the revenue-free, fee-simple estates, &c., and that on the Dehra plateau alone the difference was only Rs. 987. Such remarkable mistakes have rendered my task of reviewing this report by no means an easy one.

17. Further, I have shown that by the Settlement Officer's own figures, proportions, and admissions, we should get a revenue Rs. 20,000 higher than that actually given out. I have also shown that the revenue given out appears to be only Rs. 4,938 lower than what it would have been at sanctioned rates. The conclusion seems to be that the sanctioned rates were too low and not based on the average rates which the Settlement Officer gives in this report.

To put it in other words, the Settlement Officer's assessment on khalisa land is Rs. 46,000 roundly.

This revenue is (page 91) Rs. 4,938, or (say) Rs. 5,000 less than it would have been at sanctioned rates, or the revenue at sanctioned rates would have been Rs. 51,000. The remarks made by me above in para. 15 would point to a revenue at Settlement

Officer's own figures of Rs. 66,200, which would be the true revenue. Rs. 51,000 is less than Rs. 66,000 by Rs. 15,000, or 23 per cent. The inference is that the sanctioned rates were 23 per cent. lower than they ought to have been.

18. To return, however, to the report as it stands, comparing the figures with the remarks made, I cannot find out on what data Mr. Ross framed his assessment. I have already alluded to his rent-rates of Rs. 2-2-6 and Rs. 1-7-9 for the eastern and western parganas respectively, but I cannot tell whence he got these rates. It seems to me as if he got them by dividing the cultivated area into the recorded rentals as they stood. In fact he writes in paras. 20 and 21, page 95, as if the revised assessment agreed with the recorded rentals, and relies on this as evidence of its soundness. See also para. 5, page 93, where he says—"The assessment as proposed can be paid out of the rents now taken." I nowhere find any allusion to *corrected* rent-rolls. The inference appears to be that these two rates were deduced in the manner just described, and that he has left the "sir" and land in the proprietor's own holding, which is described as extensive, or about 20 per cent. of the whole cultivated area just as it was.

19. I cannot, as I have said, find in the report any trace of corrected rentals, the framing of which is one of the preliminary steps in framing assessment proposals. It appears also from Mr. Ross's remarks on the subject already referred to that he classed all land, except a comparatively small circle round each village site, as unmanured and assessed it accordingly; though how this could be done without ignoring existing rents, whether in cash or in kind, is not easily understood.

20. On turning again to the general pargana statements on page 122, appendix B., I find that from the rent-rates then recorded of Rs. 2-2-6 and Rs. 1-7-9, the revenue-rates of Re. 0-15-5 and Re. 0-10-1 per cultivated acre are deduced. Even if the above rent-rates were capable of explanation, it is not evident how these revenue-rates were adopted. I cannot work them out by any possible calculations that occur to me.

Further, I cannot reconcile the rates given at pages 85-91-92 with those entered at pages 60-68-84-116 and 122 of appendix B.

21. I can only infer from remarks made here and there that Mr. Ross, in fact, threw away all considerations based on rates and made his assessments on what he considered each village was individually able to pay. If this were so, it is impossible, in the absence of further information, to form any definite opinion on the propriety of the results arrived at.

The figures on which calculations should be based give one set of results, and the decision finally comes to something quite different. The latter, indeed, appears founded on other grounds which are not stated, and which I cannot, therefore, estimate. Judging, however, from the materials available, it appears to me that, according to the proposed assessments, the State will obtain by no means anything like its recognised share of the real assets of the district.

22. I think I have now stated clearly what appears to me to be the features of the proposed settlement, and it remains for Government to accept what has been done, or to pass such orders as may, under the circumstances, appear required.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. LANE,

Commissioner.

No. $\frac{4424}{1-105}$

FROM

W. LANE, Esq.,
COMMISSIONER, 1ST DIVISION, MEERUT,

TO

THE SECRETARY BOARD OF REVENUE,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Dated the 14th April, 1887.

SIR,

WITH reference to my review of the Dehra Dún Settlement Report submitted to you on the 21st March, 1887, by my No. $\frac{3722}{1-105}$, I wish to offer a few supplementary remarks in continuation.

2. In my 19th para. while commenting on the assessments proposed by Mr. Ross, I remarked I cannot, as I have said, find any trace of corrected rentals the framing of which is one of the preliminary steps in framing assessment proposals.

On re-consideration I wish to modify this remark. A reference to Appendix A, page 7, shows a column for corrected rentals. This column is to be found filled up for one tract only, *viz.*, the Dehra plateau. The similar columns for the other tracts and portions of the District are left blank. It seems likely that in these cases the Patwáris' papers have already shown something like the estimated value of the landlord's holdings, and these figures have been held sufficient without further correction. This also seems probable from the remarks made in the rent rate report prepared in 1884.

3. I was correct I believe in writing that the report itself makes no allusion to this subject, but as Appendix A contains corrected rentals for the tract, at any rate it is right that I should correct what I said on this point.

4. I find on page 7, Appendix A, the recorded rentals for those particular 45 villages comprising the Dehra plateau entered as Rs. 38,135.

					Rs.	a.	p.
Their corrected rentals as ...	...	...	...	...	35,773	0	0
The rentals by sanctioned rates ...	...	...	...	...	35,460	0	0
Estimated assets ...	...	...	...	...	41,317	0	0
Revenue given out ...	...	...	...	...	16,833	0	0

I cannot offer any explanation of these calculations. Looking at the details village by village the figures show such remarkable variations that I cannot attempt to account for the way they were worked out.

5. Taking advantage of my stay at Dehra during the Viceroy's visit, I sent for the clerk who was employed by Mr. Baker in drawing up the printed report. From him I have got the following statement which I beg to submit as further illustration of the calculations made by me in my review of the assessments arrived at by the Settlement Officer. As compared with a revenue given out for the khalisa portion of the district of Rs. 46,052 (excluding forests) I deduce a revenue of Rs. 57,735 by one mode of calculation, *viz.*, by taking the cash rents when these are recorded and

adding $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the value of the crops in the rent of the cultivated area when rents are taken in kind, and another revenue of Rs. 74,264 deduced by taking the tenant-at-will rates all over and deducting from the total $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the area held by occupancy tenants and 25 per cent. for the area in khud kasht.

6. A remarkable point is further evidenced from this statement. The rent rates as sanctioned brought out a rental of Rs. 90,572 for the Western Dún only, while the Settlement Officer assumed an assessable rental of Rs. 1,03,412 for the whole district.

The average recorded rentals for the last 10 years give a sum of Rs. 1,15,929 which would support a revenue of Rs. 57,965. I cannot attempt to explain how Mr. Ross was satisfied with holding Rs. 1,03,412 as the total available rental, or with considering a revenue of Rs. 46,052 a fair revenue on so low an estimate.

7. Finally I should be wrong in not noticing that taking village by village the assessments differ materially from those sanctioned in the rent rate report. The reductions made are extensive. The totals come up to something short of the original figures, but this is caused by adding in villages that were not entered in the rent rate proposals.

The sanction given to the Settlement Officer's original report has been by no means adhered to.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. LANE,

Commissioner.



ANNEXURE.

1. Statement.

Pargana.	Tenure.	Average recorded rental for 10 years.	Rental by sanctioned rates.	Rental assumed by Settlement Officer.	Revenue given out.	Rental to correspond to the revenue given out at 50 per cent.	Rental by estimated assets.*	Corrected rental.†	Revenue deduced from column 6.	Revenue deduced from column 7.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Dún ...	Khalsa ...	92,691	90,572	80,722	36,207	72,414	93,126	1,25,467	46,563	62,733
Eastern Dún ...	Ditto ...	23,238	None	22,690	9,845	19,690	22,345	23,062	11,172	11,531
	Total ...	1,15,929	...	1,03,412	46,052	92,104	1,15,471	1,48,529	57,735	74,264

* Rental by estimated assets, *i.e.*, by crop rates. The cash rent if any as recorded + $\frac{1}{3}$ value of the crops in the rest of the cultivated area other than the cash paying area. This in fact gives much the same results as those annually recorded.

† Corrected rental, *i.e.*, tenant-at-will rates (cash) — 12½ per cent. for the area held by occupancy tenants and 25 per cent. for khud-kasht or *sir*.

Dated 7th April, 1887.

W. LANE,

Commissioner.





सत्यमेव जयते

No. $\frac{70N}{1-58}$.

FROM

THE OFFG. SECY. TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
MEERUT DIVISION.

Dated Naini Tal, the 12th May, 1887.

SIR,

DEPARTMENT I.
SETTLEMENT OF LAND
REVENUE.

Present:

C. A. DANIELL, Esq.

WITH reference to your No. $\frac{4421}{1-105}$, dated 14th April, 1887, submitting supplementary remarks on the Dehra Dun Settlement Report, I am desired to request that you will be good enough to obtain and submit at once, Mr. Ross' final assessment report, *i.e.*, the report or memorandum in which it is understood Mr. Ross explained his final proposals and from which Mr. Baker has quoted in his report. The assessment statements of the *206 Khalsa villages in the *Western Dun* should also be submitted for the Board's inspection.

*Dehra plateau	...	...	45
River tract	...	...	51
Submontane	...	...	97
Hill tract	...	...	13
			<hr/> 206

2. I am also to request that you will send for the assessment statements of the 176 Khalsa villages of the *Eastern Dun* and, after examining a sufficient number of them, report to the Board your opinion on the assessments made by Mr. Ross. In any case or cases in which you may consider Mr. Ross' assessments require modification you will, with your report, submit the assessment statements of the cases in question together with your opinion.

3. Mr. Ross' report and statements called for in para 1 of this letter, should be submitted without any delay. The further report required by para 2 should follow as quickly as possible.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. J. CONNELL,

Offg. Secretary.



सत्यमेव जयते

No. $\frac{6080}{1-105}$

FROM

WILMOT LANE, Esq., C.S.,

COMMISSIONER, MEERUT DIVISION,

TO

THE SECRETARY, BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Dated Meerut, 8th June, 1887.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. $\frac{70}{1}$ N, dated the 12th May, 1887, regarding the resettlement of the Dehrá Dún district, and in compliance with paragraph 1 thereof to submit the enclosed memo. by Mr. H. G. Ross from which Mr. Baker has quoted.

2. Per rail I have this day submitted the four volumes of assessment statements called for in paragraph 1 of your letter, the railway receipts for which are enclosed.

3. The further report required by paragraph 2 of your letter under reference will be submitted shortly.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

WILMOT LANE,

Commissioner.

MEMO.

I have the honor herewith to forward the final report on the settlement of Dehra Dún.

2. In my No. $\frac{274}{1-25}$, dated 13th September, 1884, I explained briefly what rent-rates I proposed to use for the Western Dún and this was sanctioned in G. O. No. $\frac{322}{1-60}$ dated 19th February, 1885.

3. There remained the Hill tracts and the Eastern Dún. In the former no rent-rate report was necessary, as the land is all of one description, "sankra," the rents are paid chiefly in cash and the cash rates paid were taken as the basis of assessment.

4. In the Eastern Dún, as pointed out in my No. $\frac{45}{1-25}$, dated 21st November, 1884, it was impossible to fix any rate for general application, because the villages vary so much in character, even neighbouring villages being totally different. The Board in No. $\frac{350}{1-16}$, dated 12th December, 1884, sanctioned my assessing the Eastern Dún village by village.

5. The report is not encumbered with any history of the district or its people, nor are the geographical features noticed, as these are all to be found in the Dún Memoirs, remarks have been confined purely to fiscal matters.

6. It is necessary to make a few general observations concerning matters which are special to the Dún.

7. It seems that in most districts it has been the habit of a certain number of the zamíndárs to let land go out of cultivation or to reduce the area of high-paying crops in hopes of escaping assessment. It is a matter of congratulation that no such subterfuges have been resorted to here.

During the year before and year of measurement there was a larger area of land cultivated than was ever seen before.

Sugarcane, which had been running down for a year or two before settlement operations owing to low prices, was increased very largely during year of measurement.

8. Most settlement reports teem with complaints about the harsh manner landlords treat their tenants. The bad feeling existing between them, and the fraud practised by each side to get the better of the other, nearly always resulting in loss to the tenant.

9. In the Dún there has up to date been nothing of that kind. The zamíndárs and tenants live on the happiest terms, disputes about the appraisement and weighing of grain are unheard of. Complaints about illegal exaction or harassment by delaying appraisement are unknown.

10. This is due without doubt in part to the better nature of the people and to the fairness of the late assessment. The landlords were not ground down by a heavy assessment, and so they had not to grind their tenants.

11. But it is due in a greater measure to the abundance of land, tenants are at a premium, if not well treated in one estate they go to another. The loss to them is little or nothing, their houses consist of thatch roofs and mud walls, or as a rule mere tatti walls. The zamíndár supplies the grass and wood free of charge and often advances a little towards erection. Virgin soil bears better crops than used up land and so as a rule it is no great hardship to a tenant to move from one village to another.

12. The exception to this rule is the highly cultivated land in villages in the Dehra plateau, there the land has been improved and brought to a high state of perfection by the tenants, and it would of course be very hard on them to be turned out; but they are safe, their rights were all carefully recorded at last settlement, and no attempts have been made to infringe them. At this settlement too a careful record has been made.

No doubt there will, when the present settlement is given out, be many suits for commutation of rents in kind into cash. The applications will always be made on the part of the tenant and in the case of occupancy tenants the result will be favourable to them.

13. The tenants in the Dún are very well off, and must by the circumstances of the district remain very well off, for at least the next twenty years; there is abundance of land, plenty of grazing and unlimited fuel supply; what more does a tenant require.

14. No land has been classed as manured, except the goind, because no special land is regularly manured. The goind land is manured by the natural habits of the people, without any labour or expense on the part of either landlord or tenant, all the rest of the land is manured more or less, some fields this year, some fields next, and so on. It is therefore impossible to pick out any special fields as manured.

15. Even had it been feasible to select certain fields as manured, it would not on that account alone have been considered advisable to fix a heavier assessment on

them, because it would be wrong in principle. Manure is as much a local improvement by landlord or tenant, as wells or other works for irrigation purposes.

16. Heavy manuring means a large amount of capital invested in cattle, and daily expenditure in tending and feeding. The owner of these cattle should most assuredly be permitted to enjoy the benefit of his investment and outlay, just as much as the man who invests in a well or a tank.

17. The system of assessing manured lands highly on account of the manuring, is radically wrong and vicious and opposed to all proper principles of assessment.

18. A simple example will explain what is meant.

A. B. and C. are three brothers, each possessing one hundred acres of land of the same description, and each having Rs. 300 cash. A. spends his Rs. 300 in eating and drinking, jewellery, &c. B. spends his in an irrigating well. C. spends his in buying cattle. Say he buys twenty head of cattle, he can by harbouring the filth, &c., manure twenty acres of land.

At revision of settlement, A. having no manured land, is let off lightly. B. has irrigated land, but is let off lightly, because the irrigation is at his own expense ; but poor C. is assessed heavily on his twenty acres of manured land, in other words, he is punished for buying his cattle and manuring his fields.

19. No land has been assessed highly on anticipated rise of rent. Rents may or may not rise. The assessment, as proposed, can be paid out of the rents now taken.

20. All fallow land has been classed as cultivated, because that is the only way to assess it fairly. What is known to be a fair proportion of it has only been assessed. In all high dry villages, a third of the land must be left fallow every year. Irrigated land is of course never left fallow all the year round. The proposed assessment, including the assessment on fallow land, is not higher than that shown by correct recorded rentals.

21. Culturable land, over and above the fallow, where of considerable extent, has been assessed on account of the grazing rent it bears. None has been assessed in anticipation of its being cultivated, because it may or may not be cultivated. If it is cultivated it will require expenditure of money and labour, and the parties making such expenditure may well be left to enjoy the advantages of it during the settlement. Government will eventually gain by it and to assess in anticipation, would be to check enterprise.

22. In no case has a progressive assessment been imposed, because the people were altogether opposed to it. The rise in some estates was very very great, so great that it was at first thought advisable to use progressive assessments, but the landlords begged so earnestly that the full assessment might be put on at once, that it was thought better to give in.

23. The landlords urged that although perhaps it would not lead to complications between Government and themselves, it would lead to great trouble with the tenants, continually changing their rent. It was pointed out that in some cases where there were a large number of tenants with rights of occupancy, there would be no change of rent, still they held out. They said they liked to know exactly what they had to pay each year for the full twenty, and liked that sum to be the same and they looked with the greatest suspicion on any proposed change or interference during the twenty years. It was pointed out that it would be merely a proper change. That there would be no interference and that the agreement taken now would embody all the changes. No new agreement would be taken. Still they objected, and as it was quite clear that the plan would be most unpopular and obnoxious to them, and as it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in collecting the revenue at the full

rates proposed, the idea of progressive assessments was abandoned. The increase is very large in many cases, but Mr. Ross has satisfied himself that the landlords can pay it without hardship.

24. As already stated, the classification of soils was made simply for assessment purposes and is unknown to the people. They divide into "Kadir" and "Banjar," *viz.*, the former being irrigated and the latter dry. They also keep "Bara" and goind distinct. The greater portions of the rent being paid in kind and the same proportion of the crop being taken from nearly all classes of soil, there was no object in having many classes.

25. The object in distinguishing between Kadir and Banjar is that tenants are given kadir land on condition of their cultivating so much Banjar, the average being as a rule one acre of the former to three of the latter. For "bara" lands cash payments are taken nearly always.

26. The canals are without doubt the making of the Dún. I put the immediate increase of revenue due to canals at Rs. 5,120; but this is a low estimate and merely shows the actual extra revenue imposed on the irrigated land. There are however many other ways in which the canals benefit the district, and add to the Government revenue which cannot be shown. Two instances may be cited. They carry down water to many parts in sufficient quantity for drinking, though not for irrigation, and so people are able to live on and cultivate land which would otherwise be left barren as being too far off from drinking water. Again, a tenant obtaining three or four acres of canal irrigated land will cultivate ten or twelve acres of dry land, but for the canal the whole would be left uncultivated.

27. No complaints have ever been made that the canal water impoverishes the soil. The ordinary complaints are on the part of the villagers, that they get one watering and have to pay water rate, though they cannot get the necessary second or third watering. On the part of the Canal Department, that the villagers are most wasteful, take more water than is necessary, and let a great deal run off. The Dún land is very porous and there nearly always is a gravelly sub-soil, so that an acre of land in the Dún requires three or four times as much water as an acre in the plains.

28. The assessment of forest land is a feature peculiar to the Dún. This is the first time it has even been carried out in any systematic manner. As the data to go upon was very imperfect, it was necessary, as pointed out by the Board in No. $\frac{74}{1-23}$, dated 4th March, 1885, to deal cautiously and leniently. Accordingly the people have been most liberally dealt with and the first assessment is without doubt very light. No objections have been raised against it.

29. The pace at which Sál reproduces itself varies very much in different localities, this has yet to be learned. The prices for which leases for cutting in private forests have been leased during the period of the expiring settlement have been very accurately obtained, but it is impossible to ascertain the ages of the forests. Some were undoubtedly forests of very old standing and so of great value, it is therefore impossible to form a correct valuation of the twenty years' out-turn on the data at hand.

30. It will be more simple at next settlement. All private forests, with the exception of Mr. Vansittart's in West and Central Hopetown, and the Timli forests, have been cut during the period of the expiring settlement and so when they are cut again during the new settlement the prices obtained will be a good standard to go on, as it must all be for recent reproduction.

31. No wood is exported without a "permit" from the Forest Department, this is an arrangement which all proprietors gladly agreed to, as it protects them from theft. If the Forest Department were desired to keep a faithful record of the permits granted, showing name of village from which the wood was exported, the

kind of wood, *i.e.* beam, plank, ballies, fuel, &c., the name of wood, *i.e.* Sál, sein, chí, kokat, &c., at the end of the twenty years a very fair estimate could be made of the value of the different private forests.

32. Should wood maintain its present value, and it is much more likely to rise than fall, the revenue from the forest areas will be increased very very much at next settlement.

33. No forests have been assessed, where the forest area is so small as to be required for the wants of the villages, and in all cases where forests have been assessed, an ample margin has been left for village wants.

34. The total area under private forest is:—

Sál forest	...	...	...	...	...	43 525
Inferior trees	...	...	...	...	...	80,157

The total amount assessed on this area is Rs. 14,63,700, or about three annas two pias an acre.

35. The chief crops grown in the low lands are rice, wheat, barley, &c., Dehra plateau sugar-cane.

On the high lands wheat, mundwa, barley, linseed, and tor (arhar). In the hills wheat, barley, rice and mundwa.

36. The staple food of the hill people is mundwa. The most valuable general product of the district is rice.

37. Sugarcane is confined almost entirely to the Dehra plateau, and the area rises and falls as prices rise and fall. A small area is regularly grown on the goind lands by the villagers themselves, but the greater portion is grown by outsiders, who come in large numbers when the price of *gur* runs high. They lease the land sometimes direct from the proprietors, but more often from occupancy tenants. There is no fixed rate, the nature of the soil, the nearness to or distance from canals and the price of *gur*, for the time being, are the chief factors which regulate the amount of rent paid, ten rupees is about the average. The lessees are good cultivators and get as much as is possible out of the land.

38. They lease the land for two years. The first year they throw in a large quantity of manure, and plant the cane in ridges, at the same time they sow potatoes or onions, garlic or other garden produce, and reap a crop of this before the sugarcane grows any great height. They then get the first cutting of the cane, burn the refuse on the ground, water and cultivate, and let a second crop grow up, when they cultivate for the second crop they again plant some garden crop. After reaping the second crop, they abandon the land and take a new lease elsewhere.

39. Sugarcane is always planted on irrigated land, and is a certain crop. The other certain crops are irrigated, rice and wheat. Even unirrigated rice is seldom a failure in the Dún. Unirrigated wheat and barley are very very risky and uncertain, many many years not even the weight of seed sown is reaped. Tor, arhar, and mundwa seldom fail together, if one fails the other flourishes, as a rule.

Take November 1884, there was hardly a bush of tor to be seen anywhere, hundreds of acres that had been sown were lying bare and barren, but mundwa was very good.

Cotton is not grown, the few little patches in goind land cannot be counted. Tobacco is grown to a small extent and maize is also grown close to the houses.

40. The revenue-paying crops are rice, wheat, sugarcane, barley, mundwa, tor.

41. The number of cattle in the Dún is far above the wants of the people, and far more than they can feed properly. From the 10th February up to 1st April, the cattle have a bad time of it. The old grass has been burned or eaten up, and the new grass has not sprung up. Some of the European landlords are now trying ensilage, and if it succeeds, it will be the making of the Dún, because during and at the end of the rain, there is any quantity of fine grass which either grows up rank and hard, or is burned down; if placed in silos, it would afford splendid fodder. The actual number of cattle is approximately—

Western Dún	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,090
Eastern Dún	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,433
							<hr/>
Total						...	40,523
							<hr/>

Of this the plough cattle number about—

Western Dún	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,215
Eastern Dún	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,510
							<hr/>
Total						...	15,725
							<hr/>

Leaving 24,798 over and above. This is really under the mark.

42. High caste cultivators holding at favoured rates are quite exceptional in the Dún, and the number so few that they do not affect the assessment in any way at all.

43. The assessment has been worked out by endeavouring to estimate the rental by crop rates, by conventional soil rates as sanctioned by the Board, and by the recorded rentals.

44. Wherever possible the rent-rates thus obtained have been compared with the cash rent paid, but this has been difficult, because cash rents are paid either by tenants who hold at privileged rates and would thus show too low an average, or for exceptionally good land and would thus give too high an average.

45. Great pains were taken to classify the soil correctly, *i.e.*, into first, second, and third class soil and as far as was ascertainable the rent paid in each village was taken. In no case as any village been assessed above its known assets.

46. There is no reason for supposing that the zamíndárs have in any way endeavoured to tamper with the patwári papers and as a rule these papers give a very true estimate of the village income.

47. In one circle in the River tract the patwáris' papers were absurdly false. He had entered fabulous sums as the village income. In these cases the matter was carefully gone into and the fair assessment calculated. But as the patwári entries have to be entered intact in the settlement returns, they give rise to an erroneous impression that the assessed rentals are lower than the recorded.

Another reason why in some cases the recorded rental seems higher than the assessed, is where the patwári in case of lands inside Municipal limits has entered the rents received from bungalows, &c.

48. In only one or two cases has there been any outlay of capital in permanent improvements, in each case the work has been masonry aqueducts and channels, ample allowance has been made for it. There has been general improvement of the soil by careful cultivation and manuring, as the Dehra plateau, and for this too allowance has been made in assessing the villages. No increase of revenue has been imposed for increased rent due to private works where the capital expended on the work has not been already recouped to the landlord.

49. The result of the assessment is as follows :—

		Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Increase.
		WESTERN DÚN. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue-paying villages and grants...	Former ...	28,670	3,441	32,111	...
	Proposed ...	49,582	5,944	55,476	23,365
Fee simple and revenue free villages...	Former ...	7,358	883	8,241	...
	Proposed ...	12,770	1,582	14,302	...
		EASTERN DÚN.			
Revenue-paying villages and grants...	Former ...	10,026	1,203	11,229	...
	Present ...	19,686	2,362	22,048	10,819
Fee simple and revenue free villages...	Former ...	1,513	182	1,695	...
	Present ...	2,480	292	2,722	...

					Rs.
Showing an increase of revenue of	...	...	...	...	30,522
Increase of cesses on revenue paying lands	...	...	...	...	3,662
Increase of cesses on revenue free and fee simple lands &c. assessed on the nominal jama,					759
Making a total increase of	...	...	...	...	34,943

50. There is no necessity to go into any elaborate calculation about the assessment, the returns speak for themselves, and the result of the assessment speaks for itself. The increase is Rs. 34,943, or 79.3 per cent.; it would be most impolitic, even were it possible, to increase the assessment more than this, and so the assessment is as high as Government can look for. The assessment is not higher than that shown to be correct by the recorded rentals, and so the people have nothing to complain about.

51. The increase of revenue will not necessitate any enhancement of rent, and if commutation is applied for and granted at the assumed rate, it will in no case come hard on the tenants. No tenants will be found to complain of the rate that can be imposed on them by the proposed assessment. No doubt in some instances landlords will be disappointed, that they are not able to assess occupancy tenants higher than the rates permit, but this is to make up for the improvements effected by such tenants, and though the landlord may grumble, he is in no case asked to pay more than half what he receives from the occupancy tenants.

52. Mr. Ross, who has known the Dún intimately for the last fifteen years, declares the proposed assessment, although it shows such a large increase, to be a fair, light assessment, fair to Government, and not oppressive on the people. Leading zamindárs will bear out Mr. Ross in this estimate.

53. Settlement operations were commenced in October, 1883, and concluded in April, 1885.

The survey was conducted by the Survey Department. The Survey Department estimated that they could complete the work by the end of March, 1884, at a cost of Rs. 25,000; as a matter of fact, the survey was not complete until March, 1885. No doubt, there were ample reasons for the wrong estimate, and the only reason for noticing it here is, to point out that had the survey been completed in March, 1884, the assessment could have been given out by June, 1884, instead of April, 1885.

54. As regards the future Mr. Ross considers that no new survey or map will be required for the re-settlement of the Dehra Plateau at the expiry of a twenty year settlement. Supposing prices to remain as at present and rents to work up to

the present fair level, an increase of from fifteen to twenty per cent. may fairly be imposed, but the rent paid by occupancy tenants will have to be raised. By that time all rents will be paid in cash and it will be a very simple matter.

55. As regards the River tract, only in some villages will new maps be necessary. There will be room for great increase of revenue after twenty years.

56. In the sub-montane and hill tracts, except from forests, there is no room for increase; at the end of twenty years, the cultivation will just be the same as it is now. The irrigated area cannot be increased and so cultivation cannot be increased. The forest area in the sub-montane parts will probably increase very very much in value. If the increase in value is as great as is anticipated, it would perhaps be well to have the forest surveyed and valued by professional foresters.

57. For the Eastern Dún a new survey will be necessary, as cultivation is sure to increase there to a great extent.

58. The total cost of the settlement operations up to end of October, 1885, is Rs. 68,454, excluding the cadastral survey charges.

59. Mr. Ross desires to place on record his acknowledgement of the able and zealous manner in which Deputy Collector, Barkat Ali, has conducted his work. He has proved himself a most trustworthy and efficient settlement officer. Raghunath Buttuchaiaya, as head of the English office, has held a most responsible position and worked day and night. His side being a first rate methodical English clerk, he is thoroughly well versed in all revenue and settlement matters.



No. $\frac{6972}{1-105}$, OF 1887.

FROM

W. LANE, Esq.,

COMMISSIONER, MEERUT DIVISION,

TO

THE OFFG. SECY. TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Dated Meerut, the 11th July, 1887.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to reply to para : 2 of your letter No. $\frac{70N}{I}$, dated 12th May, 1887, and to furnish a list of villages in the Eastern Dún which appear to me to have been under-assessed.

2. I found on going into the subject that the two settlement bound volumes were neither paged nor indexed. The numbers given to villages in Appendices A and B of the printed report did not agree with the numbers given to them in the bound volumes and the village statements in these latter appear to have been bound up in any order they happened to be at the time. I have had some trouble then in comparing the data in the two places and more time than I expected has been taken up in selecting those requiring special notice.

3. The result on the whole has confirmed the opinion expressed by me in my review of the settlement report submitted to the Board on 21st March, 1887. I have looked into the materials affecting every mahal in the Eastern Dún so far as they are available, and I consider the assessments generally light, often unnecessarily so. I can recall but few instances in which a full assessment on half assets was made. The Settlement Officer in many cases seems to have considered that $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the presumed income was about the proportion Government should take.

4. As directed, I have chosen those villages, 30 in number, which seemed to me most under-assessed. I have shown in the statement annexed to this report all the statistics regarding each village, which afford at a glance sufficient to form an opinion on the adequacy of the jama given out. These figures combine all the information which I could extract from the appendix to the printed report and the Settlement Volumes.

Of course there remains for consideration the peculiar circumstances of each village. These can only be weighed after reference to the "Notes" in the Settlement Volumes. I did not consider it necessary to refer to them at length, or to give more than the figures for each village. The following remarks however apply generally to the subject.

5. Occasionally the Settlement Officer in determining the revenue demandable from a village has taken into consideration the outlay of capital made therein during the past Settlement. He has also considered its accessibility and sometimes its healthiness, or the contrary, and lastly its liability to damage from wild animals.

6. On these points I remark that any allusions made by the Settlement Officer to expenditure of capital are generally very vague. "The increase in the cultivated area must have necessitated the outlay of capital, &c." or words somewhat to that effect.

The accessibility of a village I do not place much value on; in a district where transport usually depends on ponies, good or bad roads make little difference, though some consideration may be given to the fact.

As to the other considerations mentioned above I have this much to say. However unhealthy a place may be, or however much the damage caused by wild animals, still there is the record of the past ten years income to fall back upon. Where, as is often the case, that income represents the money value of the landlord's share of the produce actually raised and divided, this should afford a fair tangible indication of

what the landlord should pay to the State. It is little to the purpose whether a larger income would have been realized had the climate been healthier or the crops been untouched by wild animals. Existing assets should be considered and not what those assets might have been under other conditions. It will remain for the Board to decide whether in cases where some consideration might be made for the existence of any of the conditions above alluded to, the allowance made has been reasonable, or has been excessive.

7. Next as to the statistics shown by me in the columns of the statement appended.

The 1st column gives an average of the past ten years Nikasis. Where these have been largely due to the sale of wood or siwai items, I have taken the fact into consideration in estimating the jama now declared.

The 2nd column is intended for the jamabandi of the year next before the settlement was made, *i.e.*, for 1883-84. It is called "Recorded rentals" in the printed report, appendix A. In many instances this is not given in the Settlement Volumes. The Settlement Officer probably obtained it from the patwaris and entered it in the appendices to the report, though he did not show it in the statements. It will be referred to again later on.

The 3rd column gives estimated assets. This column is filled up in appendix A of the report, but I cannot find any guide whatever to trace how these figures were arrived at. It is not explained in the body of the report, nor in the pargana volumes.

The 4th column gives the rental by soil rates.

8. I see that in every village the Settlement Officer has calculated the rental by soil rates and entered it in the "Notes" of the pargana statements. I cannot tell whence he got these rates. They are not always the same and it will be remembered that there were no rates sanctioned for the Eastern Dún. Still such rates as appeared suitable were applied by the Settlement Officer and they afford some guide in considering the rental value of a village. How far the Settlement Officer followed them, will be seen from the statement I have prepared.

The 5th column gives the revised jamas.

9. There is still one point which, although alluded to by me in my former reports, deserves further notice in this review of the settlement operations in the Eastern Dún. This is the uncertainty as to what extent the Settlement Officer endeavoured to frame *corrected rentals*.

In the Eastern Dún the column in appendix A of the printed report for corrected rentals is blank throughout.

In statement VII of the settlement pargana book for corrected rentals, the entries are usually though not always given. I find however that these entries and their totals agree exactly with those for the Nikasis of 1883-84 given at the bottom of statement IX, where the latter is not given, then statement VII is not filled up. I am therefore at a loss to know on what principles the corrected rentals were filled up and it is noticeable that the subject is never alluded to in the remarks or "Note" made by the Settlement Officer, which concludes with the jamas decided on and his reasons therefor. In para. 7 of G. O. No ³²²₁₋₆₀, of 19th February, 1885, it was stated that the Settlement Officer, in order to test the recorded rentals as corrected for *sir*, had worked out for each village, crop rates, &c, see also para : 10 page 93 of printed report. I cannot find any record of this having been done in the Settlement Report, or in the pargana statements or remarks. In so far as corrected rentals have been given in the pargana books, I have noticed them; as however explained above, they simply tally with the Nikasis of 1883-84 and are entered in the printed appendix A as recorded rentals. Hence the uncertainty as to the value of the corrected rentals as given in the pargana statements and the manner in which they were prepared, and the reason for styling them "recorded rentals."

With these remarks I beg to forward the list of villages required by the Board.

Serial number.	Number in Settlement Annual Report.	Names of Villages.	Average of 10 years' rental.	Recorded rental.	Estimated rental.	Rental by soil rates.	Jama fixed by Settlement Officer.	Remarks.
1	7	Asthal	129	132	86	81	32	Includes 2 mahals. The united jama is too low.
2	15	Bhopatwala Kalan	210	52	130	134	50	Recorded rental given is not traceable. It should be 84, deducting Siwai, the 10 years' average comes to 108, and a jama on this of 40 is low.
3	23	Bulundawala	311	184	311	308	80	Cannot be traced. I consider too much reduction has been made.
4	35	Chiranwala	103	138	100	120	40	Too low.
5	49	Duali	384	25	264	393	120	The average rental and that by soil rates are nearly the same, the jama is too low.
6	53	Ghanspuri	61	233	61	200	50	Looking at the last 2 years Nikasis and bearing in mind the large amount of fallow, I consider 50 too low a jama.
7	61	Hansawala	165	208	165	213	60	Too low.
8	74	Kali Mitti	110	303	110	143	40	The rental of 1883-84 was Rs. 308. I cannot see reason for a jama of Rs. 40.
9	76	Kaluwala	141	202	136	102	40	Too low.
10	77	Kanharwala Gangaraw	186	88	84	178	60	The rental of 1883-84 is not reliable judging by the 10 years' average and soil rates, Rs. 60 is low.
11	79	Kharawa	39	60	31	89	24	A fair nikasi being Rs. 80, a jama of Rs. 20 on the cultivation merely is too low.
12	103	Mohandpur	206	237	201	179	50	Rs. 42 has been assessed on the cultivation merely: this is too low.
13	104	Meanwala Jadhwa	596	296	257	358	140	This Mahal has been divided in moieties. A jama of Rs. 140 is too low. The crop rental gives Rs. 652. The figures in the printed appendix and those quoted by S. O. in the P. Vol. are generally contradictory and unintelligible.
14	...	Meanwala Bakhtawar	596	316	257	392	130	Crop rates give Rs. 562. The jama is too low.
15	107	Misarwala Kalan	256	116	231	237	90	A light jama.
16	108	Misarwala Khurd	202	167	178	136	40	The recorded rental of Rs. 83 is Rs. 107 not Rs. 140. This is about as much fallow as cultivated land. Rs. 40 jama is too low.
17	111	Mokrampur Khurd, Mahal Thakur.	595	445	595	402	170	The recorded rental is said to give Rs. 825, a jama of Rs. 145 on these figures seems to me quite unsuitable. Looking at the Nikasis of the past 10 years and considering the past jama paid of Rs. 45, I consider it needless to take into consideration the considerable expense which the Settlement Officer considers the proprietor must have been put to to bring the village to its present pitch of excellence, &c.
18	113	Manghwala	42	41	42	60	20	I note that the Settlement Officer classes 11-72 acres of Sal Forest as assessable and yet puts a jama of Rs. 25 at 1 per acre on 50 acres. A jama of Rs. 6 on the cultivated area is too low.
19	117	Nagal Jwalapur Path, Biswanand 15 Bis. ml.	359	271	354	459	100	The Patwaris' average is Rs. 359 not 251. I cannot understand a jama of Rs. 100.
20	124	Nakraunda Daly	598	207	340	335	60	A large amount of fallow. Disregarding Siwai Rs. 60 is too low any way. The Patwaris' rental is wrongly quoted both in printed report and settlement volumes remarks
21	125	Nakraunda Dhun Singh	230	398	318	284	60	Patwaris' figures are wrongly quoted here again. The recorded rental is, after striking out Siwai, Rs. 60 - is any way too low.
22	132	Phandon	121	92	121	121	30	Too low.
23	135	Pastheri	39	80	35	47	8	Too low, (see Raniwala, below.)
24	137	Rajpur Jwala	1,236	1,247	1,192	1,065	420	Even allowing for sir, Rs. 420 seems unaccountably low. The figures quoted by S. O. as in Meanwala are unintelligible. The jama on cultivation alone is Rs. 300 (vide separate note).
25	147	Sirkhi	42	61	42	65	15	Low.
26	159	S'ampur	273	199	202	346	120	The recorded rental is wrongly entered as Rs. 148. This is a good village and the Nikasis show that it could bear more than Rs. 120.
27	163	Saura Saroli	107	87	41	161	80	The Nikasis seem unreliable. Taking the cultivated area as 79 acres and getting by soil rates on the above a rental of Rs. 161, a jama thereon of Rs. 40 is low.
28	165	Sangaon	72	88	72	84	25	There is a good deal of sir and Settlement Officer has not worked out what seems to me a fair corrected rental, but as the cultivated area has increased from 55 to 85 acres, I should say the jama increase from Rs. 18 to 25 must be too little.
29	167	Tilai	32	87	32	82	27	Cultivated area has increased from 33 to 74 acres, it is mostly held as sir, but even on the low rates calculated a Nikasi comes out of Rs. 82, and a jama of Rs. 27 seems low.
30	170	Timbi Man Singh	54	36	33	65	15	A jama of Rs. 15 seems low for this Mahal.
		Total	7,566	6,139	6,076	7,062	2,228	
		Raniwala	39	25	39	46	15	This is fair. I enter it merely for comparison with Pasthan.

RAIPUR JWALA.

Commissioner.



No. ^{632N}_{I-58} OF 1887.

FROM

C. J. CONNELL, Esq.,

OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

TO

H. G. ROSS, Esq.,

COMMISSIONER, KUMAUN DIVISION.

Dated Naini Tal, the 24th June, 1887.

SIR,

Present.

C. A. DANIELL, Esq.

I AM desired to forward a printed copy of the Settlement Report of the Debra Dún district, together with printed copies of two communications received from the Commissioner of Meerut, on the subject of your revised assessments, *viz.*, No. 3722, dated 21st March, 1887, and No. 4424, dated 14th April, 1887, and of the Government proceedings for January, 1885, and to request that you will submit such explanations on the remarks and criticisms of the Commissioner of Meerut, as these papers, or your own recollection of the facts and circumstances, may enable you to furnish for the information of the Board and Government. Your (manuscript) final assessment report and the four volumes of assessment statements of the Western Dún tracts are also enclosed for reference.

A return of the papers sent is requested, with your reply to this reference.

2. It was understood (*vide* G. O. No. 322, dated 19th February, 1885,) that your *data* for arriving at a trustworthy estimate of the assets of the different mahals would be as follows:—

- (1) *The recorded rental.*—It was understood (para. 5 of the G. O.) that this would form the ground work of your calculation of the assets.
- (2) *The corrected rental.*—This would be the recorded rental after its correction in regard to sîr, and rent-free lands by applying to them the average rate of the rent paid by the general body of cultivators, with certain deductions to which reference is made in para. 6 of the G. O.
- (3) The rental calculated according to your *average crop rates*, and
- (4) The rental calculated by your *average soil rates*.

These two calculations were to be made for the purpose of checking and testing the recorded rentals, as corrected for sîr and rent-free lands.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner considered them (para. 10), reliable for all practical purposes of assessment, and accepted the Board's recommendation to sanction them.

3. Accordingly the Board would have expected to find in your report for each of the tracts of the Western Dún mahals, for which separate statistics are given in Appendix A. of the report, figures to show the total rental under the different heads of—

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| (1) recorded rental | \| | (3) rental by crop rates |
| (2) corrected rental | \| | (4) rental by soil rates |

together with a statement of the reasons which, in the case of any marked difference between the figures, led you to base your assessment on any one or other of the given calculations.

Appendix A., however, shows columns as follows :—

(1) recorded rental	|	(3) rental by sanctioned rates
(2) corrected rental	|	(4) estimated assets.

In the case only of the tract known as the Dehra plateau are any figures given for the corrected rental, and it is not explained why corrected rentals have not been furnished for the other tracts, whether "sanctioned rates" refer to the crop rates, or the soil rates, and why statistics only for one method of calculation have been given. You should also state what is meant by "estimated assets."

4. Taking the figures for the Dehra plateau tract alone, these do not agree with those given in para. 16 of your supplementary rent-rate report of November, 1884. They seem to require some general explanation. They are as follows :—

Recorded rental	...	...	...	...	Rs. 38,135
Corrected rental	...	...	...	...	„ 35,773
Rental at sanctioned rates	...	...	...	...	„ 35,460
Rental at estimated assets	...	...	...	...	„ 41,317

If the latter sum represents your own estimate of the assets of the different mahals, it should be explained why you fixed Rs. 16,833 only as the revenue demand, instead of Rs. 20,658, or a sum more nearly approaching half assets.

The revenue you have fixed is considerably less than even 50 per cent. of the recorded rental, which would amount to Rs. 19,067. Half the rental at sanctioned rates would be Rs. 17,730. It is understood that you were, for reasons given in the column of remarks, unable to give corrected rentals in all cases. That return is therefore incomplete.

Taking only the first four mahals of this tract, the figures show material differences between the different valuations. In the first case the recorded rental is Rs. 2,095, the corrected rental is Rs. 3,545, the rental by sanctioned rates is Rs. 3,100, and the estimated assets are Rs. 3,112, while the jama is fixed at only Rs. 1,200.

In the second case the four returns give, respectively, Rs. 1,205, 2,973, 1,530, and 1,816, and the jama fixed is Rs. 600.

In the third case the figures are Rs. 636, 815, 527, and 644 and the jama fixed is Rs. 220, or 35 per cent. of the recorded, and 27 per cent. of the corrected rental.

In the fourth case, no corrected rental is entered. The figures given are Rs. 211, 60, and 81, and the jama is fixed at Rs. 50, or not 25 per cent. of the recorded rental, which again exceeds the "estimated assets" by Rs. 130.

The Senior Member does not doubt that your final estimate of the capabilities of the mahals is thoroughly reliable, but some general explanations seem required, for the information and satisfaction of the Local Government and the Government of India, under whose inspection the remarks in the village assessment statements will not come, but who will certainly notice the discrepant results obtained by the application of the different applied rates. In view of the acceptance by Government of your proposed tests, it is necessary to set forth the general grounds upon which you found them, or some of them, to be unreliable for practical application, and to state the test which you found most trustworthy, in fact employed as the basis of your assessment.

5. In the river tract no corrected rentals (as already noted) are given, and the figures supplied are as follows :—

(1) Recorded rental	...	...	...	...	30,124
(2) Sanctioned rates	...	...	...	...	22,481
(3) Estimated assets	...	...	...	...	23,947
(4) Former revenue	...	...	...	...	5,623
(5) Present revenue	...	...	...	...	10,189

Judging from the figures, the sanctioned rates must have been much too low, as they yielded assets which are Rs. 7,643 less than the recorded rental. Even the estimated assets fall below the record by Rs. 1,177, and the jama which you fixed is only 34 per cent. of the recorded rent-roll, and 35 per cent. of the estimated assets. Taking similarly the first four maháls, the figures excite comment.

In the first case the "sanctioned rates" give *more* than the recorded rental, which is practically the same result as the "estimated assets," viz., Rs. 531 to Rs. 450 and a revenue demand of 250 is fixed. In the second case the sanctioned rates give Rs. 496, or 271 *less* than the recorded rental, while the "estimated assets" are 714. The jama is fixed at 180, or 25 per cent. of the estimated assets.

In the third case the recorded rental does not exceed Rs. 339, but the sanctioned rates yield Rs. 479, or 140 more and the revenue is fixed at Rs. 230. The "estimated assets" are 378. In the fourth case the "estimated assets" are as high as Rs. 826, while the sanctioned rates yield 442, the recorded rental is 315, and the jama is fixed at about half the latter. As already noted, the Senior Member is aware that your reasons for accepting one test and rejecting another may be duly recorded in the assessment statements, but where the sanctioned or adopted tests afford very discrepant results, some general explanations of their unreliable character would seem desirable.

6. In the sub-montane tract on the other hand the "sanctioned rates" were presumedly found too high, for they yield Rs 27,832 as compared to a recorded rental of Rs. 21,700. The "estimated assets" are only Rs. 20,048, and the jama fixed is Rs. 10,926, or a little over half the recorded rental, Rs. 10,850.

In the hill tract the recorded rental is Rs. 2,732, the sanctioned rates give Rs. 4,799, the estimated assets are Rs. 2,418 and the jama is fixed at Rs. 2,066. You appear therefore in this case to have placed most reliance on the "sanctioned rates."

In the Eastern Dún tract, no figures whatever are given for "sanctioned rates," only returns being given for recorded rentals and estimated assets. These give respectively Rs. 23,288, and Rs. 22,345. The jama is fixed at Rs. 11,474.

In regard to this tract the Board in their office No. 350 dated 12th December, 1884, sanctioned your proposal to assess each village on its own merits. But you were desired, after you had made the assessments, to deduce rent-rates and prepare a note carefully explaining in each case why particular rent-rates are much above or much below the average of the pargana. This note has not been furnished.

7. The Board are of course aware that the settlement report was compiled after you had left the district, but it is understood that Mr. Baker forwarded the manuscript copy to you for such additions or corrections as you might wish to make. The Board do not doubt that you will now be able to furnish the required explanation in regard to the figures which have been quoted, but it is to be regretted that these were not entered in the report itself. I am to invite your attention to the conclusion drawn by Mr. Lane in para. 21 of his letter dated 21st March, 1887, and to request that you will submit such remarks as you may desire to make on the inference drawn by the Commissioner. No doubt in a peculiarly circumstanced district like Dehra Dún, much had to be left to your intimate individual knowledge of the villages under assessment. If, however, Mr. Lane's inference is warranted, ample explanations should have been given of your inability to follow the methods and procedure which you had originally proposed and which had received the formal approval of Government.

8. Turning now to that officer's review of the report, I am to ask for such further report or explanations as you are able to give in regard to the following points.

(a.) The rise, if any, in the value of the rents in kind as compared with the reported rise of 69 per cent. in the rents of tenants-at-will (para. 11). On this point

I am to enclose for reference some figures &c., received demi-officially from the present Superintendent. You will observe that Mr. Lane questions the correctness of the view that prices have hardly risen at all in the last 20 years. If, however, prices have remained almost stationary, some explanation should be given of the very large rise in cash rents.

(b.) (Para. 14) Mr. Lane notices that the total rent-roll reaches 1,08,958, but that the revenue demand does not exceed Rs. 46,052, or 42 per cent., and he adds that *prima facie* the district has been under-assessed. In the next para. he makes a rough calculation himself, which results in a revenue demand of 66,200: Mr. Lane's calculation, in his para. 14 is 1,08,958; but the revenue (excluding fresh revenue) is fixed at 46,052.

In paras. 5-6 of his subsequent letter of 14th April, Mr. Lane makes a fresh calculation which yields a revenue demand of 57,735, exclusive of forests.

I am to request that you will examine the different calculations which lead Mr. Lane to the conclusion that your proposed assessments are inadequate. It is possible that the cases wherein the new jamas do not reach 50 per cent. or so of the rentals, were precisely those cases in which the rise was very heavy and in which you could not venture to take a higher demand without a progressive enhancement, against which the land-holders protested.

9. I am also to request that you will explain the figures given in para. 23, Chapter III. According to this statement, the recorded rents for cash paying lands amount to Rs. 1,01,053 and those for kind paying lands to Rs. 91,323, or a grand total of Rs. 1,92,376, admitting therefore of a total assessment of some 96,000, irrespective of the full rental of the sir area.

For the Board do not overlook, in this connection, the instructions contained in para. 12 of the Government Order of 19th February, 1885, viz: that "in proportion as enhancements are high they should not be sudden" and that "beyond a certain point it is not expedient to insist upon all that the State might by strict rule claim;" nor is it forgotten that the rise will, even on your assessments, reach 45 per cent. But it must also be borne in mind that a system of progressive enhancements was specially recommended to meet cases of sudden and heavy rise in the revenue demand.

It is declared that the land-holders preferred to pay at once the enhanced demand and were averse to any progressive enhancements. No doubt if the option were given to a land-holder of paying an increase of 45 per cent. at once, or an increase of (say) 33 per cent. at once, rising to 60 or 70 per cent. at the end of five or ten years, he might prefer to pay 45 per cent. more at once, and to have no further increase. But it is not clear why, if he has under any circumstances eventually to pay 60 per cent. more, he should prefer to pay (say) the whole increase at once in preference to paying 30 or 40 per cent. at once and the balance at the end of five years, i. e., in preference to a considerable reduction of his liability for a term of years. It is stated in para. 22, Chapter V, of the report, that the land-holders looked with the greatest suspicion upon any proposed change or interference with their assessments during the twenty years, and this would seem to indicate that they failed to understand that the full jamas were finally fixed, but that the full demand was not to be taken for a term of years.

It is observed that Mr. Baker states that in the case where the rise is heavy, you satisfied yourself that the land-holders can pay the enhanced jamas at once without hardship. The arguments said to have been advanced by the land-holders, para. 22, of Chapter V, of the report, is not clearly understood. As your assessments do not apparently extend to a full half of the recorded assets, it is not evident why the landlords should have any occasion to alter the rents of their tenants, if progressive enhancements were allowed.

(c) Para. 18 of Commissioner's review—

The methods by which you obtained the rent-rates of 2-2-6 and 1-7-9 for the Eastern and Western parganas respectively ;

(d) And (para. 20 of Commissioner's review) the revenue rate of 0-15-5 and 0-10-1 per cultivated acre should be explained.

You should also reconcile the rates given at pages 85, 91-92 of the report with those at pages 60-63, 84, 116 and with those in page 121 of the Appendix.

10. In regard to the institution of the 346 enhancement suits (para 5, Commissioner's review), I am to invite your attention to the remarks in para. 14 of the Government Order, and to say that, if, as would appear to have been the case, your assessments do not come up to 50 per cent. of the present recorded rentals, you may be able to throw light on these institutions, of which some explanation would seem to be required. They may be filed by land-holders whose recorded rent-rolls you have rejected as inadequate though genuine returns, but if so, the number of such cases would have been given.

11. I am to ask for an early reply, as Government are pressing for the submission of the Settlement report.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. J. CONNELL,

Offg. Secretary.





सत्यमेव जयते

No. ²⁰⁶⁹
I-7, OF 1887.

FROM

H. G. ROSS, Esq.,

COMMISSIONER, KUMAUN DIVISION,

TO

THE OFFG. SECY. TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Dated Naini Tal, the 21st July, 1887.

SIR,

IN reply to your No. ⁶³²_{I.}, dated 24th June, 1887, I will take the letter of the Commissioner of Meerut Division, para. by para. in its proper place after your para. 8. I will here merely remark,

2. As regards the manure question I never contended that Government should not take its share of the increased value of rents due to general improvement by good and steady cultivation, under which head would come ordinary manuring. Government reaps this share from such lands simply from the general rise in the value of land. All I object to is classifying certain land as manured land and ostentatiously saying "because you manure that land you shall pay a higher assessment on it." The principle when emphasized in this manner is wrong and would lead to a wrong impression on the mind of any one reviewing the settlement operations. The land is highly assessed, because it is good land, and has been improved by good cultivation, and not simply because it is manured. In the Dún the bad land is manured equally with the good land; would any man in his senses say that because that bad land is manured, therefore it should be assessed highly?

3. Your paras. 2 and 3. As noted by the Board, there were to be for each village—

1. Recorded rental.	|	3. Rental by crop rates.
2. Corrected rental.		4. Rental by soil rates.

These have been given so far as it was possible. In the return "rental by crop rates" has been called "estimated assets," and "rental by soil rates" has been called "rental by sanctioned rates."

4. It was found in practice that only in the Dehra Plateau circle could corrected rentals be worked out with any advantage, and so they were not published for the other circles.

5. Your para. 4. The wording may be altered as follows:—

						Rs.
Recorded rental	...	...	...	...	...	39,135
Corrected rental	...	...	...	...	...	35,773
Rental by soil rates	...	...	...	...	...	35,460
Rental by crop rates	...	...	...	...	...	41,317

Rental by soil rates represent my estimate, because I myself classified the soils, and marked them down village by village.

The revenue on the above figures if assessed at 50 per cent. would be on —

						Rs.
Recorded rental	...	...	...	...	...	19,067
Corrected rental	...	...	...	...	...	17,886
Rental by soil rates	...	...	...	...	...	17,730
Rental by crop rates	...	...	...	...	...	20,638

The revenue actually assessed was Rs. 16,833 only.

6. As stated by me over and over again, I could not bring myself to assess on conjectural rentals such as corrected rentals, soil rates or crop rates, if they showed rental higher than the recorded rental, unless I had clear grounds before me to prove that the recorded rental was too low.

7. In assessing each separate village I did it on its own merits, and did not adhere rigidly to any particular rental. All were taken into consideration and when necessary reasons given in the village statements why they were disregarded. The recorded rental was, however, except in one or two special cases, taken as the basis for calculation.

8. Taking the general question of the Dehra Plateau, the recorded rental was acknowledgedly too high, because it included the rents of houses in Dehra Municipality, and in Dehra Cantonment, and also high rents on tea lands, and I could not assess at half the rental. If the recorded rental was too high, the crop rental was out of the question. I did not put much faith in the corrected rental, as there were not proper data for working it out. I had more faith in the rental worked out from the soils which I had seen with my own eyes, and classified with my own hands. I found as a rule the soil rates fairly correct, from them I had to make deductions for occupancy tenants and *sir* lands, also sometimes for distance from canals, and so on, hence my assessment on soil rental came to Rs. 16,833 instead of Rs. 17,730. I hope it will not be understood from the above that I assessed all villages on my soil rates, far from it. I merely give the above as a general explanation for my assessing at Rs. 16,833, instead of at any of the figures given by taking 50 per cent. of the regular rentals.

9. As regards the four maháls, I will take them in order—

First,—Village Ajabpur Kulan.

						Rs.	a.	p.
Recorded rental	...	...	...	...	...	2,095	0	0
Corrected rental	...	...	...	...	...	3,545	0	0
Rental at crop rates	...	...	...	...	...	3,112	0	0
Rental at soil rates	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	0	0
Giving at 50 per cent. the following revenue on recorded rental	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	0	0
Corrected rental	...	...	...	...	...	1,772	0	0
Rental by crop rates	...	...	...	...	...	1,556	0	0
Rental by soil rates	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	0	0
The revenue actually assessed being	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	0	0

In explanation of this, I cannot do better than quote from my remarks in the village statement, which ran as follows :—

“ The rental at the rates applied is Rs. 3,100 giving an average of Rs. 4-5-2 per cultivated acre which is decidedly low. * Dharampur must of course be a little higher, as it has a better command of water, but still there ought not to be so much difference. The present jama is Rs. 675 and the fair jama would be Rs. 1,500. This would give an average of Rs. 2-1-6 an acre on the cultivated area. There are 434 acres *maurusi* reducing on this 12½ per cent. or Rs. 113 would leave the jama at Rs. 1,387. The above would be the fair jama if the land could be properly irrigated, but it cannot. It is all entered as irrigated, but it is at the tail end of the Canal, and so does not get its fair share of water. One watering it gets all right, but there is a difficulty about subsequent waterings. Taking all these circumstances into consideration it does not do to assess at the full rates, and I think 1,200 is the outside that can be assessed.”

The reason why in this village I assessed higher than was warranted by recorded rentals, was that there were a large number of occupancy tenants on the same very low rents they had paid since 1865, and so it was only fair that they should be raised a little.

* A neighbouring village of similar character.—H. G. R.

Second, Ajabpur Khurd.

						Rs.	a.	p.
Recorded rental	...	...	...	...	...	1,205	0	0
Corrected rental	...	...	...	...	...	2,973	0	0
Rental by crop rates	...	...	...	...	...	1,816	0	0
Rental by soil rates	...	...	...	...	...	1,530	0	0
Giving at 50 per cent. a revenue on recorded rental	...	...	...	...	...	602	0	0
Corrected rental	...	...	...	...	...	1,486	0	0
Rental by crop rates	...	...	...	...	...	908	0	0
Rental by soil rates	...	...	...	...	...	765	0	0
The revenue actually assessed was	...	...	...	...	...	600	0	0

Again I quote from my remarks in village statement.

"The corrected rental is certainly too high, because the area under cash rent paid by tenants-at-will is very small and is leased out at such very high rents, it runs up the rate too much. I think the regular circle rates apply very well, and give an average rental per acre of Rs. 4-2-0. This is a fair though perhaps high rental, high because the irrigated area does not get its full share of water. The present jama is Rs. 350. The fair jama will be Rs. 600."

There was no reason for assessing higher than recorded rentals, and there was reason for assessing lower than at soil rates, because the village is lower down than Ajabpur Kalan, and so worse off for water.

Third, Ambhuala.

						Rs	a	p.
Recorded rental	...	...	...	...	...	636	0	0
Corrected rental	...	...	...	...	...	815	0	0
Rental by crop rates	...	...	...	...	...	644	0	0
Rental by soil rates	...	...	...	...	...	527	0	0
Give a revenue at 50 per cent. under recorded rental	...	...	...	...	...	318	0	0
Corrected rental	...	...	...	...	...	407	0	0
Rental by crop rates	...	...	...	...	...	322	0	0
Rental by soil rates	...	...	...	...	...	263	0	0
The actual revenue assessed being	...	...	...	...	...	220	0	0

My remarks are as follows :—

"The corrected rental is valueless as the area under cash was so small, as to be no criterion, it was under two acres and was very highly paying good land. The present jama is Rs. 115 and the fair jama will be Rs. 220, being at a rent-rate of Rs. 3-14-0 per acre, which is just the fair rent of the village".

There was no reason for assessing higher than recorded rental, and the village was a poor one, at the very end of the Canal, and encumbered by tea.

Fourth, Bagriai Paltan.

						Rs.	a.	p.
Recorded rental	...	...	...	...	...	211	0	0
Corrected rental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rental by crop rates	...	...	...	...	...	81	0	0
Rental by soil rates	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0

It was an error not adding corrected rental; the reason was, that all tenants paid alike, and so the recorded rental was the corrected rental.

The reason why only Rs. 50 was assessed was, because the land is in the heart of Dehra, and in the Rs. 211 recorded rental was included the rent of native houses. Taking the land as ordinary village land, about Rs. 30 would have been correct, but facilities for manure made Rs. 50 correct.

10. The reason why in this circle the assessment as a whole is lower than that due by the recorded rental is, as I have already stated, that the recorded rental included rents of houses in Dehra and fictitious rents on tea land. The corrected rental was not of much value, as the cash rents were as a rule for small areas of the best soil.

The crop rental always came out too high, why I cannot state with certainty, except that the patwáris took too high an average of the yield, and that the rates put on by me were really higher than what obtained at the threshing-floor. I do not think the latter is the case, and imagine that proper allowances have not been made for failure owing to droughts, ravages by wild animals, and so on. The soil rates were fairly correct, but I could never abide by them, if they showed higher rates than the recorded rentals, unless I could give any good and sufficient reason for so doing. As a rule, I was guided by the recorded rentals more than by anything else, but when allowance was made for the extra rents entered by the patwáris, and which were not assessable. The assessment more nearly approached the soil rental; this would look, as if I was guided most by the soil rates, this was not the case.

11. Your para. 5. Corrected rental could not be worked out for circles other than the Dehra Plateau, as there were no proper data.

12. The recorded rental of the river tract is exceptionally high, as in this tract many large tea gardens are situated, and the patwáris had a very exalted idea of the profits on such land; there is also a great deal of forest land which added very largely to income in small sales. I, of course, cut out all the large items, but could not deal with the small items as they mixed in with other siwái items. And one patwári with a large circle entered fancy rates of fabulous amounts. He actually put down Rs. 10 an acre as the ordinary rent of *sir* land. The assessment is only Rs. 10,189, which is a good deal less than the crop and soil rates pointed to, but the crop rates were invariably too high, and it must be borne in mind that the old revenue was Rs. 5,623 only, so that the revenue was actually doubled; it was impossible to do more than this, it would have swamped the zamindárs.

13. Taking the four maháls separately.

First. Ambári.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Recorded rental	...	...	...	450	0	0
Rental by crop rates	...	...	...	454	0	0
Rental by soil rates	...	...	...	531	0	0

and a revenue of Rs. 250 was fixed. This was the fair assessment even at the above figures, but the chief reason for fixing that sum was that it was one of three villages which the Commissioner at last settlement suggested should be permanently assessed, or else the assessment reduced. The village was not permanently assessed and the assessment was not reduced, so it was evidently the correct thing to carry on the same assessment, *viz.*, Rs. 250

Second. Adáwdia.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Recorded rental	...	...	...	767	0	0
Rental by crop rates	...	...	...	714	0	0
Rental by soil rates	...	...	...	496	0	0

Revenue fixed Rs. 180.

This was one of Shib Lál, patwári's, villages, and so the recorded rental is fictitious, the crop rental is as usual too high. The last revenue was Rs. 70 and so Rs. 180 was a good deal more than double, it was impossible to put on more than this, more especially as pigs and deer do great damage.

Third. Badripur-Mehdnipur.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Recorded rental	...	...	...	339	0	0
Rental by crop rates	...	...	...	378	0	0
Rental by soil rates	...	...	...	479	0	0

In this case the recorded rental is absurdly low, as this is one of the very few, in fact, so far as I remember, one of the only villages in which land was thrown out of cultivation prior to settlement. The land is good and was formerly cultivated and irrigated; in my assessment I assessed the land that had a few years previously

been cultivated and irrigated, as there is no reason why it should not have been kept on.

Fourth. Betwāla-Mandi-Gangbhawa.

					Rs.	a.	p.
Recorded rental	...	...	...	...	315	0	0
Rental by crop rates	...	...	...	...	826	0	0
Rental by soil rates	...	...	...	...	442	0	0

Revenue assessed, Rs. 150.

In this case I could not place implicit reliance on the patwāri, as he was the private servant of the owner. I knew the land well, and felt sure it yielded at least what my crop rates shewed, but there were considerable expenses attached to making water cuts, and there were many Native Christian occupancy tenants, so I considered Rs. 150 quite high enough: it is a great deal more than double.

14. The above remarks on the selected mahāls of the Dehra Plateau and river tract circles, give a good general idea of the manner the different rates have been disregarded and why.

I will not here give any more reasons for departing from sanctioned rates, &c., as I shall take up the whole subject later on.

15. In the sub-montane tract I found the soil rates too high, the irrigated area is only one-sixth of the whole, in fact barely that. The rest is dry and stony, yielding absolutely nothing in dry seasons and sufficient allowance had not been made for this. I considered the patwāris' returns as shewing the fair but light rental and so was guided by them.

16. As regards the hill tract too, I was guided by the patwāris' papers almost entirely, but they had never taken grazing into consideration, and as there were immense tracts of this, I had to assess them. I did not assess any of the cultivated land higher than was warranted by the recorded rental, but I added for grazing and thus brought up the revenue.

17. It was most culpable remissness on my part not drawing up clear statements shewing the causes for departing from the different rates in the Western Dún, and not preparing a note explaining the reasons why certain villages in the Eastern Dún were assessed much below or above the general pargana rates.

18. The causes which led to this omission were that I had been in constant demi-official communication with the Board and Government about the settlement. There had been three separate conferences, at which the whole matter had been talked over, and I had on many occasions discussed the different questions, both with the Chief Secretary and also with the Members of the Board, and had explained everything. It was, therefore, impressed in my head that everything was understood and approved of, and I had merely to carry out the work. It never struck me that to make matters clear to Government, everything should have been explained over again in the report. I regret the omission exceedingly, but fear it cannot now be rectified. I can now but give the general reasons which guided me.

19. The assessment I propose is I hope a light one, I trust that it is not more than 45 per cent. on the rentals. I have in all demi-official letters, and in conversation always pointed out, that I hoped to give out a light assessment, and the reasons for it I here repeat.

(a) The data upon which to assess the revenue were more or less conjectural, as it always must be until the patwāris' papers have reached the pitch of excellence, which I think there is no doubt they will reach in a few years, under the careful management of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

I have always thought it a most dangerous policy to assess up to the full revenue as shown by these conjectural figures.

It is needless for me to remind the Board of the many cases in which assessments, based on such calculations, have proved the curse of the country. In nearly all these cases the work had been done by some of our most intelligent, hard working, and conscientious officers. The greatest pains had been taken to elaborate what seemed a perfect scheme of check and counter-check.

There could be no doubt about the correctness of the assessments, and, after careful scrutiny by the Board and by Government, sanction was given. But only a few years of the working of them showed that if continued the people would be impoverished, and the districts ruined. Revision after revision had to be made before the proper level was reached. This was all due to the conjectural nature of the material, but the harm that was done was incalculable, thousands of people were ruined, the tenants cursed their landlords, and landlords cursed the Government, any change would for them have been better than the merciless Government, that year after year demanded what they could not give, and enforced it. I have always had this before my eyes, and felt that with such material in hand it is very much better to err certainly on the side of lightness than to run any risk of assessing too heavily.

(b) Although the assessment is, I hope, light, yet the rise is great, very great. I imagine such a rise has seldom taken place in any revision of settlement. In calculating the rise the amount assessed on forests must be added, because, although forests were not separately assessed at last settlement, yet they were taken into consideration in fixing the revenue. The rise was from Rs. 31,693 to Rs. 51,488, or a rise of 62 per cent. It was impossible to raise more than this. It would have depressed the whole country, and I do not imagine Government would wish for a higher rise.

(c) The period of the expiring settlement had been unusually prosperous; not only is there no prospect of such prosperity being kept up, but on the contrary, there must be a fall down, and its necessary re-actions, and I had to allow for this.

During the last settlement many large Tea Companies were started off, enormous sums of money were invested in these plantations, I cannot say how much, but many many lakhs. The gardens were kept at full working power, and a good income was reaped. All this money being spent in the Dún enriched the people very much and the large number of laborers employed was an ever recurring source of profit. All this has gone; the prospects of tea are now so bad that it is quite certain no new plantations will be started off, so the people will not be enriched by any further outlay of money during this settlement, in the manner they were enriched during last.

Day by day plantations are being closed and the number of laborers reduced, and this source of income is slowly but surely disappearing.

(d) At last settlement there were in the hands of the zamíndárs vast areas of village forests that had never been cut, at the same time, the value of wood rose very much, and the landlords were able to sell their forests for large sums of money. I know of sales up to Rs. 7,00,000, and there must have been many more that I could not trace. The trees are now all cut, and no such harvest can be reaped in this settlement. An income there will be from forests, and a good income, but instead of having trees a hundred years old and upwards, the trees will be fifteen, twenty, or thirty years only; it can be readily understood what a difference this will make.

(e) During the currency of last settlement the Chakráta Cantonment was built and the Saháranpur and Chakráta road made at a cost of upwards of sixty lakhs of rupees, all the raw material was drawn from the Dún; there is no prospect of any such large expenditure in future.

It is self-evident that with all this money flying about, some of which every one from high to low picked up, a new style of living was induced; this could be easily

seen from the superior style of houses people commenced to build, the finer clothes they wore, and so on. This supply of money has now ceased, the district will continue to prosper without doubt, but the lavish influx of money has ceased; this must tell on the people, they must reduce their expenditure, and alter their mode of living. And it would not only have been cruel, but also most mistaken policy, to add to their difficulties by a heavy assessment.

20. The special reasons which induced me to, in the cases of the Western Dún, depart from the regular rates in different villages, and in the Eastern Dún depart from the average pargana rates in certain villages, were as follows :—

(A) One hundred and ten villages had been reported for permanent assessment. The revenue assessed on them had been increased, and the zamindárs signed their agreements in the belief that they were permanently settled. The permanent settlement was not sanctioned, but the orders refusing to sanction it were not published for ten or twelve years after the assessment. The people felt they had a grievance. The assessment was not one whit too high for a temporary assessment, and the people were well able to pay it, still they felt that they had to a certain extent been taken in, and so I felt bound, as noted in demi-official letter, to show them some consideration.

(B) Some villages were encumbered with large areas of tea on them, and so although the land might be first class irrigable soil, yet I could not assess rates on it higher than ordinary wheat lands, because I knew a higher income was not being reaped from them.

(C) Some villages were much more exposed to the ravages of wild animals than others; I had to make allowances for this. I had, times without number, seen with my own eyes the damage done by wild beasts, and so knew what the poor people suffered. In certain villages pigs and deer were a never-ceasing source of damage to crops. In others, wild elephants came down, sometimes destroying everything.

On one occasion I remember near Ranipokhri seeing some beautiful fields of wheat about the middle of March, the ear was fully formed and there was every prospect of a bumper harvest. Five or six days after I returned the same way, and found the village a perfect waste; a herd of wild elephants had taken it into their heads to live in the wheat fields, what they did not eat they trampled down; out of the four or five acres, there was not a bushel of wheat to be reaped.

I have seen the same thing over and over again in rice lands in the rains; just as the grain commences to ripen, down come the elephants, and in the soft wet mud of the paddy fields trample under foot four times more than they eat.

(D). Some villages at the tail ends of canals, although the land is entered as irrigated, can seldom be fully watered.

(E). Some villages, this applies chiefly to the Eastern Dún, are situated in very unhealthy localities, and it so happens every now and then, that not a man or woman is left with strength to reap the rice. The worst of it is that this usually happens when the crops are abnormally fine. I remember in 1873, and again 1878, I think, the crops in the villages at Dudhli and thereabouts were simply perfect, but all the people were down with fever, and so the deer and pigs alone benefited by them.

21. Apart from these reasons which I can define, there were reasons which I cannot define. I had been for eleven years in the district; it is a small one, but sixty miles long and fourteen broad. Every one of these eleven years I had been in the habit of wandering about in the Dún from October to May. It can be readily understood that I had seen every village in the district over and over again under every sort of condition. I knew the people and the people know me. I always did my best to discourage litigation, because, quite apart from the expenses it entails, it demoralizes the people and causes bitter feelings and feuds; for this reason I was always ready to

give friendly advice. Did the tenants think they were being bullied by their landlord, or did the landlord think his tenants obstinate and refractory, they would appeal to me, and ask me to settle the questions; when I passed through the village I would do so. I would walk through the land with all the parties concerned, and a few words of advice settled the matter without any litigation and the parties remained friends afterwards. In this way, and also in settling the boundary disputes that arose, I was always seeing the villages. When not engaged in actual work, I would be passing through them when fishing or shooting, and thus a kind of knowledge, or it may be merely a fancied knowledge, grew up in me, and I have no doubt let this influence me a good deal, if it did, I am quite certain that it never influenced me on the side of raising the assessment above recorded rental, unless I felt quite certain about what I was doing.

22. Your para. 8, Commissioner's para. 11.

(a). There has been very little rise in the quantity of kind taken, it seldom exceeds one-third; the system of *batai* was explained in the rent-rate report. Formerly in the newly broken up soil it used to be one-fourth, and even now when land has to be broken up, one-fourth is taken for the first few years. As a great deal of land was new at time of last settlement, the increase in the quantity taken may be safely put at $\frac{1}{10}$, taking $\frac{3}{10}$ as former quantity, and $\frac{4}{10}$ as present.

23. As regards the increase in prices, it is not a matter of conjecture. The only market in the Dún is at Dehra. A regular price-current is kept up there, and published weekly. From this I compiled the average price of each kind of grain for each year from 1865 to 1883, this table is given at appendix E. of the rent-rate report. For the purpose of comparison, I divided this into periods of five years each. The Commissioner apparently objects to this; if it is more useful to compare year by year it can easily be done. Take the two grains selected by the Commissioner, wheat and rice, take the years 1865 and 1883, and see what the result will be. It is needless to notice *Bansmati*, as only about half a dozen acres of it are grown in the whole district, but taking the other kinds we have—

Rice.							1865.	1883.
							S. c.	S. c.
Ramjawain	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	22 5
Anjua	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	24 0
Gynaeu	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5
Average							23 7	24 3

Wheat.							1865.	1883.
							S. c.	S. c.
White	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	18 5
Red	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 12
Average							18 3	19 0

In the face of these figures it is needless for any one to argue that there has been a large rise in prices. These are facts, hard and dry facts, and of much more value than conjectures based upon what may be the case in other districts or, what ought to have been the case in the Dún according to the fancy of this person or that.

24. I have looked over the figures accompanying Mr. Macpherson's demi-official letters. I do not imagine that they can be so reliable as the figures given in appendix E. of Rent-rate Report, but even taken as they are, they do not support the idea that

prices have risen considerably. In my opinion it is useless taking one year only, it is also useless including famine years. There has never been a famine in the Dún, and so the price of home grown rice is not much affected by famine. Wheat, which is largely imported, is affected. Take the five years, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1871 and 1872, and the five years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, and the average is—

					Wheat.		Rice.	
					S.	c.	S.	c.
First five years	...	...	...	...	18	14	23	13
Second five years...	...	...	...	...	18	9	24	0

Mr. Macpherson's figures do not give any other five consecutive figures. A few years only are picked here and there, but take the average of the two last years given, 1885-86. Again, excluding *Básmati*, taking the other kinds of rice, and red and white wheat we have—

					Wheat.		Rice.	
					S.	c.	S.	c.
1885	...	...	...	...	22	8	25	6
1886	...	...	...	...	19	0	22	15
Average					20	12	24	2

As compared with 18, and 23 15 of 1865. There is no considerable rise there.

25. For the rise in rents we must look for reasons quite apart from any rise in prices.

The reasons are as follows :—

(A) General increased prosperity of the district, induced by the large influx of money for tea-gardens, by sale of forests for large public works.

(B) Increase in the population, causing a certain amount of competition for land.

(C) Increase in the cultivation of sugarcane.

(D) Improvement in the healthiness of the district. At last settlement large portions of the Western Dún, and the whole of the Eastern Dún were fever stricken and malarious. Now the whole of the Western Dún is healthy, and some parts of the Eastern.

(E) Slight improvement in means of communication.

The above are I think the true causes for rise in rents.

26. *Commissioner's para. 12.*—The statement at page 91 shows distinctly the different heads under which revenue had been assessed. Fee simple grants, and revenue-free estates are clear and separate in columns of their own.

27. *Para. 13.*—The Commissioner is quite correct. 47·66 and 67·29 give the correct increase under cultivation and irrigation; the figures in report, 7·9 and 4·3, are misleading. As perhaps it may be argued that these great rises warranted an equally great rise in the new revenue, quite irrespective of other reasons for raising it, I may draw attention to the fact noted in the Rent-rate Report that these rises occur chiefly in the fee-simple and grant lands.

28. *Commissioner's para. 14.*—I am afraid I can but acknowledge with regret that the Commissioner is right and the grounds given by me are vague. Still they are not quite so vague as quoted by him. At page 127 of the Rent-rate Report, reasons were given showing why I considered the assessment adequate for Government and fair for the people.

29. The total rent-roll Rs. 1,08,958 noticed by Mr. Lane includes the siwái items, but he has compared with it 46,052 only, i.e., the sum assessed on the cultivated area only. As he includes the siwái items as the rental, he should of course include the assessment on siwái item, i.e., the Rs. 5,436, which makes a total of Rs. 51,488, giving a percentage of 47·25, which cannot be considered under-assessment.

30. *Commissioner's para. 15.*—I do not know exactly how Mr. Lane has worked out the two percentages of 45 and 55 as representing cash and kind payments, but I presume he has taken the figures at page 76 in the statement under para. 25, but this includes all the land in the district, revenue-free, fee-simple grants and so on.

He has also apparently taken his rates from the same return. To make this calculation of Mr. Lane's of any value it would have to be shown that the khalsa lands, and revenue-free lands are of the same quality; as a matter of fact they are not; the revenue-free lands are as a rule the best in the district, and are composed largely of the best villages in the Dehra Plateau. Under these circumstances the conjectural calculations made by Mr. Lane are not of much value, and it is impossible to give any answer to his imaginary figures.

31. The other calculation made by Mr. Lane is the average of patwáris' papers for the last ten years, this amounts to Rs. 1,15,929, giving at 50 per cent. a revenue of Rs. 57,965, the actual revenue given out was Rs. 51,488. The patwáris' figures include all siwái items, so the assessment on forests must be included on the revenue side. There is a difference of Rs. 6,477 due as already explained to the patwáris, including rent of houses, high rent on tea lands, and sales of wood in their income. When I say sale of wood, I do not mean the large sales of forests; these I could detect and cut out, but petty sales of firewood, stray *ballia*, and so on, were all mixed up with other items and could not be cut out.

32. *Your para. 9.*—Why the landlords preferred to pay an increase at once instead of a progressive rate it is difficult to say; I mean it is difficult to give any good reason for it. Why they did object was simply the innate dread of any kind of change or interference during the term of settlement. They would sooner pay extra for a few years, to having any change made in the middle, they could not believe that such change could or would be made without some interference. It was all most carefully explained to them, but they adhered to their determination. Of course it was foolish of them and the arguments in support of the foolish idea, such as that it would make trouble between them and their tenants, whereas there would have been no real necessity to raise rents, were foolish too, but that does not alter the fact. Many of us have foolish fancies which we obstinately adhere to, and the fancies being foolish, the arguments in support of them must be foolish too.

33. *Commissioner's para. 18.*—The figures Rs. 2-2-6 and Rs. 1-7-9 were obtained by dividing the aggregate rental of each village as shown by the soil rates by the total cultivated area.

34. *Commissioner's para 20.*—The figures Rs. 0-15-5, and Rs. 0-10-5* were obtained by dividing the amount actually assessed on each village by the area assessed.

35. The rates given at pages 85, 91, 92 are all for different assessments and so cannot be reconciled.

The rates at page 85.

						Rs. a. p.
Dehra Plateau	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 5
River Tract	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 7
Sub-montane Tract including forest	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 7
Whole Western Dún excluding forest	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 8
Ditto including ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 0

were calculated on the proposed assessment, dividing the assessment by the cultivated area.

The rates at page 91.

						Rs. a. p.
Dehra Plateau	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 4†
River Tract	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 10
Sub-montane Tract	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0
Hill Tract	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0
Western Dún	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 1
Eastern Dún	...	...	...	...	...	0 13 1
Whole district	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 8

were obtained by dividing the amount actually assessed, inclusive of forest-revenue, by the cultivated area.

* 0-10-1 was misprint,

† 1-14-2 was misprint.

The rates at page 92.

					Rs. a. p.
Western Dún	...	...	...	...	0 15 5
Eastern Dún	...	...	...	...	0 10 5
Whole district	...	...	...	...	0 14 1

were obtained by dividing the amount actually assessed, exclusive of the forest revenue, by the cultivated, plus new fallow area.

The rates.

					Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Plateau	...	...	...	...	1 13 5	at page 61
River Tract	...	...	...	...	1 1 5	" " 69
Sub-montane Tract	...	...	...	...	0 7 11	" " 85
Hill Tract	...	...	...	...	0 7 0	" " 117
Western Dún	...	...	...	...	0 15 5	
Eastern Dún	...	...	...	...	0 10 5	
Western Dún	...	...	...	...	0 15 5	
Eastern Dún	...	...	...	...	0 10 5	" " 123

were obtained by dividing the revenue, exclusive of the amount assessed on forests, by the cultivated, plus new fallow area.

35. *Your para. 10.*—I have looked over 340 out of the 346 enhancement cases referred to, and have drawn up a statement about them. I could not obtain the remainder of the cases, as they were on appeal. From the Statement it will be seen.

Pargana Western Dún.

Number.	Name of village.	Recorded rental.	Former revenue.	Revenue assessed.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases rejected, dismissed, or compromised.	Number of cases allowed.	RENT RAISED		Increase.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				From	To	
1	Kedarpur	343	160	250	37	...	37	176	270	94
2	Mujra	2,554	575	1,200	27	8	19	72	119	47
3	Ajabpur Kalan	2,095	675	1,200	23	3	20	273	408	135
4	Ranghurwála	1,069	330	550	9	3	6	16	20	4
5	Sheola Khurd	569	127	240	1	1	...	...	...	...
6	Khara-Gopiwála Dhani Ram	269	38	50	8	8	...	...	...	...
7	Garchi Huthi Barkla	2,001	680	1,000	6	6	...	...	...	...
8	Bahumanwála	439	180	260	6	6	...	...	...	...
9	Betwála Mandi Gangbhewa	315	55	150	1	1	...	...	...	...
10	Kannli Gobur	1,342	425	650	2	1	1	5	6	1
11	Jakhan Azmat	205	92	80	4	1	3	24	31	7
12	Dharampur	2,321	475	950	4	4	...	...	...	...
13	Chokhuwála	1,688	380	500	12	1	11	51	70	19
14	Shoola Kalan Debi	759	203	420	16	...	16	213	454	241
15	Haripur Jodh	1,431	410	650	2	1	1	23	29	6
16	Kirsali	22	11	11	16	16	...	...	...	...
17	Annfield Grant	8,155	579	570	30	30	...	...	...	...
Total of Western Dún		25,571	5,305	8,740	204	90	114	853	1,407	554

Eastern Dún.

No.	Name of village.	Recorded rental.	Former Revenue.	Revenue assessed.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases rejected, dismissed, or compromised.	Number of cases allowed.	RENT-RAISED.		Increase.
								From	To	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Western Dún brought forward,	25,571	5,395	8,740	204	90	114	853	1,407	554
1	Raipur Meher ...	726	160	420	8	...	8	61	92	31
2	Sarandharwála ...	61	20	30	19	16	3	2	4	2
3	Pastari ...	30	4	8	2	2	...	...	...	...
4	Marotha ...	128	32	50	16	16	...	...	...	...
5	Mohkampur Kalan ...	86	22	40	8	...	8	30	53	23
6	Badripur ...	1,404	275	700	19	1	18	93	141	48
7	Reniwála ...	25	10	15	5	5	...	...	...	...
8	Serkhi ...	61	12	15	9	9	...	...	...	...
9	Gadul-Jamna ...	209	145	200	5	3	2	12	14	2
10	Sháhnagar-Gomani (Gorakhpur)	199	40	80	5	5	...	...	...	...
	Kandugal (Chauki-Siron, Ram dnyal),	97	20	20	1	...	1	6	6	...
11	Rajhet ...	135	50	80	6	6	...	...	...	...
12	Thewa ...	101	40	50	10	2	8	58	70	12
13	Bhogpur ...	508	220	373	15	1	14	22	29	7
14	Khairi Man Singhwála ...	101	30	50	8	8	...	...	...	...
	Total of Eastern Dún ...	3,871	1,080	2,133	136	74	62	284	409	125
	GRAND TOTAL ...	28,442	6,475	10,873	340	164	176	1,137	1,816	679

that the 340 cases have been instituted in 32 villages, that 164 were compromised, rejected, or allowed to go in default, and that 176 were decided on their merits. In these 176 cases the rents have been raised from Rs. 1,137 to Rs. 1,816, or an increase of Rs. 679; as this increase is upon a total rental of Rs. 13,678, it is a mere nothing.

36. It will be seen that out of 32 villages, in eight only was the revenue assessed higher than 50 per cent. of the recorded rental, and so the institution of these cases in no way detracts from the correctness of my assertion, that the landlords were able to pay the newly assessed revenue from the existing rents. There were of course a few exceptions to this as to all rules.

37. I have by me the papers of the Western Dún only, and in this pargana the four villages in which enhancement was asked for, and in which the revenue assessed was more than 50 per cent. of the recorded rental, are Kedarpur, Ajabpur Kalan, Bahmanwala and Sheola Kalan. In the first three, I intended the rents to be raised and noted it in my remarks on the villages, there were a large number of occupancy tenants paying next to nothing, and it was only fair that they should pay something, approaching similar tenants in similar lands. In Sheola Kalan there was really no necessity for any rise. It is true that the recorded rental for 1883-84 shewed only Rs. 759, but the average of the previous ten years shewed a rental Rs. 1,048. There was no reduction in area or value of crops, and so it was evident that there was either some mistake or something very exceptional about the rental shown for 1883-84, and I naturally disregarded it, and took the average of the ten years to assess on.

Aunfield grant has nothing to do with the settlement, as the period for which the grant rules run will not expire until after the period of this settlement expires.

38. About the villages in the Eastern Dún I do not like to express any certain opinion without the papers, but I am quite sure of one thing, and that is, that I never assessed above the actual capabilities of the village. In Raipur, Gadul, and Bhogpur, there were, so far as I remember, large forest areas. The Gadul forest is exceptionally large, the Raipur forests not quite so large, but very fine, and close to Dehra. In Bhogpur, besides the forests, there was a great deal of sugarcane not allowed for in recorded rental.

But as the rise of rental allowed was only Rs. 125 on a total rental of Rs. 3,192, I do not think any lengthy explanations will be considered necessary.

39. I do not consider the assessment too low. Taking each circle, the new assessment is, as compared with the old, as follows :—

					Former jama.	Present jama.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehra Plateau	...	...	...	...	10,153	16,833	6,680	65·8
River Tract	...	...	...	...	5,595	10,189	4,594	82·1
Sub-montane Tract	...	...	...	...	6,788	10,926	4,138	61·0
Hill Tract	...	...	...	...	1,623	2,066	443	27·3
Eastern Dún	...	...	...	...	7,080	11,474	4,394	62·1
Whole District					31,239	51,488	20,249	64·8

The smallest rise is in the three last, but that is simply because they are the least fitted for it. I would strongly deprecate any attempt to increase in them. Let any one who considers the assessment in them too light go through the sub-montane tract in December, and again in April. In the former month he will see the large areas ploughed up, and sown with wheat and barley, and in the latter month he will see what is reaped. I can safely assure him that once in every four or five years he will find that the weight of grain sown is not reaped; he will always find a good rain crop of some sort in September and October. Let him go through the hill villages and see the little patches of land here and little patches there, let him watch the trouble that is taken with them, and the great distance from which manure is carried to them, without which nothing would be yielded. Let him go through the Eastern Dún in September and October, and make a note of how many people there are in each village free of fever and ague, let him see what fields have escaped damage from wild animals, after he has seen all this with his own eyes, then let him say whether he thinks the circles have been under-assessed.

40. The river circle is nearly doubled and so it is impossible to add anything to the assessment there. A rise of 65 per cent. in the Dehra Plateau is I should think sufficient.

41. I have already in the report remarked on the conditions of the tenants. Up to the present time tenants have been at a premium, and even for the period of the present settlement there will always be land to spare.

42. I should have thought more of the occupancy tenants would have filed suits for commutation, as it certainly would have been to their advantage to have done so. I suppose the habit of any change has prevented them.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. G. ROSS,

Commissioner, Kumaun Division.



सत्यमेव जयते

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INTRODUCTION.

1. THE aim of this report is to show, in accordance with the rules laid down by Government and the Board for the guidance of Settlement Officers, how the eighth revision of the land-revenue demand for the district of Dehra Dún has been carried out, to set forth the financial results, and to place on record the statistical information of various kinds which has been collected and worked out in the course of the settlement operations.

2. The actual work of settlement was performed by Mr. H. G. Ross, now Commissioner of Kumaun. Mr. Ross was from 11th November, 1869 to 12th November, 1880 Superintendent of the Dún, with the exception of the period from 10th February to 23rd November, 1876, when he was absent on furlough.

His transfer from the Dún to take up the duties of his new office in April, 1885 led to my being placed in charge of the settlement work remaining to be done, and so the task of writing the final report has fallen to me.

3. From a revenue point of view the Dún has small pretension to importance when compared with the larger districts in the plains. A single pargana in many district yields a larger land revenue than the entire district of Dehra Dún. The assessment of the settlement about to expire amounted to Rs. 31,693 only, excluding grants of waste lands on clearing leases at progressive rates of jama, the assessment on which comes to Rs. 7,264. The new assessment, also excluding waste-land grants, comes to Rs. 51,488. Including Jaunsár Báwar, the total land revenue of the district amounts to Rs. 91,347, or about $\frac{1}{23}$ rd of the revenue paid by Meerut and Aligarh and $\frac{1}{13}$ th of the revenue paid by Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Bulandshahr, the other districts of the Meerut Division. The present report has no concern with Jaunsár Báwar, which may be left altogether out of account. It is sufficient to mention here that Mr. Ross was placed on special duty to revise the Jaunsár Báwar assessment from 29th March to the 8th June, 1883, with the result that he reduced it from Rs. 26,171 to Rs. 24,171, and his proposals to this effect were sanctioned in G. O. No. ¹⁵⁶⁴₁₉₉, dated 24th December, 1884. But setting revenue considerations aside, the Dún, from its unique characteristics of situation and scenery and its great climatic advantages, must always possess a peculiar interest of its own.

There are, indeed, no very difficult questions of revenue policy to be dealt with, or intricate problems of land tenures and rights to be solved. The work of assessment, owing to the smallness of the cultivated area and the good relations generally prevailing between proprietors and tenants, was comparatively easy. It was also much facilitated by the general confidence all classes felt in Mr. Ross, whom they had known for so many years, and by Mr. Ross' own intimate knowledge of the circumstances of almost every village and landholder in the Dún. The final report derives whatever importance it may possess not so much from the magnitude of the financial issues involved in the settlement as from the fact that it illustrates the progress and sets forth the present condition of a tract which has largely attracted European enterprise and capital in the past, while, if its natural advantages are turned to the best account, the Dún may yet have a great future in store for it. As a place of residence for Europeans it may be said to possess the potentiality of development in a greater degree than almost any other district of the provinces. It is on this account, and not because any material increase in land revenue is to be

expected from it, that the Dún, in spite of its small area and revenue, may fairly claim to rank high amongst the most interesting districts to be found in Upper India.

4. The circumstances which led to the revision of settlement being undertaken may perhaps be conveniently noticed here. The seventh Reasons for undertaking the revision of settlement. settlement of the Dún was completed by Mr. C. A. Daniell—then Assistant Superintendent of the Dún and now Senior Member of the Board of Revenue—in 1866. By the orders of Government contained in Resolution No. 1245A., dated 14th June, 1873, the period for this settlement to run was fixed at 20 years commencing from 1st July, 1866, and consequently the term of the existing settlement expires on 30th June, 1886. The principles on which future land settlements were to be made, and also the grounds for determining whether expiring settlements should be revised or not, were laid down by the Government of India in Resolution No. $\frac{2}{144-155}$, dated 4th October, 1881, with which was circulated a memorandum by Mr E. Stack, C.S., upon current land-revenue settlements in the temporarily-settled parts of British India. This Resolution was forwarded by the Board to the Superintendent of the Dún for report with their No. $\frac{98}{1-26}$, dated 21st January, 1882, asking (1) whether revision of settlement, if effected, would result in an increase of revenue; (2) how it was recommended that the settlement should be effected, viz., on a resurvey and remeasurement or on existing records; (3) whether, even if there were no prospect of increase of revenue, a new settlement was recommended for the second of the two reasons given in para. 9 of the Government of India Resolution, i. e., that special administrative reasons for a revision of settlement exist, such as the necessity for correcting inequality in the incidence of the land revenue, notwithstanding the absence of any prospect of financial advantage.

5. The report called for was forwarded by Mr. W. T. Church, then Superintendent of the Dún, in his No. $\frac{569}{1-17}$, dated 13th February, 1882, Report by Superintendent of the Dún. to the address of the Commissioner of the Meerut Division. Mr. Church gave statistics to show that there was every reason to believe that a very considerable enhancement of revenue might be effected in the Dún itself, while for Jaunsár Báwar he recommended that the present assessment should hold good for another 10 years. The revision of the assessment of Jaunsár Báwar was separately disposed of, as remarked above, and need not be further alluded to.

6. By para. 2 of G. O. No. 1906, Revenue Department, dated 19th October, 1882, the Board were again asked to express an opinion Further report called for. whether a revision of the assessment will, with reference to the conditions prescribed by the Government of India in Resolution No. $\frac{2}{144-155}$, dated 4th October, 1881, be necessary; and if so, whether a new survey, with the preparation of a new record-of-rights, must be undertaken, or whether the existing records, revised and amended by the present establishment for the maintenance of village records, will furnish trustworthy and sufficient materials for the revision of the assessment. In the event of a new survey and record-of-rights being required, the Board were consulted whether they should be carried out by the Revenue Survey Department, or by the district officer, or other officer of the Revenue Department deputed for the purpose.

7. Mr. Church replied in his No. $\frac{185}{1-3}$, dated 9th November, 1882, to the address of the Commissioner of the Division, that the assessment was susceptible of enhancement, probably to the extent Revision shown to be necessary. even of being doubled, and that on financial grounds alone revision, therefore, appeared to be necessary. More detailed information on all points was called for in G. O. No. 472, dated 23rd February, 1883, and was given by Mr. Church in his No. $\frac{601}{1-3}$, dated 24th March, 1883, to the address of the Commissioner of the Division. It was there shown that a very substantial increase of revenue might certainly be secured, and that for administrative reasons new maps and a new record-of-rights were required—i. e., that a new survey was indispensable.

8. The outcome of this correspondence was that the proposals of the Local Government were submitted to the Government of India for sanction in the letter No. 1189, dated 18th May, 1883, and sanction to the revision of settlement being undertaken, together with a resurvey and preparation of a new record-of-rights, was communicated in the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 657R., dated 21st June, 1883. The proposal to effect the Survey by the Settlement Department, and not through the Survey of India, was also approved.

9. By Notification No. 1828, dated 13th August, 1883, the Dún was declared to be brought under settlement, and by Notification No. 3979, dated 15th November, 1883, Mr. H. G. Ross was appointed to be Settlement Officer of the 2nd grade and posted to the Dehra Dún district. Mr. Ross assumed charge of his duties on the 25th October, 1883. Meanwhile, by Notification No. 1829, dated 13th August, 1883, Munshi Barkat Ali, Tahsildar of Dehra, was invested with powers, under sections 140-144 of Act XIX of 1873, for the determination and demarcation of boundaries, and commenced work on 24th August, 1883. By Notification No. 2064, dated 19th September, 1883, Maulvi Nihal-ud-din, Tahsildar of Tarabganj, in the Gonda district, was posted to the Dún as Officiating Deputy Collector for settlement work, but did not assume charge of his office until the 9th November, 1883.

10. Before taking up his duties as Settlement Officer, Mr. Ross had been for some months in consultation with the Commissioner, the Board, and the officers of the Survey Department as to how the survey should be carried out. Eventually a conference was held at Naini Tal in July, 1883, at which Mr. Carmichael (Senior Member of the Board), Mr. Mackintosh (Secretary of the Board), Mr. Ross (Settlement Officer), and Major Barron (Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey) were present. It was then decided that the cadastral survey should be adopted in preference to the revenue survey for the following reason :—When it was proposed to carry out the resurvey by the Settlement Department, it was supposed that the maps of Major Thuillier's survey, which were remarkably accurate and good and showed all village boundaries, could be utilized and the cadastral survey plotted into skeleton boundaries prepared from these maps.

The Survey Department stated that this was perfectly impossible, and that it was absolutely necessary to retrace all boundaries, &c. Under the circumstances, it would have been useless for the Settlement Department to have attempted the work, and it was decided to have a professional cadastral survey. *

11. The survey was accordingly made over to Mr. W. A. Wilson, Surveyor in charge Dehra Dún Party, and work was commenced on 23rd November, 1883.

12. The demarcation of boundaries was completed for both the Western and Eastern Dúns on 31st January, 1884. The last maps and khasras for the Western Dún were received in the Settlement Office on 31st December, 1884, and for the Eastern Dún on 26th February, 1885.

13. The general principles to be followed in conducting the survey and the whole work of revision were settled at a conference held at Dehra on 25th and 26th February, 1884, at which Mr. Carmichael (Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Mackintosh (Secretary to the Board), Mr. W. Lane (Commissioner of the Division), Major Steel (representing the Revenue Survey), and Mr. H. G. Ross (the Settlement Officer) were present. Matters were further discussed in April, 1884, when the Lieutenant-Governor visited Dehra.

14. Mr. Ross submitted his rent-rate report for the Western Dún in his No. $\frac{274}{1-25}$, dated 13th September, 1884, to the address of the Commissioner of the Division.

15. His proposals were verbally discussed with Mr. B. W. Colvin, Senior Member of the Board, who visited Dehra in the end of October, 1884. This led to a further report containing more detailed information on many points being submitted by Mr. Ross in his letter dated 13th November, 1884, through the Commissioner of the Division. Early in February, 1885, advantage was taken of the Lieutenant-Governor being in camp on the border of the Dún to examine and discuss Mr. Ross' proposals personally with him, and he thereby became fully acquainted with the views and wishes of Government on the various points to be considered in carrying out the actual work of assessment. Sanction to Mr. Ross' proposed rates was formally accorded in G. O. No. $\frac{322}{1-60}$, dated 19th February, 1885, and the assessments of all maháls, both in the Western and Eastern Dúns, were given out between 18th February and 3rd April, 1885. Mr. Ross made over charge of the office of Settlement Officer of the Dún on 6th April, 1885 (*vide* Notification No. $\frac{1129}{1-777-1}$ dated 22nd June, 1885), from which date up to the 31st March, 1886, the date on which settlement operations were declared to be closed by Notification No. $\frac{63}{0}$, dated 6th May, 1886, I remained in charge.

16. The delay in submitting the final report has been due to the large amount of statistical information to be worked out, for which only one English clerk was available. This has been already explained in my Nos. $\frac{447}{1-44}$, dated 4th February, 1886, and $\frac{613}{1-44}$, dated 19th March, 1886.

17. In his rent-rate reports Mr. Ross has given a general description of the whole district under several of the heads to be noticed in the final report. There must, therefore, be some repetition of the remarks he has made if, as seems desirable, the final report is to be fairly complete in itself. Practically there has only been one rent-rate report for the whole district, and hence there are no pargana reports to be summarized, as in other districts. I may further mention that a full general description of the Dún was given in the Board's No. 714, dated 2nd August, 1871, forwarding Mr. Daniell's reports for the orders of Government. Another is to be found in the Imperial Gazetteer. Very complete historical and statistical information regarding the district is given in the Dún Memoir, compiled by Mr. G. R. C. Williams, C.S., and published in 1874. A still more comprehensive account from a general point of view is given in Vols. X and XI of the Provincial Gazetteer, entitled *Himálayan Districts*. These volumes, published in 1882, were compiled by Mr. E. T. Atkinson, C.S., formerly in charge of the Provincial Gazetteer, and, as he explains in his preface, "are not intended to be solely a popular account of the districts which they describe, but to contain, first of all, a record of all facts of permanent scientific or economic value that have been gathered by me during my visits to Kumaun and the Dehra Dún, or which have been contributed by others."

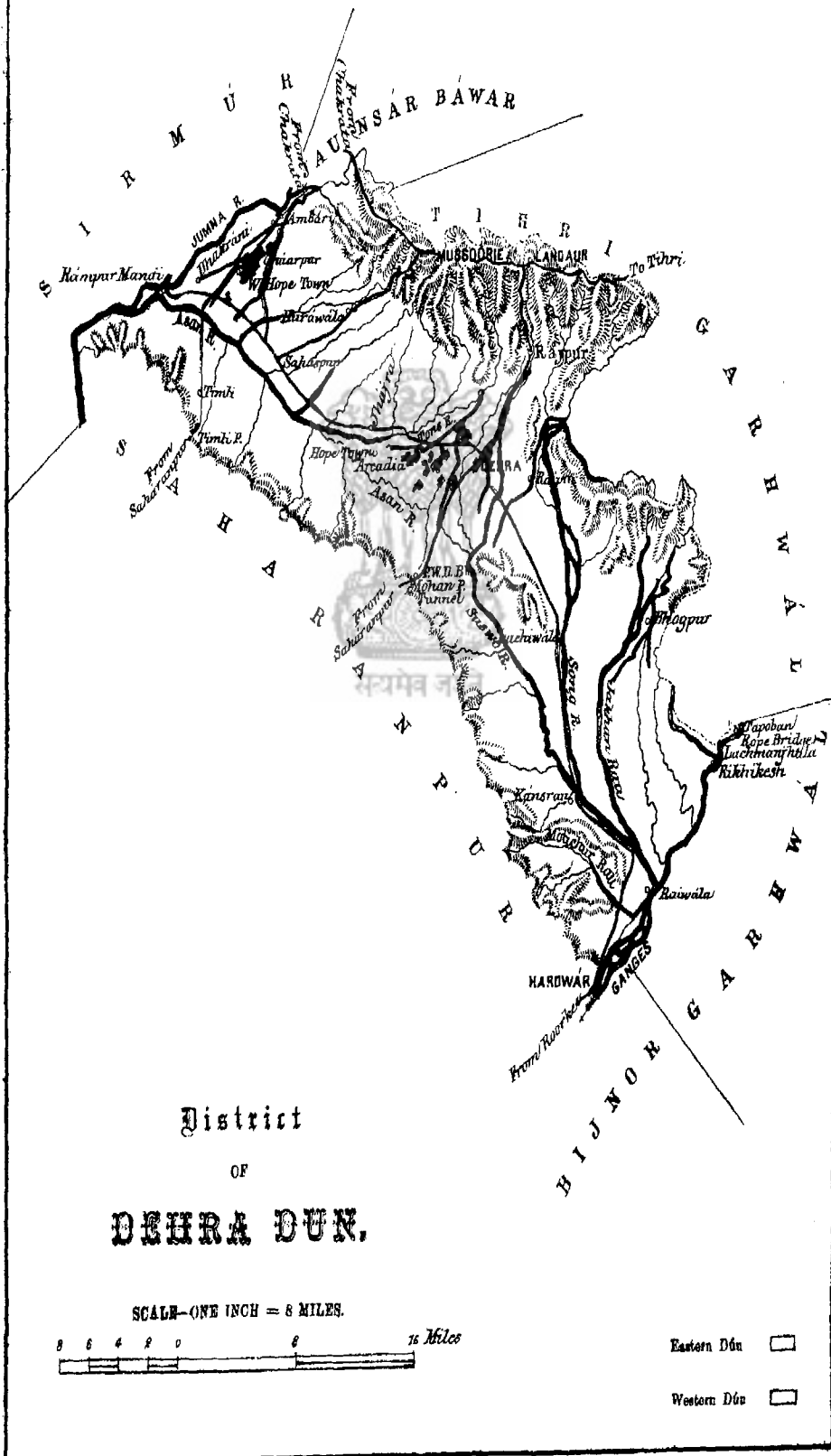
I have not hesitated to avail myself freely of the above authorities in compiling the final report, and so far as matters of historical, scientific, and economic interest are concerned, must refer to them for a far more detailed account than the report itself contains.

Report drawn up in the order prescribed in the rules laid down for the guidance of Settlement Officers.

18. With these preliminary remarks I will now proceed to notice the various heads to be dealt with in the final report, following the order laid down in the rules prescribed for the guidance of Settlement Officers.

MAP showing WESTERN and EASTERN DUN

PARA. 3 (PAGE 1.)





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FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT OF DEHRA DUN.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

(1)—*Boundaries and Areas.*

1. DEHRA DŪN is the northern district of the Meerut Division, lying between 29° 57' to 30° 59' north latitude and 77° 37' to 78° 22' east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the outer ranges of the Himálayas forming part of Independent Garhwál; on the east by the river Ganges, with British and Independent Garhwál on the opposite bank, on the south by the Siwaliks, the crest of which forms the boundary between Saháranpur and Dehra; and on the west by the river Jumna, which divides the Dún from the independent native state of Sirmur or Nahan. Excluding the outlying hill pargana of Jaunsár Báwar, the length of the valley from east to west is 45 miles and its breadth varies from 15 to 20 miles, the Dún proper consisting of the southern slopes of the outer range of Himalayas, the northern slopes of the Siwaliks, and the valley between.

2. According to the latest provincial statement, received with Government Circular Order No. 64, Special (Revenue) Department, dated 15th October, 1880, the area of the Dún is 715 square miles and 52 acres, made up as follows :—

	<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Total area in acres.</i>
Government forests ...	277	506	177,786
Revenue-paying villages temporarily settled ...	277	390	177,670
Revenue-free ...	72	265	46,345
Waste-land grants ...	47	49	30,129
Waste land not yet given out in grants.	12	526	8,206
Area comprised in Gurkha and Body-Guard Cantonments ...	1	126	766
Landour Cantonments ...	1	408	1,048
Area of Mussooree municipality ...	23	342	15,062
Total ...	715	52	457,012

3. For administrative purposes the Dún is divided into two parganas or sub-divisions, called the Western and Eastern Dún, forming, however, only one tahsíl. The boundary between these parganas is formed by the small streams of the Raspana, coming down from the Himálayas, and the Sukh Rao, rising in the Siwaliks, which meet as they flow into the Song and form a line almost due north and south across the valley. This line forms the watershed between the two great rivers, the Ganges and the Jumna: the streams rising on the east of the line flow into the Ganges, and those on the west into the Jumna. There are 505 villages and 452 maháls in all. Of these 250 maháls, including muáfis, &c., are in the Western and 193 in the Eastern Dun, the number of villages in each being 276 and 229 respectively.

4. The average size of each mahál in the Western Dún is 639·50 acres, and in the Eastern 458·45 acres, the average for the whole district being 562·27 acres. The average size of a mauza in the Western Dún is 600·11 acres, and in the Eastern Dún 386·51 acres, and for the whole district it is 503·25 acres. Both maháls and mauzas are considerably smaller than in the majority of districts in the plains.

5. The revenue of the expiring settlement was Rs. 31,693. The revenue, as revised in the present settlement, is Rs. 51,488. The increase is Rs. 19,795, or 62·46 per cent. The increase is not quite so great as was anticipated by Mr. Church. This is due to Mr. Ross having been enjoined to exercise caution in raising the revenue to the extent the existing assets might appear to warrant, more especially in regard to the assessment of private forests. Mr. Ross has known the Dún intimately for the last 15 years, and no one can be better qualified to judge as to its revenue-paying capabilities. He is confident that the new assessment, although it makes such a large increase in the demand, is a fair light assessment—fair to Government, and in no danger of being either oppressive to the people, or of retarding the prosperity of the Dún.

6. The area of each sub-division, with the old revenue, and the new revenue as fixed by Mr. Ross, is given below :—

Name of sub-division.	Area in acres.	Revenue.	
		Old.	New.
		Rs.	Rs.
Western Dún ...	165,631·47	24,603	40,014
Eastern Dún ...	88,511·84	7,090	11,474
Total of district ...	254,143·31	31,693	51,488

(2) — *Physical Features.*

7. The physical characteristics of the Dún are thus described in the Dún Memoir by Mr. Williams :—

Physical characteristics as described by Mr. Williams.

“The beauty of the region is proverbial and takes the visitor from the plains by surprise. It is well wooded, undulating, and intersected with streams, some of which have a perennial flow of water throughout the whole of their course.

“The ridges between are, except in places where shingle crops up, covered with rich mould, nourishing a luxuriant vegetation. The trees and shrubs have all the green freshness of European forests, whilst the mountains on the north and the hills on the south give a charming variety to the landscape. When describing the scenery the French traveller Jacquemont hesitates between Haiti and the overlands of Berne in the choice of an appropriate comparison for this lovely district. On the north-east the horizon is bounded by the lower or Mussooree range of the Himálaya, which, opposite to the town of Dehra, bends back and encloses a portion of the valley in an immense amphitheatre. The lower spurs of the chain are covered with dense forest ; the loftier crests are, except in shady clefts and gorges, comparatively bare, but often support the rhododendron and the oak (*Quercus incana*), besides other rare trees belonging to the temperate zone. Some of the peaks rise to a great height : the Great Trigonometrical Survey Office at Dehra is no less than 5,136 feet below the highest point of the sanitarium of Landour, being itself 2,323 feet above the level of the sea, and a few miles due east of Landour, on the road to Tihri, one peak attains an elevation of 8,565 feet.”

8. “Running parallel with the Himálaya, the Siwaliks slope gently into the Dún, having a softness of outline strongly contrasting with their abruptness on the side facing the plains. Owing to the elevation of the valley, they seem mere hillocks by comparison with the range in the background. They are clothed with a thick forest, chiefly composed of *sál* and *sain*, above which, on the higher crests, the pine (*Pinus longifolia*) frequently raises its head, indicating the proximity of a cooler climate.”

9. "The only insulated hill is Nawáda or Nagsidh, a slight eminence about five miles south-east of Dehra, where the Viceroys of the Garhwál Rájas had their residence in the olden time. It lies parallel to the Siwaliks and is unmistakably an offshoot from them."

Physical aspects as described in the Imperial Gazetteer.

10. In the Imperial Gazetteer the physical aspects of the Dún are described as follows:—

"The district of Dehra Dún consists of two distinct portions—the double valley of Dehra proper and the outlying mountain tract of Jaunsár Báwar. It projects northward from the alluvial uplands of the Doáb, like an irregular triangle, towards the sources of the Jumna (Jamuna) and the main range of the Himálayas. To the south, the Siwalik hills, a mass of Himálayan *débris*, shut off the district from the level and fertile plain below. Between these hills and the great mountain chain, whose farthest outliers they form, lie the two valleys known as the Eastern and Western Dúns; the former sloping down towards the stream of the Ganges, while the latter descends by wooded undulations to the bed of its principal confluent, the Jumna. The scenery of these mountain dales can hardly be surpassed for picturesque beauty, even among the lovely slopes of the massive chain to which they belong. The perennial streams nourish a fresh and luxuriant vegetation, whilst the romantic hills to the south, and the sterner mountains on the north, give an exquisite variety to the landscape. A connecting ridge, which runs from north to south between the two systems, forms the watershed of the great rivers and divides the Eastern from the Western Dún. The Ganges, passing between this district and Garhwál, pours rapidly over beds of boulder, through several channels, encircling jungle-clad islets, and debouches at length upon the plains at Hardwár. The Jumna sweeps round the whole south-western boundary and reaches the level uplands near Badshah Mahál, in the Saháranpur district, an ancient hunting-seat of the Dehli Emperors. Their tributaries have little importance, except for artificial irrigation. When the district first passed under British rule, remains of ancient dams, tanks, and canals studded its surface, but these works had fallen completely out of use during the anarchic period of Sikh and Gurkha incursions. Our officers at once turned their attention to the restoration of the ancient channels or the construction of others; and a number of diminutive, but valuable, irrigation canals now traverse both valleys in every direction, spreading cultivation over all available portions of their rugged surface."

11. All writers who have described the Dún have waxed enthusiastic in praise of its beauties. The praise indeed is well merited, but its liberal bestowal, to some extent, is perhaps due to the many splendid views which every visitor sees on his way from the vantage points afforded by the hills and mountains by which it is enclosed. It cannot be said that the Dún, since its conquest by the British at any rate, has been doomed to blush unseen. All who enter from the plains by the Mohan Pass in the daytime find the green valley stretching right and left at their feet, with the Himálayas rising in the background, and on a clear day the white houses of Mussooree and Landour looking like mere specks in the distance. If escaping from the heat of the plains, a sense of relief is at once felt, and the favourable impression first created is far more likely to be increased than diminished by further and prolonged experience. In the Dún there is always a sensation of rest and tranquillity. At almost every turn and winding of the steep hill road leading from Rájpur to Mussooree fresh beauties of scenery disclose themselves, as a wider and wider view of the valley is gradually obtained. When the summit is reached many of the houses in Mussooree and Landour, as well as some of the principal roads, including the Mall, command views of the Dún which can hardly be surpassed in any country of the world. In the rains especially a natural panorama on the grandest scale is often presented. The valley is covered with dense clouds of mist and rain, and at one time entirely lost to view. A few minutes after the clouds rise, as if by magic, and the whole valley, with its running streams, luxuriant vegetation and foliage of the richest tints, bursts into view, only, perhaps, to disappear into misty space

as suddenly again. On a clear day the Ganges and Jumna are distinctly visible, and even Rurki nestling in its clump of trees, far over the sawlike peaks of the Siwaliks, with the plains stretching in sea-like expanse beyond. With a good telescope Saháranpur and the railway bridge over the Jumna near Amballa can be made out. All visitors to Mussooree must look down on the Dún, almost, daily, either from their own houses or in their walks abroad. The general aspect of the Dún as a whole is perhaps better known than that of any other district in these provinces, and hence its beauties have attained a celebrity second only to Kashmir itself.

12. By common acceptation Dehra Dún is generally spoken and written of as 'The Dun.' The term 'Dún' is, however, a general one, and by no means limited to the valley forming the district of Dehra Dún. This valley, as already mentioned, is formed by the Himálayas on the north and the Siwaliks on the south, running parallel to each other at a distance of 10 to 15 miles, and forming a long narrow loop some 45 miles in length, at the ends of which the two ranges converge almost to a point, to form the narrow gorges through which the Ganges and Jumna debouch on to the plains beyond.

13. Incomparably the most striking physical features are the marvellous natural boundaries within which it is enclosed, *i. e.*, the Himálaya mountains, the Siwalik hills, and the rivers Ganges and Jumna. The Himálayas and Siwaliks are always in view and can never be forgotten by the most casual visitor. The Ganges and the Jumna are not such conspicuous features in the landscape, and their rushing streams may only impress a close observer from their banks. But their names are as well known as the mountains from which they rise, and are inseparably connected with the history and religion of the peoples of India from the remotest times up to now. Of no other district in India can it be more truly said that the names of its boundaries are better known than the name of the district itself. At the risk of trespassing somewhat on the domain of scientific rather than revenue research, I will quote a few extracts from Mr. Atkinson's Gazetteer, to explain the place they occupy in physical geography, and the manner in which the Dún itself and other valleys kindred to it were generally formed.

14. In his opening chapter Mr. Atkinson discusses, in an exhaustive manner, the place the great mountain range known to Englishmen as the Himálaya should be deemed to occupy in systematic geography (*i. e.*, viewing it in connection with the great Indo-Tibetan system, of which it is only a part), and reviews the different theories which have been advanced by the best authorities. Much has still to be cleared up before it can be authoritatively decided whether the line of snowy peaks, which from time immemorial have been known to India and Europe as the Himálayas, should be considered a true chain or merely spurs from the main water-parting. Summing up, Mr. Atkinson writes:—"The latest contribution to the physical geography is to be found in Mr. H. Blandford's Manual and Mr. W. Blandford's introduction to *The Manual of the Geology of India*. In the latter work, which may presumably be taken as giving Mr. W. Blandford's conclusions on the subject, he considers the Himálaya to form a curved belt of mountains, with their convexity to the southward, which mark the southern scarp of the Tibetan plateau as the Kuen Lun define the northern." Finally, Mr. Atkinson concludes:—"The great mountain chain lying between Tibet and the plains of India is generally known to the natives of India by the term *pahár* (mountain), to which they prefix the local name where such exists. The more educated give the name Himáchal (snowy range) or Himálaya (abode of snow) to the snow-covered ranges; whilst Europeans popularly include under the name Himálaya the entire mountainous region lying between the gorge of the Brahmaputra on the east and that of the Indus on the west, and between the upper valleys of the same rivers on the north and the plains of India on the south. A first glance at any good map will convince us of the general unity of the physical relations of the range within the limits commonly assigned to the Himálayas, whilst a closer examination will induce us to include much more. For our part we accept the

popular definition of the *Himálaya* as extending from the gorge of the *Indus* on the west to that of the *Brahmaputra* on the east, and from the upper courses of the main branches of those rivers on the north to the plains of *India* on the south, speaking of its connections beyond those limits as the western and eastern extensions respectively."

15. The *Siwaliks* (*Sivawála* belonging to *Siva*) and *Dúns* are thus described, after noticing the characteristics of the *Bhábar* and *Tarái*:—
The Siwaliks. "Before entering into more detail regarding the *Bhábar* and *Tarái*, there is yet a third feature characteristic of the tract below the *Himálaya* that must be noticed here as intimately connected with the other two, and this is the line of hills called the *Siwalik* or sub-*Himálayan*. These will be well known to palæontologists in connection with the rich collection of fossil mountain bones discovered in them by *Dr. Falconer* and *Colonel Cautley*. As a rule, they appear to rise abruptly, and without any intermediate undulating slope, from the apparently level surface of the flat country below to heights varying from a few hundred to three or four thousand feet. They are composed of sandstones and conglomerates, and the dip of the strata is usually towards the general mass of the mountains at a low angle. The form of disturbance of the strata is very regular, producing broad normal anti-clinal flexures, the axis-plane sloping towards the mountains. Towards the plains the slope has been weathered out, so that plainswards the *Siwaliks* exhibit a steep face from which rise the highest summits of the range, while a long gentle declivity slopes inwards and forms a longitudinal shallow valley by meeting the foot of the next line of hills. The latter, as a rule, run on a line parallel to the *Siwaliks*, but at a distance of from five to ten miles from them."

16. "The bottom of this longitudinal depression is, as may be supposed, by no means continuous. In some places it is cut through by the passage of the streams that drain the interior of the mountains; in others it is quite obliterated by the near approach to each other of the two ranges that flank it, and which usually form distinct lines. This is, moreover, a structural feature, and not due simply to denudation. In this country, between the *Satlaj* and the *Káli*, these valleys are called *Dúns*, and under *Nepál*, according to *Hodgson*, they are called *Máris*. They have been confounded by some writers with the *Tarái*, which, as we have seen, is quite distinct. The lower part of the *Dúns* generally appears to be covered with a deposit of boulders and gravel that slopes somewhat steeply from the *Himálaya* towards the *Siwaliks*, so that the whole bottom of the valley is considerably raised above the level of the plain without. In consequence of this elevation, the other hills when viewed from the interior of the valley, as from *Masuri*, present a very insignificant outline. The drainage of these valleys usually collects along their longitudinal axis and either falls into some of the larger streams that cross them, or less frequently finds an independent exit for itself into the plains by a sudden bend to the south through a break in the outer range. Owing to the considerable elevation of the *Dúns* above the plains, down to the level of which the drainage finds its way in a very short distance, the unconsolidated strata that form the floor of these valleys are constantly cut through to a great depth by watercourses. Consequently the surface, though often presenting an apparent level for several miles together, is frequently broken up into steppes, which, on the whole, are tolerably level, but at different heights, the one above the other. This phenomenon is not uncommon, and is constantly observed along the rivers that are eroding their banks. To the same causes also are to be attributed the practical impossibility of procuring water by means of wells in the *Dúns*, a difficulty which mainly arises from the thorough dessication of the gravelly soil by the deep drainage."

17. The term '*Dún*' therefore simply means a valley at the foot of the *Himálayas*, bounded on the south by the *Siwaliks*, and of these valleys there are many. *Mr. Williams* says:—"It is uncertain whether *Dehra* is an old name, or, like *Gurudwara* (another name for it), one of modern

origin, meaning the resting-place of the Saint. In the latter case, the ordinary spelling must be wrong and the word ought to be written 'Dera.' " Lovers of the Dún will probably prefer to adopt the modern derivation in spite of the slight orthographical difficulty, and to regard its name as meaning 'the valley of rest,' which the old Saint, after several unsuccessful attempts to get himself recognised as the head of the Sikh faith in the Panjáb, certainly found it to be.

18. The geology of both the Himálayas and Siwaliks is learnedly discussed in Chapter III, Vol. X, of Mr. Atkinson's *Gazetteer*. Mr. Atkinson notes the chapter was specially written for him by Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India. It will suffice to mention here Mr. Atkinson's conclusion, that the Siwaliks or sub-Himálayan range belong to a tertiary sandstone belt outside the Himálaya proper of geologists, while the Himálayas which are the northern boundary of the Dún belong to a belt of limestone and slate forming the outer range of the lower Himálaya. Mr. Medlicott, after considering the original characters of the Siwalik strata, describes the formation of Dúns as follows:—

19. "So far we have briefly considered the original characters of the Siwalik strata, it is necessary now to notice the features induced by disturbance. This has taken place on the grandest scale. On the right bank of the Ganges above Haridwar the gray sandstones of the middle group have a high southerly dip; and this rises gradually, through an enormous thickness of strata, to a nearly vertical underlie in the conglomerates at the outer edge of the range. A section of the same type is splendidly exposed in the gorge of the Satlaj above Bubhor, in the second range of the sub-Himálayan hills. There is much method in the form of these flexures; they very generally affect the form known as *normal*, *i. e.*, bends in which the dip is greater on one side of axis, and so called because of more common occurrence than the symmetrical flexure—when both dips are equal—or than the folded flexure, in which the strata on the side of the steeper dip have been pushed beyond the vertical, and so partially inverted. As an almost universal rule in this region, the steep side of these normal anticlinal flexures is turned from the mountains. From this there results the familiar conformation of the sub-Himálayan hills, presenting a scarped face to the plains and a long slope towards the interior valley. These Dúns, or at least the flat longitudinal valleys which are the typical Dúns, are thus structural features, not mere valleys of denudation; they rest upon the comparatively little disturbed strata in the hollow of the synclinal flexure. The range separating the Dún from the plains is formed by the anticlinal, the steep (outer) limb of which is generally broken up and denuded away: hence the south face of the range presents the scarped outcrop of the beds on the north side of the axis of flexure."

20. The sources of the Jumna and Ganges are thus described by Mr. Atkinson:—
 "If we carefully examine the great sea of mountains lying between the outer Himálaya and the snows, we shall find that the dominating ranges are spurs from the great groups of peaks, remarkable alike for their elevation and the position they fill as the boundaries of the several river-basins. On the west, the western boundary of the Jumna system is found in the elevated ridge that has its origin in the group of peaks crossed by the Shatul and Borenda passes. This ridge follows the left bank of the Satlaj in a south-westerly direction to Hatu (10,700 feet), where it bifurcates: one branch continuing the normal direction to Biláspur, and the second proceeding in a south-easterly direction by Chor (12,081 feet), where it forms the water-parting between the Giri and the Pábar branch of the Tons. A second great ridge, descending from the Jannotri groups, and marked by the Deoband (9,347 feet), Chakráta (7,300 feet), Chilmeri (7,160 feet), and Bairát (7,423 feet) peaks in British territory, separates the affluents of the Tons from those of the Jumna. The eastern boundary of the Jumna system is formed by a great ridge having its origin in the same group of peaks and which

joins the outer Himálaya near the Sarkanda peak to the end of Mussoorie (Masuri). The eastern boundary of the Ganges system is found in the great ridge descending in a south-westerly direction from the Nanda Kot, and which passes along the left bank of the Pindar to its junction with the Alaknanda, and thence along the left bank of the Alaknanda to Deoprayag. It admits of two great bifurcations: one at the head of the Kátyur valley and one at the head of the Lohba valley. From the group of peaks at the head of the Kátyur valley a branch passes in a south-easterly direction through Binsar and Dol, and along the right bank of the Ladhiya to Barmdeo on the Sarda, and from the head of the Lohba valley a branch runs south-by-east to Gujargarh, whence it passes almost due west to the Ganges at Kharak and Chandi. The tract to the south of these two arms is in shape a great obtuse-angled triangle, with its base towards the plains and its apex in the group of hills to the north of Dwara Hát. It forms the mountain basin of the Western Ramganga. The eastern boundary of this system forms the western boundary of the Kali system, of which the eastern boundary is found in a great ridge descending from the Api peak in Doti of Nepál. It is clear from the above brief description that it is the spurs from the snowy range that bound the river basins, and if we examine further the affluents of each system, we shall see that the ramifications from these spurs form the water-parting between each minor system."

21. "The principal affluents of the Jumna are the Tons and the Giri. The Pábar, Their principal affluents Rupin, and Súpen unite to form the Tons and are separated and feeders. from each other by transverse ridges descending from the great boundary ridge. United, they drain a delta-shaped basin having its apex at Kalsi. To the south-west the Giri drains a similarly shaped basin having its apex near Kalsi, and to the east the Jumna drains one having its apex at Kalsi. We find that the point of junction of the apices of these three delta basins lies within the Siwaliks, the outer range of geographers, and that the union of these three main affluents forms the Jumna of the plains. This basin, as well as the minor systems within it, is bounded by spurs from the great snowy range or transverse ridges descending from them. If we further examine the relations of the minor feeders of the three great constituents of the Jumna system, we see that, as a rule, they flow at right angles to their recipients, and that the affluents of these minor feeders obey a similar law. The ridge separating the Tons from the Jumna gives off feeders on the west of the Tons and on the east to the Jumna at right angles to its direction. From the western slope the Dharagad, Binol, Shaula, and Manjgaon streams flow to the Tons, and from the eastern slope the Ralení, Kutni, and Silo seek the Jumna. Each of these minor feeders is separated from the other by lateral spurs, descending usually from some peak or knot of peaks, and all, as the veins on a leaf seek the midrib, flow towards the mid depression and give it their moisture. The two great rivers that unite to form the Ganges are themselves the centres of subordinate systems. The Bhágirathi is divided from the Bhilang by a great ridge descending from the Gangotri group of peaks, whilst a second ridge having a similar origin separates the Bhilang from the Mandakini, an early affluent of the Alaknanda. The Bhágirathi unites with the Bhilang near Tihri, and the two rivers drain a delta-shaped tract having its apex at Deoprayag. The Saraswati and Dhauí, which form the head-waters of the Alaknanda, are separated from each other by a ridge of snowy peaks, and its more southern affluents, the Nandakini and the Pindár, are divided from each other by a great ridge descending from Trisúl. The entire basin of the Alaknanda to its junction with the Bhágirathi at Deoprayag is thus a great delta-shaped tract, cut up by the minor feeders into subordinate systems that are founded by great ridges descending from the snowy range. Between Deoprayag and Hardwár, the Ganges receives from the east Nayar and the Hinnal, and from the west the Suswa that drains the Dehra Dún. All unite within the Siwaliks to form the Ganges of the plains."

22. In regard to the minerals to be found in the Himálayas and Siwaliks Mr. Williams says:—
The mineral kingdom.

"The mineral kingdom has not yet been thoroughly explored. The Siwaliks, however, contain carbonate of lime, selenite and pyrites. The minerals hitherto found in the Mussoorie range are calcareous tufa, frequently iron shot, calcareous sinter, white, brown and yellow calcareous spar in the primitive form, and sulphate of barytes, nodules of noble serpentine associated with hornblende, slate, glassy actynolite, and earthy gypsum."

23. "The Siwaliks are an alluvial formation of the newer tertiary or upper miocene period and are regarded as débris swept down from the Himálaya overlying an upheaved portion of the plains at the foot of the higher range. Their axis is parallel to that of the Himálaya. The strata of both chains have the same direction, from the N.-W. to the S. E. and agree generally in dip, being inclined towards the north at an angle of 30° more or less, except where faults occur. Dr. Falconer divides the Siwalik strata into two classes: 1st and lowermost, sandstone and conglomerate, containing sub-ordinate beds of clay; 2nd and uppermost, gravel. The sandstone is a whitish grey arenaceous rock with a fine quartz basis. Its consistency varies from extreme friability to crystalline hardness, according to the proportion of carbonate of lime cementing it together, but its leading characteristic is friability, so that it cannot be utilized to any extent for building purposes. The conglomerate consists of fragments of all the rocks entering into the composition of the higher range, *viz.*, quartz, greywacke, hornblende, limestone, &c., resting on a clayey and arenaceous basis. It alternates with the sandstone. The beds of clay occur in both, and modify their character according to circumstances: uppermost comes the gravel or shingle, which gradually develops from small pebbles, abundantly intermingled with sand where it is in contact with the sandstone, into boulders increasing in size as the proportion of sand decreases, until at length we find a deposit differing little from that seen at the bottom of the passes. The breadth of the inclined beds is from six to eight miles, and as their inclination is northward, while their abutment to the south is steep, the hills rise abruptly from the plains and slope gently into the Dún. Dr. Royle's apt illustration will render the general effect of their geological formation more intelligible. Let the reader imagine a series of parallel ridges in the form of right-angled triangles with bases resting on the passes, perpendiculars facing the S. W. and hypothenuses sloping towards the N. E. succeeding one another like the teeth of a saw. Looking from the north, we see the gradual hypothenusal inclination from the crest forming the southern boundary of the district; looking from the opposite side, we are confronted by the perpendicular walls of weather-worn precipices. The same general description applies to the outline of the Himálayas, though the peculiar effect is not so striking, because the firmer consistency of the strata render them less liable to that process of detrition strongly perceptible in the case of the lower sandstone hills, which, it may be added, contain rich stores of fossil remains popularly believed to be *exuviae* of Titans killed in the war between the gods and giants. The formation of the higher range is primary, chiefly consisting of limestone alternating with clay slate strata. Nearly half way down the hill, about two miles west of Mussoorie, below the Hatipaon peak, a bluish black slate is found, hard enough to be used for roofing houses, but it is generally soft and crumbling. About a quarter of a mile below Jharipani, large beds of primitive gypsum with earthy sulphate of lime occur. At Mussoorie limestone predominates; on the ridge stretching away from Landour N. N. E., clay slate alternating with beds of quartz sandstone. Dr. Falconer briefly describes the whole formation as consisting of 'vast strata of limestone, lying on clay slate, crowned by slate, greywacke or sandstone. Beyond the limestone tract, gneiss, clay slate, and other schistose rocks occur. Granite, so far as I know, is not found.'

24. "The remains of iron mines exist near the village of Katápáthar at the debouche of the Jumna from the mountains, but they have never yielded revenue to Government, although the people of the village used to work them from time to time."

'The iron mines near the village of Katápáthar.

25. "The hills, as we have seen, afford little or no stone that can be utilized in architecture, and the geological formation of the valley itself, No stones fit for building purposes. a vast shingle bed, interspersed with sand, having a partial covering of loam, forbids the existence of *kankar*, the substitute for which in roads is stone metalling, procured by breaking up the boulders found in the mountain torrents."

26. Mr. Williams, in his Memoir, gives the following account of the rivers of the Dún :—
Mr. Williams' description of the rivers of the Dún.

"The Ganges, entering the Dún at Tapoban, 165 miles from its source, pours rapidly over beds of boulders, between steep banks, with an average descent of 23 feet per mile, through several channels encircling islands covered with thick jungle, and reaches Hardwár, 15 miles below, at an elevation of 1,024 feet above the level of the sea, with a discharge of 7,000 to 8,000 cubic feet per second in the dry season. The Jumna, sweeping round Bhadráj mountain, enters the valley 100 miles from its source, flows over a succession of rapids with a descent of about 19 feet per mile, likewise forming islands here and there in its passage, debouches upon the plains 21 miles away, some three miles above Bádsháhi Mahál, in the Saháranpur district, an old hunting seat of the kings of Delhi, with a discharge of 4,000 cubic feet per second in the dry weather. Its banks in general shelve much more gently than those of the Ganges. Their tributaries, although a marked feature in the varied landscape, and turned to good account for agricultural purposes, are geographically insignificant, being in the upper part of their course rather mountain torrents than rivers. Their direction is determined by the ridge connecting Rájpur with the Mohan pass Assarori. They are two in number, the Suswa and the Asan. These streams, rising near Bhím Tál, about half way between Dehra and Assarori, flow eastward and westward respectively, receiving the whole of the mountain drainage from both sides as they run along. The source of the Suswa is 2,148 feet above the level of the sea, and its fall to the Ganges 9·8. Six miles or so from that river it meets the Song, a stream rising in the heart of the mountains behind Kalanga, a hill, or rather spur of the Himálaya, celebrated in Indian history. After their confluence, the united rivers flow onward under the name of the minor tributary."

27. "The spring heads of the Asan are 2,121 feet above the sea, and the fall thence to the Jumna is 652 feet. It receives only one tributary worth noticing—the Tons, which rises in the southern slopes of the Mussoorie range west of Rájpur, and joins the Asan a few miles beyond Bhím Tál, but in the dry season has no water in the lower part of its course—a fact incidental to a phenomenon common to the Dún and the northern part of Saháranpur. Close under the hills the water lies near the surface, appearing either in isolated pools or rivulets, which, after flowing a short distance, then vanish. Beyond the line of disappearance, it can only be reached at extraordinary depths in the centre of the district."

28. Looking down from Mussoorie the shining white threads of the Asan (which, The Nún and the Nimi. running parallel to the Himálayas and Siwaliks, bisects the length of the Western Dún), and its tributaries from the hills joining it at right angles are plainly visible on a clear day after rain for almost their entire length. Next to the Tons, the Nún and the Nimi are the most considerable streams.

29. In the Eastern Dún the river courses are more concealed from view by the denseness of the forests, except close under the hills. The The Suswa and Song. Suswa is joined by the Rispúna near Dehra, 14 miles further on by the Song, and eight miles after by the Jukhan. But there is no one main stream after junction. The different branches meet and diverge again and again. According to native nomenclature the Suswa and Song maintain separate courses till they finally reach the Ganges. The truth of this is confirmed by the fact that the mouth of the Song is some two miles higher up the stream than the mouth of the Suswa, and the natives look on the Song, being a snow-fed river, as the more important

stream of the two. The Eastern Dún is intersected with running streams in every direction, and the names Song, and Suswa, are applied to rather a network of streams constantly joining and separating than to any one main stream itself.

30. Though they appear fairly level from a distance, both the Eastern and Western Dúns are cut up by deep ravines on the Himálaya side and by stony ravines on the Siwalik side. In the rains the ravines contain running streams, but at other seasons they are mere dry stony beds. As a rule, the banks are covered with sal trees. Where cultivation exists it is on the plateaus between the ravines. The forest has to a great extent been cleared away from the Western Dún, though there are large patches still remaining. It is, however, comparatively open, free from swamps, and is now so healthy that Europeans can live in it the whole year round. The Eastern Dún is, after the first seven or eight miles from Dehra, almost one continuous mass of forest and jungle. There are numerous swamps, the most important of which are those known as Nakraunda, Jogiwala, Garhi, Gossainwala, Kálápani, and Khadri. The surface is everywhere oozing with water. Reeds and grasses of every kind grow in the utmost profusion. Impenetrable canebrakes, the favourite resort of the tiger and other wild animals in the hot weather, are met with in all directions. The forest is very varied both in character and density. In some parts it becomes a mere open jungle with a few low bushes and trees scattered here and there; in others there are wide expanses of grass plains with no trees at all. These serve as a grazing-ground for the numerous herds of cattle, and the grass, according to native custom, being burnt yearly, prevents the young tree growth from attaining any size.

31. For assessment purposes Mr. Ross made four divisions of the Western Dún, the natural characteristics of which he describes as follows:—

32. The Western Dún is composed partly of hill, partly of valley land; as these two divisions are so totally distinct, having no natural feature in common, they must be considered quite separately.

33. Taking the valley portion, it will be convenient for settlement purposes to divide it into three tracts or circles, according to the natural capabilities:—

A.

34. The plateau of land lying close to Dehra, bounded on the east by the Ris-Dehra plateau; its boundaries and areas. pána, on the south by the Suswa and Asan, on the west by the Tons, and on the north by a line drawn across from the Tons to the Ris pána skirting the south edge of the Body-guard Cantonment. This tract may be called the Dehra plateau and comprises:—

				Number of villages.	Area in acres.
Revenue-paying	...	...	...	41	13,703
Grant	...	...	...	5	955
Fee-simple	...	...	...	4	10,938
Revenue-free	...	...	...	7	2,759

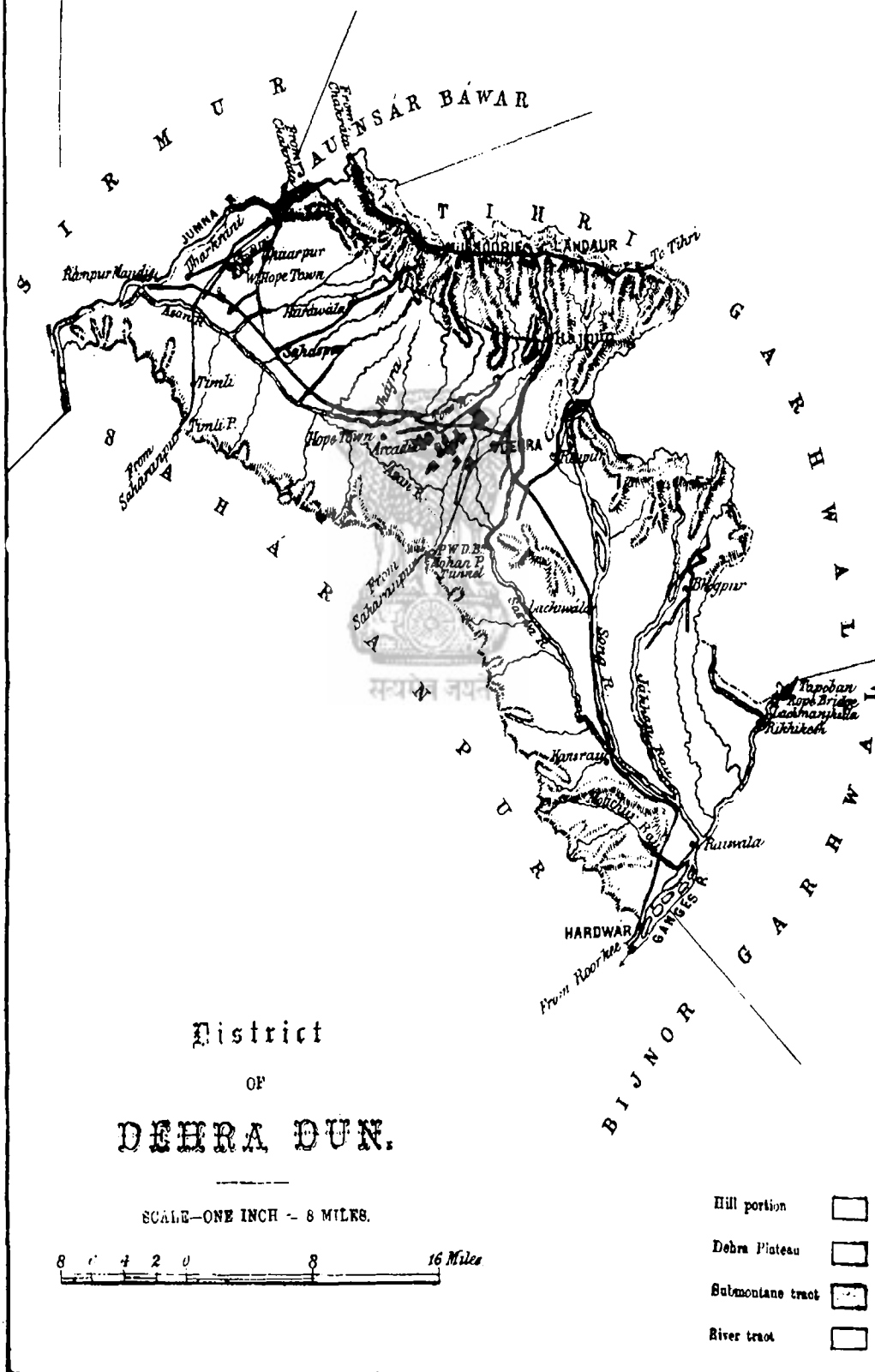
B.

35. The land on the Asan and Jumna south of the Dehra and Ambari road and north of the Siwalik Government forest; also the land between the Jumna and the Ambari and Saháranpur road. This may be called the "river tract." It comprises:—

				Number of villages.	Area in acres.
Revenue-paying	...	...	...	49	23,849
Grant	...	...	...	15	16,082
Fee-simple	...	...	...	4	5,394
Revenue-free	...	...	...	...	...

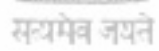
MAP showing the different CIRCLES arranged for Settlement purposes in the WESTERN DUN.

PARA. 31 (PAGE 10).





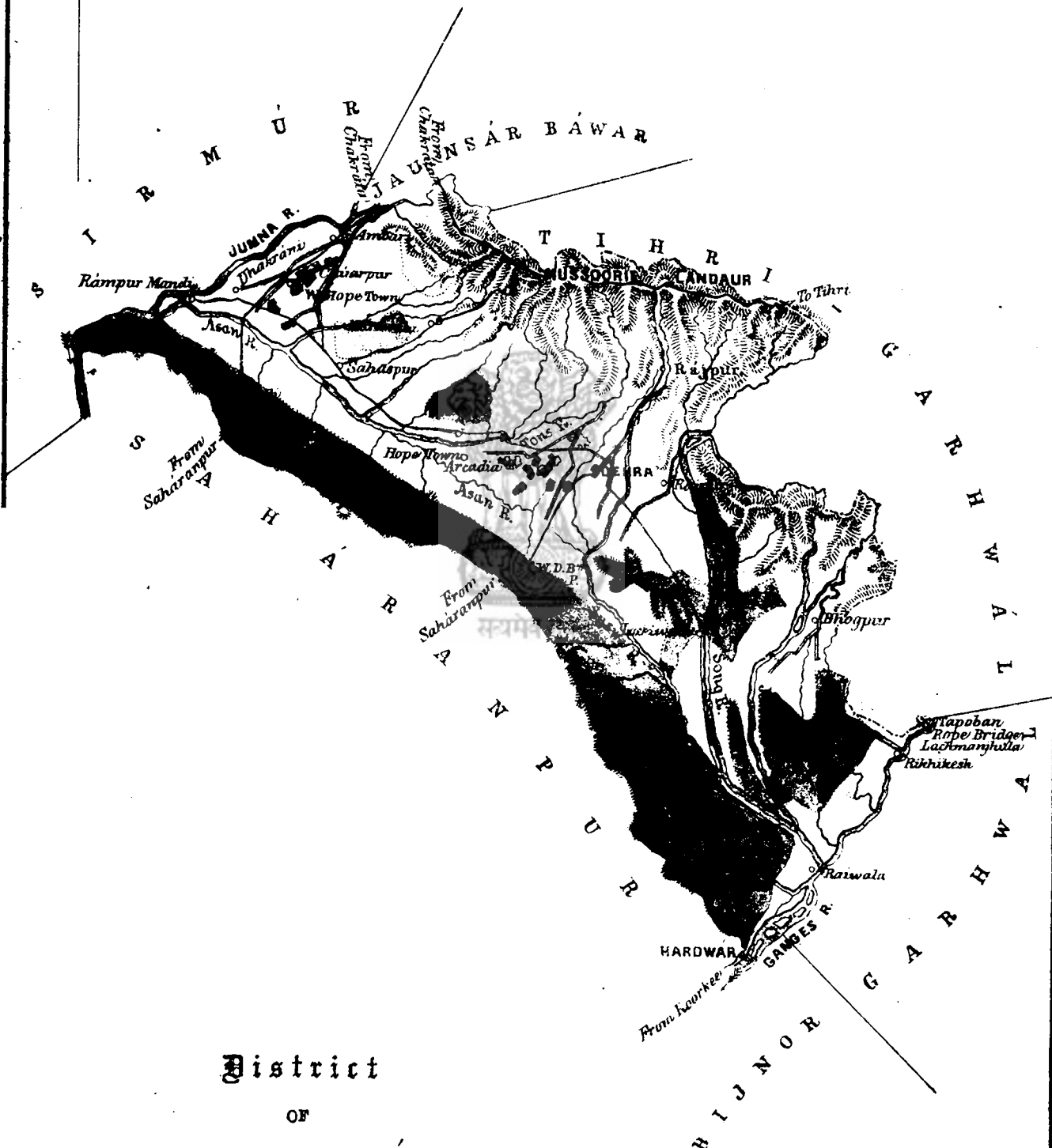
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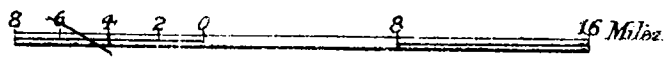
MAP showing the GOVERNMENT FORESTS in the DISTRICT of DEHRA DÚN.

PARA. 40 (PAGE II.)



District
OF
DEHRA DÚN.

SCALE—ONE INCH = 8 MILES.



C.

36. The whole of the country running along the foot of the hill from the Jumna to the Rispana and north and east of the Dehra and boundaries and areas. Ambari road. This may be called the "submontane tract." It comprises :—

				<i>Number of villages.</i>	<i>Area in acres.</i>
Revenue-paying	...	...	...	84	41,379
Grant	...	...	...	1	280
Fee-simple	...	...	...	5	5,624
Revenue-free	...	...	...	2	39

37. The Dehra plateau contains the best land and the best cultivation in the Dún. The whole of it is irrigated by Government canals and it is Dehra plateau is the best. intersected by good roads. It is in this tract that cultivation is brought to the highest pitch. Here is grown the best wheat. Here nearly all the sugarcane will be found, and here market garden produce, such as onions, tobacco, strawberries, &c., all grow in the greatest luxuriance. As a natural consequence, rents run higher here than anywhere else.

38. Next in order comes the "river tract." Along the Asan and Jumna there is a good deal of good rice land. The Katápáthar canal waters a large area of the eastern portion of the tract. There is a little good dry land, though as a rule it is poor. In this tract fair wheat is grown, good rice and a little sugarcane.

39. The worst of the three is the "submontane tract." With the exception of a few patches of rice land in the ravines, which are watered in a precarious manner from the hill streams, flourishing when the rains flourish, and failing when the rains fail, all the rest is dry, stony, and unprofitable, yielding rain crops only, which are good or bad as the rains are abundant or scanty.

Government forests; divisions and area.

40. Forests meet the eye everywhere when looking at the Dún, and a brief account of them is necessary.

The Government forests have been formed into a separate division called the Dehra Dún, divided as follows :—

Name of forest.						Area in acres on 31st March, 1885.
WESTERN RANGE	...	{	Ambari	...	...	4,203
			Chandpur	...	...	2,225
			Dholkot	...	...	4,826
			Jumna	...	...	9,243
			Timli	...	...	19,704
			Sherpur	...	...	18,922
CENTRAL	"	...	Chandrabani	...	...	7,289
			Ramgarh	...	...	10,482
			Bullawala	...	...	14,965
EASTERN	"	...	Nagsidh	...	...	16,517
			Kansrao	...	...	20,940
			Motichur	...	...	22,102
EASTERN DUN,,	"	{	Malkot	...	...	5,641
			Thano	...	...	6,576
			Tirahál	...	...	18,066
			Sainkot	...	...	495
Total area						177,222

41. Dr. Brandis, in his suggestions regarding the management of the forests to be found in the Forest School Circle, thus describes the Dún Forests :—"The Dehra Dún Division comprises the forests on the northern slopes of the Siwalik hills and those in the valley of the Dún. The aggregate area amounts to 177,222 acres.

Dr. Brandis' remarks on the Dehra Dún forests : chief kinds of trees found.

"With the exception of the low ground near the Song, Suswa, and Jákhan rivers in the Eastern Dún, these forests are chiefly stocked with sál, associated with other trees, of which the following may be noted :—On the hills and near their base bákli (*Anogeissus latifolia*), dhaura (*Lagerstræmia parviflora*) and sándan (*Eugenia dalbergioides*) are the chief associates of sál. Lower down, on the more level ground, these kinds are also found, but others are more characteristic of these localities, viz., haldu (*Adina cordifolia*), keim (*Nauclea parvifolia*), aonla (*Phyllanthus emblica*), buhera (*Terminalia bellerica*), kakar (*Garuga pinnata*), bhiláwa (*Semicarpus anacardium*), piaman (*Eugenia operculata*), siris (*Albizzia odoratissima*), pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), bargat (*Ficus bengalensis*), dhúman (*Grewia vestita*), kachnár (*Bauhinia variegata*). On stiff clayey soil sain (*Terminalia tomentosa*), and near streams jaman (*Eugenia jambolana*) are common. Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) is rare in the Dehra Dún forests, and it is chiefly found on the north slope of the Siwaliks in the Eastern Dún.

"The ridges and higher spurs of the Siwaliks are without sál. Here the chief trees are sáler (*Boswellia thurifera*) and khat-bhiláwa (*Buchanania latifolia*), which form an open and almost useless forest. On the low ground in the Dún, along the banks of the rivers and on islands, the forest contains khair (*Acacia catechu*) and sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*). Besides these descriptions of forests there are larger extents of mixed forest without sál in the level portion of the Dún, in which the same trees are found which are associated with sál below the hills; and in addition to them Dún siris (*Albizzia procera*), khair (*Albizzia stipulata*), and chilla (*Casaria tomentosa*) are found."

42. When we first acquired possession of the Dún there must have been a large area of sál forest fit for felling. But for many years no attention seems to have been paid to this very valuable acquisition, and the interests of the future were sacrificed by letting out the forests to contractors, who were allowed to fell and destroy as much as they pleased. Mr. Williams gives the early history of the Dún forests under our rule as follows :—

43. "Another much older source of revenue used to be the transit duties collected on every article of commerce going to or coming from the hills or plains. The net sum realized, after the payment of expenses, was under Rs. 10,000 in 1222 fasli and not quite Rs. 9,000 in 1223 fasli; the gross collections being Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 15,200 in each year respectively. The same goods had constantly to pay twice or three times over, owing to the injudicious allocation of the collecting stations."

44. "The consequent obstruction to commerce being great, and the income derived not large, Government abolished these duties in 1224 fasli. Mr. Moore soon afterwards represented that there were 106 estates in the Dún lying waste, yielding absolutely no income to Government, from which private individuals were making immense profits by appropriating the jungle produce. At least 50,000 pieces of timber were, he reckoned, being annually cut down and exported, without any acknowledgment of the right of Government to the forests. He therefore recommended the imposition of a cess on such exports."

45. "His views were approved of (30th January, 1819), and the duties being held under direct management produced during three years (1226-7-8 fasli) an average of some Rs. 4,000. In 1822 they were farmed to Surjan Negi for Rs. 5,000 a year, from 1229 fasli to 1232 fasli inclusive. In 1825 (28th October) they were farmed to various persons at a total of Rs. 8,500 a year, from 1233 fasli to 1237 fasli inclusive, with the exception of the Kheri pass, yielding from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a year, which was held *khám*. In 1825-26 and 1826-27 balances of Rs. 1,487 and Rs. 2,701 accrued on account of the Kansrao pass. In the two last years of the settlement, the Kheri pass was farmed at the rate of only Rs. 91 a year (30th November, 1828) for three months; of Rs. 300 per annum for the remaining year and nine months (4th February, 1829).

46. "Major Young was justly of opinion that Mr. Shore had been too easy on the contractors, and thought the revenue from these customs was susceptible of a very great increase. He also noticed that the effect of competition among the farmers at the various passes had been to lower the rates sanctioned by Government, and therefore recommended the introduction of the rawana or pass system, except on the Ganges and Jumna *gháts*. But such excellent terms were offered at the next auction sale that the former arrangements seemed likely to be equally profitable, as well as simpler, if properly managed. The highest bids were :—

					Rs.
Jumna and Ganges gháts	...	...	...	...	6,425
The other passes	...	...	...	...	9,595
			Total	...	<u>16,020</u>

giving an increase of Rs. 7,220 over 1829-30. The duties were accordingly farmed at this rate for a period of three years, from 1830-31. This settlement expired on the 1st December, and another auction sale produced an annual income of Rs. 25,345 for three years longer, giving an annual increase of Rs. 9,325. Not having had direct access to the Dohra records after 1833, I owe the rest of my information on this subject to the kindness of Mr. Brereton, the present Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, Dehra Dún."

47. "From 1839 to 1844 the right of collecting the duties of the timber exports was farmed to Atmagir, Mohant, of Hardwár, for Rs. 33,500 a year. Every one continued to hack and how away at the trees as he pleased, only paying certain dues to the farmer in the event of the wood being exported. The latter made his own arrangements to secure the collections at the different passes. Reckless waste was inevitable, and the fine *sál* forests began to disappear rapidly. The absence of conservancy was absolute. The district still abounded in fine trees, 100 or 200 years old and upwards. All these fell before the axe, and probably the rest would have gone with them had the roads been a little better. The consequences of this bad system are most perceptible in the Western Dún. In 1844 Mr. Vausittart, having ascertained that Atmagir was in the receipt of about Rs. 80,000 a year, discontinued the lease and kept the collections in his own hands. This arrangement lasted till the year 1855, when the Forest Department was established. In the interval, the revenue from this source varied from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, an income dearly purchased, for the destruction was something incalculable."

43. Since the department have assumed charge matters have, of course, much improved. Conservancy is now strictly carried out. Many fine *sál* forests are springing up and forest revenue is steadily rising. For the year ending 31st March, 1885, the gross receipts of the Dehra Dún Division amounted to Rs. 81,797 under the following heads :—

						Rs.
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	49,494
Firewood and charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	7,238
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	8,158
Grazing dues and fodder grass	...	...	...	...	...	8,324
Minor produce, i.e., lime, hides, honey, wax, horns, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	8,407
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	126
			Total	...	...	<u>81,797</u>

The expenditure during the year on conservancy and works of improvements was Rs. 34,105, and that on establishment Rs. 22,262, total Rs. 56,367, the net surplus being Rs. 25,430. It is noteworthy that the area of the Dún forests, *viz.*, 177,222 acres, is almost the same as the area of the revenue-paying villages, 177,670 acres; but the forest revenue is more than twice as large as the expiring land revenue, Rs. 31,693, and some Rs. 30,309 more than the land-revenue demand for

the next 20 years will be. Dr. Brandis wrote in 1879 that the present yield of the Dún forests was insignificant, and that under proper arrangements they might be made to yield much larger quantities of timber and a much larger revenue than they furnish at present. From this it would seem that forest in the Dún is more valuable than cultivation.

49. The village forests comprise an area of 79,664 acres, or 124·5 square miles. In them nearly all the trees mentioned as being found in the Government forests find a place. Some of the sál forest is especially fine and has brought in very large sums to its owners. Mr. Ross remarks that he knows of sales of forest by private parties during the period of this settlement to the value of Rs. 7,44,750, which would be more than the entire land revenue for the 20 years the settlement had to run. Formerly there were splendid mango groves in the Dún, and some are still remaining. Many, however, have been cut down to meet the demand for mango wood for tea-boxes, and it is to be feared can never be replaced in the present generation. Next to sál, sain, tún, sissu, chir and shisham are the most valuable trees. Tún grows with extreme rapidity in the moist climate of the Dún. It is one of the best shade-giving trees for roadside avenues, and its wood is useful for all domestic purposes. A really fine tún tree in Dehra will fetch as much as Rs. 60 at auction, and plantations of tún would probably pay well. Shisham hardly does so well as in the plains, but is found in great numbers in some of the islands and dry beds of the Song, Suswa, and Ganges. It is also a favourite tree with tea-planters on account of its supposed favourable effect on the tea-bush. In the Western Dún many plantations have had long avenues of shisham planted to keep out the hot west wind in summer. This unwelcome visitor from the plains was beginning to find an entrance with a disastrous result to the leaf-producing power of the tea-bush, the leaves of which shrivel up at once when exposed to its influence.

(3)—Communications.

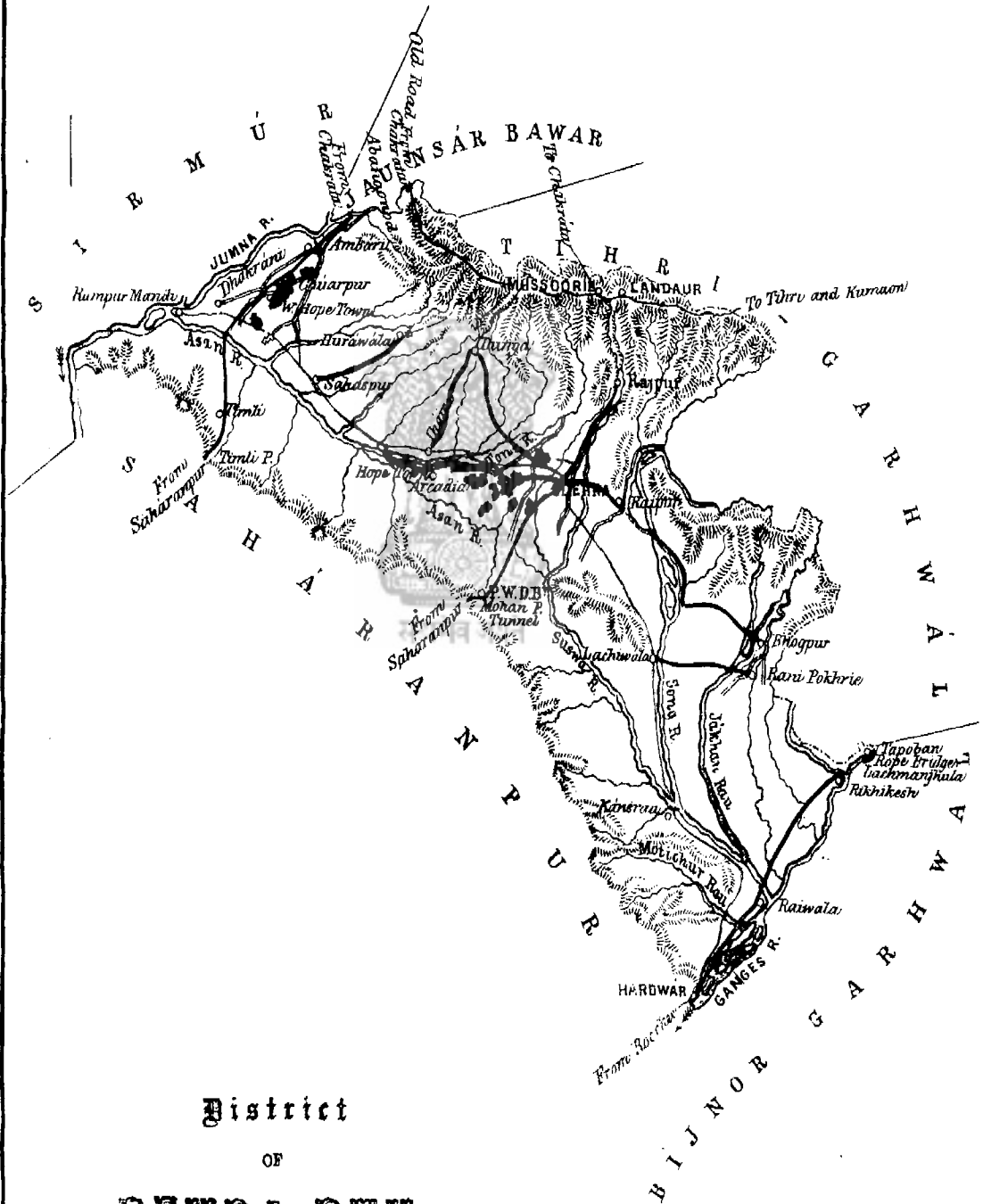
50. The Dún is very badly off for roads, and the want of improved communications is much felt. Two passes over the Siwaliks, viz., the Timli and Mohan passes over the Siwaliks, Mohan and the Timli, connect it directly with Saháranpur. There are other smaller passes open, but these are more hill tracks and hardly used at all for general traffic. There are two first class roads, *i. e.*, bridged and metalled throughout, in the district.

51. (1) *The Saháranpur-Rájpur Road.*—This is part of the old Meerut, Rurki, Saháranpur-Rájpur and Landour Military Road and enters the Dún by the Mohan Road. Its length in the district is 14 miles, and it is the great thoroughfare for nearly all the imports and exports, being the direct route to Mussoorie. At Assarori, 6 miles from Dehra, a toll is levied, which brings in some Rs. 20,000 annually to Government. For the first part of the way to Dehra this road runs down a steep incline. Just before reaching Dehra the Bindal nadi is crossed, a dry river-bed except in the rains, when a rushing torrent comes down after an unusually heavy fall, and travellers are kept waiting for hours to cross. From Dehra to Rájpur there is a steady ascent the whole way, which is very trying to horses. Large sums have lately been spent in widening this road, and when the work is finished it will be much improved. At Rájpur carriages and carts stop. Visitors to Mussoorie and Landour continue their journey by the bridle-road, while their baggage and the goods traffic are brought up by coolies, mules, &c.

52. (2) *The Saháranpur-Chakráta road.*—This road was made for purely military purposes about the year 1873 to connect the new hill cantonment of Chakráta with the plains. It crosses the Siwaliks by the Timli pass, and has two fine bridges, over the Asan near Fatehpur and over the Jumna at Kalsi. This last was only built in 1878 to replace the former one, the ruined piers of which are still visible, which had been swept away by floods. From

MAP showing the DISTRICT ROADS.

PARA. 50 (PAGE 14.)





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Kalsi the road winds by easy gradients right up to Chakráta itself, an elevation of 7,300 feet. Throughout its course, it is a marvel of engineering skill. Its construction must have cost immense sums. As Mr. Ross says, it is of little use for district purposes. From Kalsi to Chakráta there is hardly any traffic along it except twice a year, when the troops move up and down. Ordinary supplies are mostly taken up on pack-mules and ponies by the bridle-road, which is much shorter, carriage in this way being apparently found cheaper than by carts going the longer round.

53. The main road running the entire length of the district is the Hardwár-Rampur Mandi Road, which goes from Hardwár through Dehra on to the ferry across the Jumna. This is only a second class road, unmetalled and unbridged. A former bridge over the Suswa near Kansrao was swept away by floods and has not been rebuilt. Another bridge over the Tons near Jhajhra, about eight miles from Dehra, was also swept away, but is now being restored. The road from Hardwár is practically impassable during the rains, both from the Suswa being swollen with floods, and from the unhealthiness of the Eastern Dún. Next to a railway, the most pressing want of the district is to have this road bridged and metalled throughout, as has repeatedly been brought to the notice of Government. The difficulty of course is to find funds. The district road cess on account of the small land revenue has been altogether inadequate even to carry out the necessary repairs, and from a provincial point of view the road has not been regarded of such importance as to be carried out as a provincial work. The Hardwar road is joined by many village roads both from north and south. There are now 31 miles of third class and 70 miles of fourth class roads in the district maintained by the District Board, but the annual grants for their maintenance are very insufficient, and the fourth class roads are mere village tracks. The third class roads are the hill roads leading from Rájpur to Mussoorie and from Mussoorie to Chakráta and on to Simla. The Rájpur-Mussoorie Road has been much improved of late years. The steeper gradients have been reduced and new cuttings have been made, and the ascent is now much less trying to animals ridden or laden than it used to be. A diversion to cut off the three last steepes below Jharipani has been laid out, but its completion has had to be postponed till funds are forthcoming. The Chakráta road, after leaving Mussoorie, descends steadily down to the Jumna, which it crosses by a suspension bridge at the distance of 11 miles. It then goes up a steep ascent to Lakhwar, where there is a dák bungalow, and on by Nagthar and Chauranipani to Chakráta, the whole distance being 39 miles. At Nagthar there is a small road inspection bungalow, and at Chauranipani a new dák bungalow has lately been opened. The road is occasionally broken by landslips in the rains, but is generally in good order and can be ridden over throughout. An animal well accustomed to the hills is, however, desirable, as the khuds in many places are very steep, and railings are only put up here and there. Hill roads also lead up to Mussoorie from Horawala and Dunga in the Western Dún. These have recently been taken over by the District Board, but have hitherto been too much out of repair to be used for general traffic, and were unsafe to ride over. A good bridle-road from the Western Dún to Mussoorie would be a great boon to planters and others who live in that direction, as they now have to go the long round by Dehra and Rájpur.

54. Timber from the hills is floated down the Ganges and Jumna in large quantities, but in the proper sense of the term there are no navigable rivers in the Dún.

55. There is a ferry across the Jumna at Rampur Mandi leading to the Nahan and Simla Road, and one at Gohri Ghát on the Ganges leading to Garhwál and the road along the foot of the hills skirting the Bijnor district. These are the only two ferries in the Dún. The Rampur Mandi ferry is leased annually for Rs. 400. The Gohri Ghát ferry is under the Garhwál authorities.

56. At one time the prospect of railway communication between Hardwár, Dehra and Rájpur seemed almost assured. The Dehra Dún Railway Association, with Mr. Hope as Secretary, was formed in 1880. Concessions were obtained from Government, the line the railway was to take surveyed, and plans and estimates prepared. At the last moment, however, the refusal of the Secretary of State to guarantee interest on the capital required prevented the scheme being floated in England. It consequently still remains in abeyance. Mr. Brunton, a well-known Civil Engineer in England, drew up plans and estimates for a light tramway from Saháranpur to Rájpur to be laid along the existing road. Messrs. Burn and Co. of Calcutta are also said to be contemplating an undertaking of this kind.

There can be no question the opening of railway communication would rapidly develop the resources of the Dún and benefit Mussoorie greatly. Mr. Hope's line through the Eastern Dún from Hardwár was to be on the same gauge as the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and according to his estimates would require a capital outlay of from 35 to 40 lacs. Mr. Brunton's tramway would only cost some 16 or 20 lacs with rolling stock complete. From Saháranpur seems the natural line for traffic, and a tramway would probably meet all requirements, if the more ambitious scheme cannot be carried out. In any case, a line of some sort is very urgently required. The money spent on the Chakráta road would have sufficed to make a railway into the Dún and a road to Chakráta as well.

(4)—*Sources of Irrigation.*

57. Well irrigation is impossible in the Dún on account of the great depth of the water from the surface, due to the physical peculiarities already explained. A few wells for drinking purposes have been dug, and there are said to be 29 altogether in the district. None are used to irrigate crops. In Dehra itself there are five.

The most famous of these is a well built by Mr. Shore in the catcherry compound, at a cost of no less than Rs. 11,000. The water here is 228 feet deep. Tradition says that Mr. Shore, on his first arrival, was told there were no wells in the Dún, and that to sink one was impossible. He replied he would show the possibility, and ordered the well which still bears his name to be sunk at once, regardless of the cost.

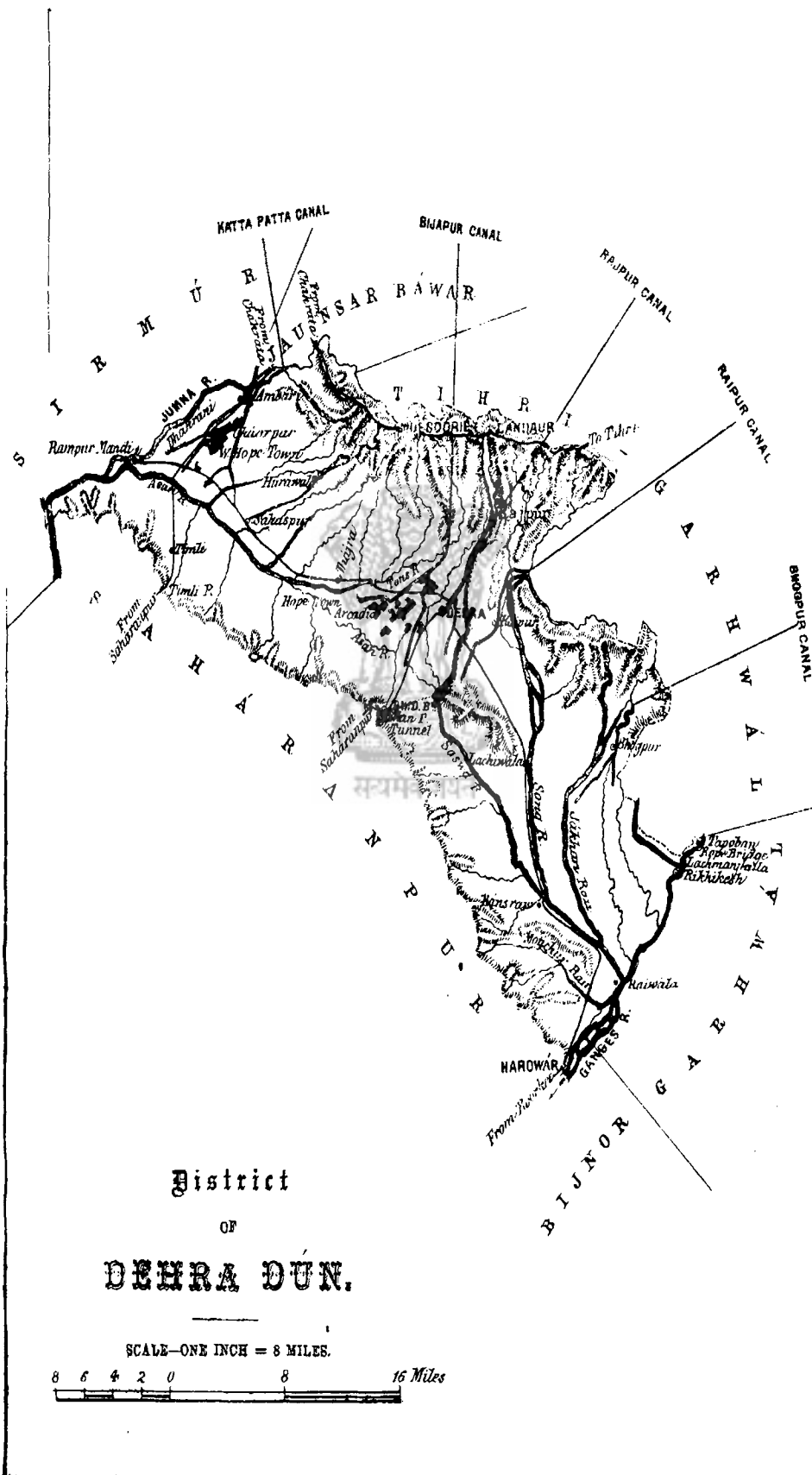
58. Irrigation, therefore, is solely from canals, either made by Government or constructed by the people themselves. Mr. Williams gives the origin of the Dún canals as follows:—"In the palmy days of the Dún, however, the people had recourse to irrigation, not only from dams and canals, but also from large tanks, the remains of which are to be found everywhere. The expediency of reviving these works of utility early arrested the attention of our officers. Among their advocates may be mentioned Mr. Calvert, Assistant Collector, who made the first settlement; Mr. Moore, Collector of Saháranpur, Mr. Shore, and Colonel Young, whose recommendations finally determined Government to move in the matter."

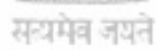
59. "At the end of 1837 Colonel (then Captain) Cautley was deputed to the Dún to make an estimate of the expense of opening a canal from the Tons under the village of Bijapur, intended to irrigate the triangular tract between that stream, the Asan and the Bindal ravine close to Dehra. He soon completed his task, and the works, commenced in October, 1839, were finished in a year."

60. "The next irrigation work undertaken was the restoration of an old canal of doubtful origin, called the Rájpur aqueduct, which had from time immemorial supplied the people of Dehra with drinking

MAP showing the DUN CANALS.

PARAS. 59-62 (PAGES 16 & 17.)





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water drawn from the head of the Rispána torrent at the foot of the Himálayas. This was commenced in the cold weather of 1841 and finished in the rains of 1844."

61. "The third was the Kátapáthar canal, leaving the Jumna, under the Himálayas, near a village of the same name, intended to irrigate the Kátapáthar canal. furthest extremity of the Western Dún between the Asan and the mountains. This watercourse, designed by Captain Cautley in 1840-41, was not constructed for several years afterwards."

62. "Since then the execution of two other similar works has been carried out; the one, the Kalanga canal, drawn from the upper part of the Kalanga and Jakhan Song at the village of Raipur; and the other, the Jákhan canal, so called from a Himálayan torrent in the Eastern Dún, 15 miles from Dehra, whence it takes its rise near the village of Bhogpur."

63. The last irrigation report showed the following areas as irrigated by each canal and the revenue as follows:—

"These works consist of 67 miles of channel."

"Owing to a reduction in the suspense accounts the capital outlay was reduced by Rs. 490: it now amounts to Rs. 6,36,982."

Direct revenue and charges for last three years.

64. "Table J. compares the direct revenue charges and net profit for the last three years:—

Table J.

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct income	57,156	59,815	56,517
Expenditure	47,445	39,957	37,043
Net return	9,711	19,858	19,474
On a capital of	6,37,388	6,37,472	6,36,982
Or	1.52 per cent.	3.11 per cent.	3.05 per cent.

65. "Including indirect revenue, which amounted to Rs. 15,951, the net income was Rs. 35,425, or a return of 5.56 per cent. on the capital outlay."

Net canal income.

"The expenditure shows a further decrease of nearly Rs. 3,000."

Revenue under sub-heads for last six years.

66. "Table L. compares the revenue by sub-heads during the past six years:—

Year.	Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Plantation.	Water power.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	27,236	3,141	252	26,198	1,379	58,406
1880-81	25,396	2,791	499	24,702	1,095	54,483
1881-82	25,131	2,826	329	22,266	1,060	51,612
1882-83	27,365	3,049	461	23,570	2,711	57,156
1883-84	25,395	4,060	2,462	25,698	2,200	59,815
1884-85	23,308	3,472	207	26,933	2,597	56,517

"Water power and miscellaneous show slight increases, but all other sub-heads have decreased, the net result being a decrease of Rs. 3,299 in the gross direct revenue."

"The principal kharif and rabi areas and the occupiers' rate assessed during the past two years are compared below :—

						1883-84.		1884-85.	
						Area.	Occupiers' rate.	Area.	Occupiers' rate.
						Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Kharif	...	...	...	...	...	5,293	15,302	5,391	14,807
Rabi	...	...	...	...	...	8,983	10,093	7,162	8,501
						14,276	25,395	12,553	23,308

The kharif area shows a slight increase, but the rabi area shows a considerable decrease, the net result being a decrease of 1,723 acres. Occupier's rate also shows a corresponding decrease, amounting for the year to Rs. 2,087."

Duty obtained per cubic foot of supply on each canal compared.

67. "The following table compares the duty obtained on cubic foot of supply on the several canals :—

Table M.

Canal.							Acres per cubic foot at head.	
							1883-84.	1884-85.
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	53
Rájpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	67
Kátapáthar	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	31
Kalanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	50
Jakhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	34

Owing to the larger supplies available and the smaller area irrigated, the duty obtained on all the different canals is very much less than in the previous year."

68. "Table K. gives details of the revenue and charges compared with the previous year. There is again a marked reduction under all the principal heads of expenditure :—

Table K.

						1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Extensions and improvements	...	...	...	...	...	9,553	6,805	8,451
Maintenance and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	11,867	9,590	9,886
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	20,846	18,264	14,412
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	2,035	2,021	1,984
Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	193	364	199
Charges on account of owners' rate in civil department	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...
Leave and pension allowance	...	...	...	...	...	41	133	316
	...	...	...	...	...	2,908	2,840	2,296
Total						47,445	39,957	37,043
Assessments						57,156	59,815	56,517

69. "The new system of leasing the mills has been in force during the year and has resulted in an increase of revenue of Rs. 1,235. It is too early, however, to state whether this increase will be permanent or not."

Rates levied for irrigation from the Dún canals.

70. The rates levied for irrigation from the Dún canals are :—

	Bijapur canal.	Rájpur, Kátapáthar, and Kalanga canals.	Jakhan canal.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
I.—Sugarcane	5 0 0 per year	5 0 0 per year	5 0 0 per year.
II.—Garden produce, 1st class rice, tobacco, and cotton.	3 0 0 per fasl	3 0 0 per fasl	2 4 0 per fasl.
III.—Indigo and cotton	2 4 0 ditto ...	2 4 0 ditto ..	2 4 0 ditto.
IV.—Second class rice, wheat, oats, and all other inferior crops.	1 4 0 ditto ...	0 12 0 ditto .	0 12 0 ditto.
V.—Tea (special)	0 12 0 for each watering.	0 12 0 for each watering.	0 12 0 for each watering.

71. These canals, insignificant though they appear at first, are the greatest blessing to the district. In fact the people depend almost entirely on them for water for drinking and domestic purposes and for the cultivation of all the more valuable crops.

72. Mr. Ross remarks of them:—"The Kátapáthar canal is taken from the Jumna. This canal waters a large tract of very fertile country in the westernmost portions of the Western Dún. Three or four tea plantations are situated in this tract, but the canal water is not used by them, as it contains lime, which is inimical to the tea-bush."

"There is, then, a long blank until the Tons is reached; from this stream a canal is taken which waters the fine plateau of land to the south-west of Dehra, running to a point formed by the Asan and Tons."

"This is the most highly cultivated part of the district; here the best sugarcane and wheat crops are grown, and here also are a number of tea plantations."

"Further east is a canal taken out of the Rispana at Rájpur: it supplies Dehra with water for drinking and garden purposes, and, passing on, waters that portion of the plateau already referred to which lies south of Dehra."

"Beyond the Rispana, at Raipur, a canal is taken from the Song and flows through a country which is not at present well cultivated."

"The remaining canal is taken out of the Jakhan near Bhogpur, waters all Ránípokhari and Raynorpur and then flows into waste. The whole of the water in this canal would be brought into use if some forest land was given up."

"Besides these Government canals there are innumerable private canals or *guls*. Some of these have been made at great expense; others are mere channels of a few yards long, into which the water from a hill stream is diverted."

"In the valley portion of the Western Dún the Asan is used along its whole course both for rice and wheat. The Tons is used for rice. In the Eastern Dún the Rispana is used for rice lands to a small extent: so also is the Suswa behind the Nagsidh hills. The Song is utilized as far as Kansrao both for rice and wheat, and the Jakhan is used in the same manner throughout its whole course."

"Apart from these streams which are used in the valley, every village in the Himálayas possesses some land irrigated by channels taken from the mountain streams. In the hills these streams are perennial, some of them containing really a fine body of water; but as they reach the level of the Dún the whole of the water disappears, percolates through the gravelly soil, and does not show again until the main drainage channels of the Asan or Suswa are reached."

"These streams are used by the hillmen chiefly for rice lands, but in some cases, notably Bhatta and Kyarkuli, they are used for wheat too."

"As a rule, unirrigated hill land which does not come under the influence of snow yields no rabi crop."

"Most of the stony beds of streams that come down from the Siwaliks, if followed far enough into the hills, lead to water, but in much too small quantities to be of any use, except to supply drink to the deer and other inhabitants of the forest. In only one place (Karwapáni) is there a sufficient flow to lead a canal from, and this has been done."

73. Probably most of the water-supply available has been already utilized. Available water-supply utilized. There are, however, still some fine streams coming down from the hills apparently running to waste, but perhaps they would not repay the cost of conducting them into the existing canals. Once these streams reach the Dún, they soon disappear beneath the surface and are lost for irrigating purposes.

74. The large income from water-power is striking. This represents the rents of the mills worked by the canals, at which the corn of the district is ground. Many villages have their own little mills (*ghardís*) which pay no tax, but at these corn is allowed to be ground for home consumption only and not for sale outside.

75. The canals are without doubt the making of the Dún. The immediate increase of revenue due to canals is put at Rs. 9,029, but this is a low estimate and merely shows the actual extra revenue imposed on the irrigated land. There are, however, other ways in which the canals benefit the district and add to the Government revenue, which cannot be taken into account for assessment purposes. Two instances may be cited. They carry down water to many parts in sufficient quantity for drinking, though not for irrigation, and so people are able to live on and cultivate land which would otherwise be left barren, as being too far off from drinking water. Again, a tenant obtaining three or four acres of canal-irrigated land will cultivate ten or twelve acres of dry land. But for the canal the whole would be left uncultivated.

No complaints have ever been made that the canal water impoverishes the soil. The ordinary complaints are on the part of the villagers that they get one watering and have to pay water-rates, though they cannot get the necessary second or third watering. On the part of the Canal Department the complaint is that the villagers are most wasteful, take more water than is necessary and let a great deal run off. The Dún land is very porous, and there nearly always is a gravelly subsoil, so that an acre of land in the Dún requires three or four times as much water to irrigate as an acre in the plains. Hence the importance of having pukka distributaries as far as possible to prevent the very great loss from percolation.

76. Water is very scarce in Dehra itself in the hot months. The canal is lowest when the demand is greatest. The distributaries are mostly dry, wide, roadside ditches, and the waste from percolation in these must be enormous. Just before leaving the Dún I proposed to Government that the present very low rates for watering gardens should be raised and pukka distributaries constructed. This would repay Government well and the people would be far better off for water. The irrigating power of all the canals would be very much increased if the great waste from percolation as soon as the water leaves the main channel could be avoided.

(5)—Rainfall.

77. Lying between two ranges of hills and itself densely wooded, the Dún is always blessed with an abundant rainfall. Any approach to a real drought is unknown within the memory of man. The average rainfall for the last 16 years has been 83.71 inches. The rainfall since 1870 is shown below—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Rainfall ...	91.67	118.56	93.84	66.80	96.39	81.89	81.39	41.67	83.62	75.36	84.29	95.29	66.85	62.77	85.58

Even in the year of great drought, 1877, the rainfall of the Dūn was over 40 inches. The winter rains are generally copious, and through February, March, and April there are often frequent showers till the hot weather sets in. The regular rains commence about the 16th or 17th of June and last till the middle of September, though sometimes they are prolonged into October.

(6)—*Climate.*

78. The climate of the Dūn itself, as might be expected from its heavy rainfall, somewhat resembles the climate of Upper Bengal, in being moister and less open to extremes of heat and cold than in the neighbouring districts of the plains. The chapter on meteorology in Mr. Atkinson's Gazetteer was written by Mr. S. A. Hill, Meteorological Reporter to Government, who has given a most interesting sketch of the climate of Upper India generally, and noticed the several elements of meteorological observation in the natural order of cause and effect, commencing with solar radiation and afterwards passing on to temperature, barometric pressure and winds, and the distribution of vapour and rain. A few of Mr. Hill's conclusions may be summarized here, modifying them slightly to suit the particular case of the Dūn. The order of the three seasons in the plains of Upper India—the cold, the hot and the rainy—is followed in the Dūn and also in the hills. After the close of the rains at the end of September or beginning of October the sky is serene and the atmosphere transparent. Owing to the absence of cloud and the rapidly diminishing proportion of water vapour, the air is very diathermanous—that is, permits the free passage of heat from the sun to the earth in the daytime, and in the calm nights that prevail at this season the radiation of heat into space goes on so rapidly that the earth's surface and the air resting on it become very cold before morning. The months of October and November are thus characterized not only by clear skies and calms, but by a great temperature range and heavy dews at night. These conditions prevail through the greater part of December and towards the end of that month, and in the beginning of January the exposed thermometer sometimes falls several degrees below freezing. About the end of December and in January and February, however, clouds often interfere with the free radiation of heat at night, and the daily range of temperature for those months is less on the average than that of November. Rain generally falls now, and the cloudy weather often lasts for some weeks. Local tradition says the winter rains do not finally clear until snow falls on Badraj, a large hill rising immediately above the Dūn to the west of Mussoorie. When rain falls in the Dūn snow often falls at Mussoorie and on the hills below. After a heavy fall of snow the view from the Dūn is very beautiful. Except on the tops of the hills, however, the snow soon melts and in two or three days disappears. Mr. Williams mentions that in February, 1814, snow lay on the ground for two whole days at Dehra itself, but this was an extraordinary phenomenon. It seldom falls lower down than Jharipāni, the well-known resting-place between Rājpur and Mussoorie. In March and April the temperature rises rapidly, though the increasing heat is often tempered by thunderstorms. During May and the first half of June the temperature continues to increase, and as the rains approach the range of temperature diminishes and for the last few days before the rains set in the nights are sometimes insufferably hot and close. The hot winds which rage in the plains below were never felt in the Dūn until the last few years, when the tea plantations in the Western Dūn have suffered from their influence. Except at the time of greatest heat a cool breeze generally comes down from the hills at night. In the cold weather months also there is less air in motion than in the plains, and the keen cutting winds which are sometimes experienced there are unknown. The climate of the Dūn, though said by some to be relaxing, is pleasant to live in. The heat sets in much later than in the plains, and never reaches the same intensity. There is almost an English spring, when the wild roses, which form the hedgerows of Dehra, bloom in profusion. The rains are by no means unpleasant. As a rule there is a good downfall once a day, and the air is always cool

Chief characteristics.
More favourable to Europeans than that of the plains.

and refreshing when moving rapidly through it. The Eastern Dún is of course feverish in the extreme, and is entirely deserted in the rainy season. Dehra itself is somewhat feverish in August and September, when the rains are drying up. But the inhabitants have themselves to blame to a great extent for this. The station is full of small compounds, which are allowed to remain crowded with low trees and to become choked with the rank vegetation and luxuriant vegetable growth of all kinds, which spring up with incredible rapidity if left unchecked. The result is that the free circulation of air is much impeded and dense masses of decaying undergrowth surround the dwelling-houses on all sides. Still the fever does not assume the deadly form it has in the plains, and, on the whole, the extremes of heat and cold being much less, the climate is decidedly more favourable for the health of Europeans.

79. Horses, especially imported English and Australian, do exceedingly well. Imported horses thrive at Dehra. The carriage horses of the Viceroy and the horses of the Viceroy's Bodyguard have passed the hot weather at Dehra for many years past and always enjoy excellent health. Dehra is also a favourite resort for racing stables, who come here to escape the heat of the plains below, which tries thoroughbred horses severely. The improvement in their health at Dehra is very marked.

80. Cattle-breeding has been tried in the Dún, but the malaria is said to have proved fatal to success. The experiments were probably not, however, carried out very scientifically or comprehensively, as between the Dún and Mussoorie any desired altitude could be obtained, and the cattle easily sent up to higher ground during the malarious months beyond the reach of malaria.

81. Dehra is 2,323 feet above the level of the sea, which may be taken as the average height of the valley. Seven miles to Rájpur brings one to the foot of the Mussoorie hills, 2,997 feet above the sea-level. From Rájpur the distance by bridle-road to Mussoorie is about seven miles. The first half of the road is almost entirely ascent till the level of Jharipáni, 5,150 feet high, is reached. From here the road, though still winding higher and higher, does so by comparatively easy gradients until Mussoorie itself is reached. The height of the Mall is 6,599 feet. The highest points of the principal hills are Camel's Back, 7,029 feet; Vincent's Hill, 7,006 feet; Blucher's Hill, 7,187 feet; while the highest point of Landour is 7,533 feet above the sea level.

82. The climate of Mussoorie is singularly bracing and healthy. The station is wind-swept on almost every side, there being on the south a clear and unbroken expanse of air right to the Siwaliks and the plains beyond, and on the north a similar expanse to the distant hills of the next range. The mean monthly and annual temperature of Mussoorie is given below, as also the rainfall:—

Mean monthly and annual temperature of Mussoorie.

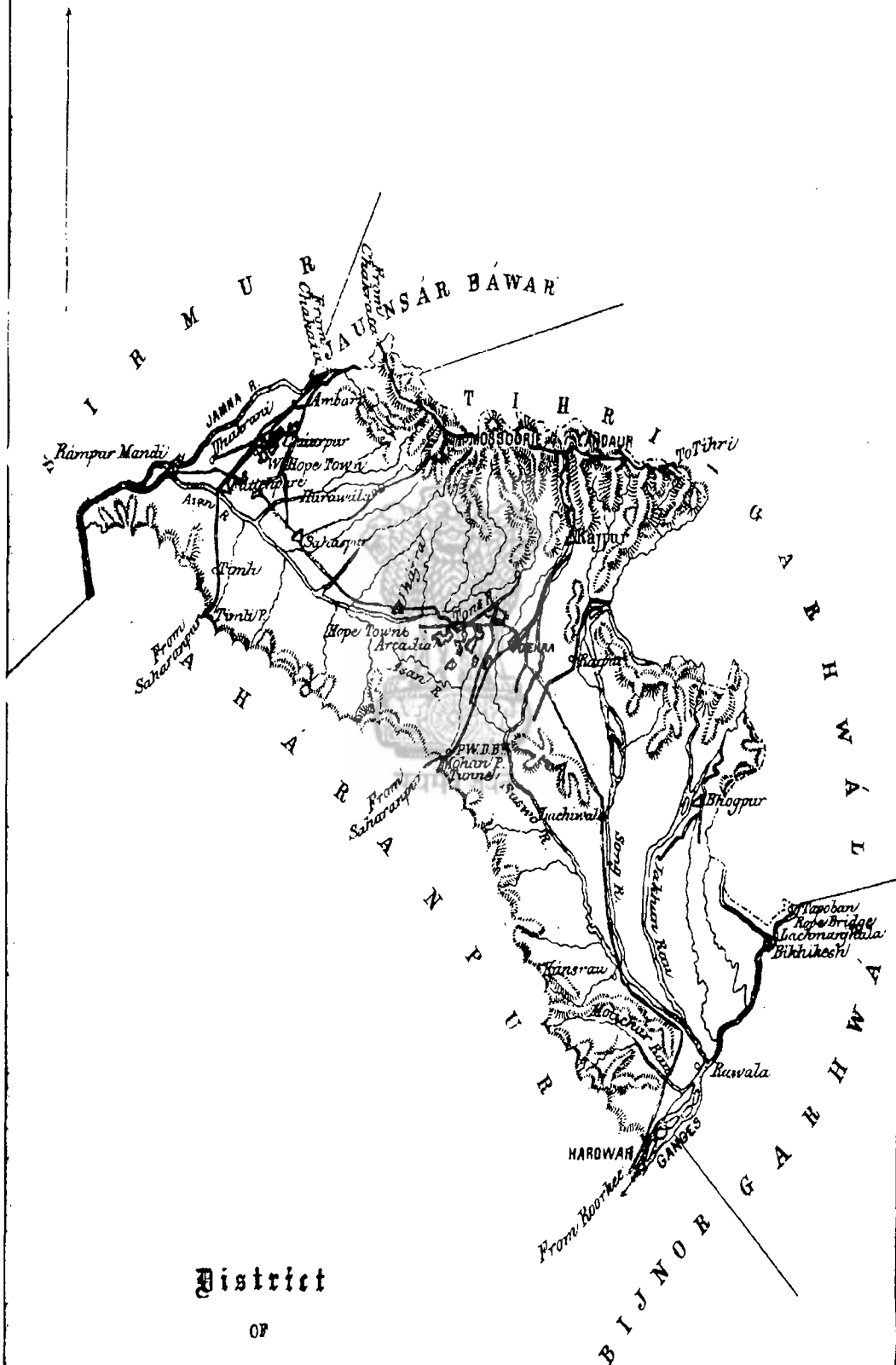
	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	Elevation in feet.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Mussoorie ..	30°24'	78°19'	5,850	45·6°	47·0°	57·2°	63·5°	67·0°	70·8°	66·4°	65·3°	65·2°	63°0°	56·6°	47·6°	59·6°



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MAP showing the TOWNS and MARKETS.

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District
OF
DEHRA DUN.

SCALE—ONE INCH = 8 MILES.



Bazaars Shown Δ

Average monthly and annual rainfall of Mussoorie.

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Mussoorie	...	6.74"	2.28"	1.19"	1.38"	5.72"	10.39"	21.18"	39.28"	8.80"	...	...	2.28"	98.74"

83. To the uninitiated it must seem a matter for surprise that European troops, especially the mounted branches, have never been located in the Dún. The climate is unquestionably far more healthy for the European than that of any station in the plains. Grass and forage are obtainable in abundance. In the case of sickness the hills can be reached in a single night's march, and the men be moved up and down without expense as often as occasion might require. In the more unhealthy months, hutting for the troops could be arranged for in the hills, if necessary. Farther, the Dún in itself is a vast natural fortress admirably suited for military depôts, &c. It might be added that inexhaustible motive power is at hand in the waters of the Ganges and Jumna, if it could only be turned to account. As further discoveries are made in electric science, and the difficulties attending the use of electricity as a motive power are overcome, this may yet be done. In the Western Dún, especially where the Jumna water is available, land suitable for cantonments could easily be found. Hitherto it cannot be said that Government has done much to turn the advantages offered by the Dún and Mussoorie as a dwelling-place for Europeans to account. This has been left almost entirely to private enterprise. The Government of the North-West Provinces has chosen Naini Tal for its summer head-quarters, and neither Dehra or Mussoorie are utilized in any way by the Local Government. The Survey Department has its chief office at Dehra, and two or more survey parties generally recess at Mussoorie in the summer months. The Forest School at Dehra has become a large and flourishing institution, but this is intended for the training of an efficient native forest staff rather than for Europeans. The Landour Convalescent Depôt was started in 1827, and about 300 invalids are sent up yearly. The Sirmur Battalion, now 2nd P. W. O. Gurkhas, has been stationed in the Dún since its first acquisition by the British, and a second battalion has just been raised. The General Commanding the Meerut Division as a rule spends a considerable portion of the hot weather at Mussoorie with his staff. But, on the whole, the unequalled climatic advantages for Europeans offered by the Dún and hills round Mussoorie seem to have escaped the notice of both the Supreme and Local Governments in the days when hill stations were first being built. So long ago as 1853 Sir George Campbell, in his "India as it might be," selected the Dún as the most fitting spot for the future capital of India.

(7)—Towns and Markets.

84. The only town of any importance in the district is Dehra itself, which at the census of 1881 had a population within municipal limits of 18,959. It is also the chief market of the district, and from here Mussoorie derives its supplies. Other petty local markets are Rájpur, Fatehpur, Sahaspur, and Rikhikesh. Mr. Ross writes under this head:—"There are no towns except Dehra itself, and no large markets of any note. Grain and produce imported from the plains are sold in the Dehra bazár and to a small extent in the petty local markets. The scanty amount of produce of the district that is exported is sold in the fields. Banjaras and Kumhars take their bullocks and ponies from field to field and load from the threshing-floors, getting five seers per rupee more than they would in the bazár.

85. As already remarked, the Dún is not self-supporting. Grain is imported from the plains. The grain imported is almost entirely wheat and gram, the former for the food of the more well-to-do

portion of the population and visitors, and the latter for the horses and cattle of regular inhabitants and visitors. The poorer classes amongst the people live almost entirely on the coarser grains produced in the kharif.

86. The only grain that is exported is rice; there is always a surplus of this grain, which is taken to the plains on bullocks and ponies that have brought in gúr, salt, wheat, &c.

Export of rice.

87. Dehra is supposed to have been founded by the Sikh priest Guru Ram Rae, Dehra founded by a lineal descendant of Nanak and great-grandson of Har Govind. In his youth he was made over as a hostage to the Muhammadan Court and became a favourite of Aurangzeb, who, about 1700, sent him to the Dún with letters of recommendation to the Rájá of Garhwal. Eventually he settled at Dehra, built a temple there, which was endowed by the then Rájá and his successor with seven villages, and being joined by numerous devotees, a flourishing town sprang up around. Old Dehra is said to have been on the Nagsidh hill, and this was entirely deserted in favour of the Dehra of the present day. The saint was credited with being able to die at pleasure and come to life again, but at last was found dead outright in his cell. The present Mahant, Naráyan Das, is the fifth in succession.

88. The Dehra of the present day is a long straggling collection of buildings from south to north, along the Saháranpur-Rájpur road, which runs through it and forms the principal street. The bulk of the town, including the Mahant's temple and house, is to the west of the road. The civil station of Dehra is to the north of the town, and extends two or three miles along the Rájpur road till the Bodyguard Lines are reached. The tahsil, katebary, jail, Viceroy's stables and race-course are to the east of the town. The cantonments of the Gurkha regiment were formerly just outside of the town, on the north. In 1869 they were moved to a fresh site to the north-west of the town, and their former parade-ground is now the chief open space of Dehra. In the south-east corner is the forest school, which has extensive grounds and gardens attached, the municipality having leased to it a considerable portion of the old cantonment land. The survey office is in a large compound to the north of the forest school.

Dehra is said to have one of the largest permanent European populations of any station in the North-Western Provinces. It has become a favourite resort for the small pensioner class, who, in considerable numbers, have settled down here to end their days. In spite of its very great natural advantages, Dehra is perhaps the most backward station in the provinces. The compounds are as a rule badly kept and used for growing cereals and other crops. There are no public gardens or institutions of any kind, and the income of the municipality, only about Rs. 12,000 per annum, is barely sufficient to meet the most necessary expenditure. Had Dehra become a large cantonment, it would probably, with Mussoorie so close at hand, have been the most favourite station in Upper India, combining the advantages of a hill climate with those of the ordinary plains station. Even as it is, fresh houses are constantly being built, and land and house property have increased very rapidly in value in the last twenty years. Dehra has no special trade or manufactures of its own. It is the chief grain mart of the district, and the surrounding villages buy here wheat, gram, barley, mandwa, maize, bajra, jawar, pulses, salt, ghi, spices, cloth, utensils, and other articles of everyday use.

89. There is no regular octroi to hamper trade either at Dehra or Mussoorie. The Assarori and Rájpur tolls. The tolls to be paid at Assarori and Rájpur perhaps come to much the same thing, except that goods are not subjected to the delay and inconvenience of being opened in transit to ascertain their nature. The Assarori toll is paid both coming and going. The Rájpur toll is paid when going up the hill only.

90. The great event of the year is the mela held on the fifth day after the great Hindu festival of the 'Holi' at the Mahant's temple, which lasts for about ten days. Thousands of Sikhs and devotees come from the Panjáb and other parts, and the Holi flag is raised with much solemnity amidst the prayers and offerings of the assembled crowds. The Mahant is supposed to entertain the faqirs and holy men who come, but reaps a large harvest from the offerings made, which are appropriated by him as the custodian of the shrine. At a large mela as many as 25 or 30,000 people may be present, but of late years the numbers of visitors have shown a decided tendency to decrease. From Dehra the majority go on to the great Hardwár Mela which takes place about a month later. During the week this lasts the Courts are closed and a general holiday is observed. Hardwár is, however, a name of evil portent to the Dún. Whenever cholera breaks out at Hardwár, as it too frequently does, the returning pilgrims bring back the fatal disease with them, and Dehra has suffered from several outbreaks in this way, the last of which was in 1885.

91. The subjoined statements show the areas taken up for the new cantonments of the 2nd P. W. O. Gurkhas, the Bodyguard Lines, and the Viceroy's stables, respectively, together with the amount of compensation paid.

Statement showing land taken up for the new cantonments for the 2nd P. W. O. Gurkhas and compensation paid.

For the new Gurkha cantonment 553 acres 1 rood and 13 poles of land were appropriated under Act X of 1870 by Notification No. 181A., dated 5th February, 1870, and No. 47A., dated 6th April, 1876, from the villages shown in the statement below. The annual land revenue reduced was Rs. 202 and the cash compensation paid amounted to Rs. 30,089-4-6 :—

No.	Name of villages from which land has been taken up.	Area in acres taken up.				Reduction from annual jama.	Cash compensation paid.
		Barren.	Culturable	Cultivated	Total.		
		A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Pirhotwala, patti Bhani ...	19 2 36	14 1 15	81 3 11	115 3 22	39 0 0	7,790 0 7
	Patti Colonel Saheb ...	1 0 12	1 3 37	7 2 25	10 2 34	4 0 0	645 12 11
2	Garhi, patti Bhani ...	9 3 13	...	14 1 36	24 1 9	15 0 0	1,488 11 7
	Ditto Colonel Saheb, ...	...	...	2 3 39	2 3 39	3 0 0	340 1 11
3	Bijapur Hathi Barkla, patti Bhani.	16 1 17	...	55 0 12	71 1 29	24 0 0	4,537 0 8
	Patti Colonel Saheb ...	24 1 11	...	68 0 9	92 1 20	30 0 0	5,550 2 8
4	Bahadurpur ...	5 3 6	...	22 1 38	28 1 4	14 0 0	1,785 6 11
5	Chokhuwala ...	50 2 17	19 3 22	72 2 5	143 0 4	73 0 0	7,856 2 6
6	Dubhalwala ...	13 0 27	7 3 3	43 1 17	64 1 12	...	95 12 9
	Total ...	140 3 19	44 0 2	368 1 32	553 1 13	202 0 0	30,089 4 6

92. Several sites have been inspected with a view to taking up another cantonment for the new battalion lately raised, but no definite selection has yet been made. Meanwhile the men are temporarily huddled on rising ground to the west of the Rájpur road about two miles to the north of the present cantonment.

93. The land taken up for the Bodyguard Lines formed the subject of prolonged litigation between Government and Musammat Munna Jan, alias Mrs. Marten, on one side, and Mr. A. Skinner on the other. Eventually, by Notification No. 1348B.R., dated 23rd August, 1880, 215 acres 3 roods and 14 poles were taken up under Act X of 1870 so as to secure an undisputed title. The reduction of land revenue to be made was Rs. 107, and the amount of cash compensation awarded was Rs. 24,091-9-5. The bulk of this sum had to be invested in promissory notes, as the owner of the land, Colonel Delaune, was absent in England,

and no reply was received to the communications sent to him. Meanwhile Mrs. Marten alleged the land had been given her by Colonel Delane and was permitted to receive the interest of the notes. Colonel Delane now claims to have the notes made over to himself, and an interpleader suit has been filed by Government to relieve itself of all further responsibility in connection with them :—

Name of villages from which land has been taken up.	Area in acres taken up.				Reduction from annual jama.	Cash compensation paid.
	Barren.	Culturable.	Cultivated.	Total.		
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 Jakhan khalsa ...	10 3 34	...	126 3 8	131 3 2	65 0 0	19 298 11 3
2 Jakhan muafi ...	...	...	4 2 25	4 2 25	Revenue-free.	695 13 9
3 Hathi Barkalla ...	6 3 8	...	59 0 27	65 3 35	80 0 0	3,284 5 1
4 Keranpur khas ...	3 2 6	...	4 0 18	7 2 24	6 0 0	272 11 4
5 Chak Adhaiwala ...	...	...	5 3 8	5 3 8	6 0 0	690 0 0
Total ...	21 1 8	...	194 2 6	215 3 14	107 0 0	24,091 9 5

94. For the Viceroy's stables 4 acres and 4 poles, as shown in the statement, Land taken up for Viceroy's stables. were acquired by private purchase in 1881. The reduction of revenue made was Rs. 5 and the price paid was Rs. 1,141-8-9. For this land no notification under Act X of 1870 was issued :—

Name of villages from which land has been taken up.	Area in acres taken up.				Reduction from annual jama.	Cash compensation paid.
	Barren.	Culturable.	Cultivated.	Total.		
	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 Udiwala ...	...	...	3 1 6	3 1 6	5 0 0	} 1,141 8 9
2 Dalanwala ...	...	...	0 2 36	0 2 36	...	
Total ...	...	...	4 0 4	4 0 4	...	1,141 8 9

95. Mussoorie, with the adjoining station of Landour, is situated on a series of peaks or hills of the lower Himalayas forming what is called the Mussoorie range. The chief of these are—

Hills of the Mussoorie range on which Mussoorie is situate.

	Height above sea.					
	Feet.					
Banog	7,432
Badraj	7,318
Cloud End	7,062
Hathipaon	7,088
Abbey Hill	7,092
Blucher's Hill	7,187
Vincent Hill	7,906
Camel's Back	7,029
Castle Hill	6,909
Landour	7,533

96. The first house, a small hut to serve as a shooting-box, is said to have been built on the Camel's Back by Mr. Shore and Captain Young in 1823.

First house built in 1823.

97. The Landour Convalescent Dépôt was started in 1827. Mussoorie as a hill station and hot-weather sanitarium rapidly came into favour with the general public, though, with the exception of the Survey Department, it has been little patronized by

Landour Convalescent Dépôt started in 1827. Rapid growth of Mussoorie since then.

Government officials. A full account of the rise and progress of the station, its chief features, buildings, public institutions, &c., is given in the local guide-books, of which there are several. The Mussoorie of to-day has a population of 3,106 in the cold-weather months, which in the season, *i. e.*, from 15th April to 15th October, is estimated to rise to about 7,000. The numbers, of course, fluctuate yearly according to the number of visitors who come up. Fresh houses still continue to be built, and the total number now in the station is 482, of which 391 were occupied during 1885. The number of occupied houses has risen steadily of late years. The income of the municipality is a little over Rs. 30,000 per annum. The energy with which its affairs have been administered, and the many public improvements effected, are in striking contrast to the backward condition of Dehra, only 14 miles off.

98. The large sums annually spent in Mussoorie must unquestionably have greatly benefited the Dún. Garden produce, poultry, &c., find a ready sale there at remunerative prices. There is always a great demand for labour in the season, and the two Breweries alone employ several hundred men. Dehra is little more than a thriving agricultural village; but from Mussoorie the Dún has reaped the advantages, which any purely agricultural tract must, from having a flourishing town close at hand, where a ready market can be found for its produce, and all surplus labour can at once be absorbed.

99. From a revenue point of view Mussoorie is chiefly interesting on account of Mr. Wells' settlement, made in 1842, by which the limits of the station and rights of property within those limits were defined. The northern slopes of the hills on which Mussoorie is built belonged to the Tehri Rája. The first houses appear to have been built by settlers under direct agreement with the local zamindars, irrespective of whether the site was in Tehri or British territory. By Mr. Wells' settlement proprietors were confirmed in possession of their estates on payment of an annual rent, which, in most cases, was fixed at the amount hitherto paid to the zamindars. Up to this time the only record had been an old and loosely kept up register of estates in Hindi and Persian, purporting to give the area, boundaries, rent, and name of the proprietors of each. In many cases, however, it contained only the name of the proprietor and the rent paid, and in none did the boundaries agree with the area on the record. Mr. Wells laid down the boundaries of each estate and settled the rent to be paid for each, two-thirds of which was to go to the zamindars and one-third to the committee for local purposes. The Rája of Tehri and the Mahant of Dehra were also induced to agree to a similar arrangement for the land belonging to them, which was included within the boundaries of the settlement as determined by Mr. Wells. Besides the estates demarcated by Mr. Wells and recorded as in proprietary possession of their owners, a considerable area was comprised within the boundaries of the settlement, called 'unoccupied lands.' These were to allow for the future expansion of the settlement, the intention being that when any one required a fresh site for building, a portion of the unoccupied land should be put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder, subject to the payment of a ground-rent of five annas per acre. Until required for building purposes the villages to which the lands belonged were to have the right of grazing and collecting fuel on them. They have also, without any special sanction, cultivated scattered patches here and there, which have been assessed with Government revenue as if forming part of an ordinary revenue-paying mahál.

100. The following statement gives a list of villages owning land within municipal limits, showing the total area, the cultivated area, and the amount assessed on the cultivated area.

Statement showing for all villages owning lands within municipal limits the total and cultivated area and the assessment on the cultivated area.

Except in the cases of Jharipáni, Kyarkuli, Bhatta, and Chamasari, the cultivated areas are very small :—

No.	Name of village.	Total area in acres.	Total cultivated area in acres.	Amount assessed on cultivated area.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Binahár	123.77	12.50	1	Real jama.
2	Bhitarti	244.15	...	...
3	Bhandargaon (part of Gopiwala Man Singh.)	128.48	5.17	2	
4	Dongaon (part of Gopiwala Fateh Singh Mahál Baijai Singh.)	96.47	12.88	4	
5	Jharipani	334.56	36.90	20	
6	Kiarkuli Bhatta	3,451.19	284.05	35	
7	Khalagaon (part of Gopiwala Kalam Singh),	194.62	.76	...	
8	Makreti	171.80	17.88	8	
9	Misras patti	517.81	...	...
10	Puckal (part of Gopiwala Fateh Singh Mahál Jai Singh.)	7.00	...	...
11	Rikhauli	504.86	...	...
12	Salangaon	22.60	...	...
	Total	5,794.66	370.11	60	
13	Chamasari (muáfi)	2,330.00	248.30	80	Nominal jama.
	GRAND TOTAL	8,124.66	618.41	140	

101. At Mr. Ross' suggestion the following clause has been added to the wajib-ul-arz of these villages :—

Clause inserted in the wajib-ul-arz in regard to unoccupied lands.

"In the portion of this village inside the Mussoorie municipal limits we have no rights except in the land actually cultivated at this present time. In the rest of the land we have no right to cultivate, except with permission of the municipal committee. In the forest land we have merely a right to graze our cattle and take fuel for our own household work. Whenever the land is taken up by the municipality, we shall be entitled to compensation for our cultivated land only ; for the remainder we will be entitled to two-thirds of the land-rent collected by the municipality, the municipality keeping the remaining one-third."

This has been agreed to by all the zamindars concerned, except a few who claim to have had their land already assigned to them by the municipality, and that it is no longer ' unoccupied.' The question of the disposal of these unoccupied lands is one of considerable importance for the municipality. It is certainly desirable that no further unauthorized extension of cultivation should be allowed, and that the rights of the municipality should be carefully guarded in future. The small amount of revenue, viz., Rs. 60, assessed on the cultivated patches within municipal limits is credited to Government.

102. It may be mentioned that the total demand on account of the assessment fixed by Mr. Wells in 1842, and the ground rent of five annas per acre paid for the unoccupied lands since made over to the possession of private individuals, is Rs 2,737 ; of this Rs. 1,127 is paid to the Rája of Tihri, the Mahant of Dehra, and other zamindars, and the remainder is credited to municipal funds.

103. For many years botanical gardens were kept up by Government at Mussoorie in connection with the Saháranpur Gardens. The site was, however, found to be altogether unsuitable, having a north aspect with no water-supply. The gardens were, therefore, practically useless for experimental purposes, and were sold to the municipality for Rs. 10,000 in 1883. New gardens have been formed at Arnigadh, somewhat lower down on a hillside to the south-east of Mussoorie, where a considerable amount of level land and a plentiful water-supply are available. These promise to be very successful, especially in regard to the growth of European vegetables and medicinal drugs, for which the temperature and situation are very favourable.

By Notification No. 2040, dated 16th November, 1882, 38 acres 2 roods 17 poles of land were taken up under Act X of 1870 for the new gardens, compensation being paid as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For land to Mahant Narayan Das	3,300	0	0
„ occupancy rights to cultivators (Moti Ram, Khelaru, and others) ...	1,000	0	0
„ houses, &c., to ditto	1,200	0	0
„ canal ditto	200	0	0
„ civil suit expenses	2	13	3
Total ...	5,702	13	3

The culturable area is about 30 acres, almost the whole of which is irrigable from springs rising in the hills above.

104. Rájpur is a small town under Act XX of 1856 at the foot of the hills, with Rájpur, the Robber's a population, according to the last census, of 3,293. It is simply Cave, and Sahasra Dhara. a long bazár, with the houses on each side of the road. The provincial road ends here, and there are three or four hotels under European management for the accommodation of travellers to and from Mussoorie. A short distance off are the Robbers' Cave and the Sahasra Dhara, or thousand drippings, *i.e.*, petrifying springs. Both are well-known picnic places.

105. Fatehpur and Sahaspur are small villages on the Dehra-Rámpur Mandi Fatehpur and Sahaspur. Road, distant 26 and 18 miles respectively from Dehra.

106. Rikhikesh is on the banks of the Ganges in the Eastern Dún. There are several temples there, and it is a regular halting-place for pilgrims on their way from Hardwar to the hill shrines of Badrinath, Kedarnath, Jumnotri, Gungotri, &c.

(8)—*Population and Caste Distribution.*

107. The population of the Dún according to the census taken on 17th February, Population of the Dún 1881, was 98,953, made up as follows :—
by the census of 1881.

	Total population.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Christians.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Eastern Dún ...	21,018	12,608	8,510	19,463	11,462	8,001	1,515	1,025	490	40	21	19
Mussoorie municipality ..	3,106	2,414	692	2,022	1,615	407	644	510	134	440	289	151
Dehra ditto ...	8,959	11,144	7,815	3,447	8,631	5,416	4,801	2,877	1,924	711	236	475
Landour cantonment ...	1,746	1,310	436	1,078	813	265	558	431	125	112	66	46
Dehra ditto ...	1,724	1,627	627	1,616	1,026	590	80	55	25	28	16	12
Rájpur town ..	3,293	2,049	1,214	2,604	1,648	956	618	362	256	71	39	32
Remainder of Western Dún.	49,107	28,063	21,044	41,037	23,364	17,673	7,587	4,441	3,146	483	258	225
Total, Western Dún ...	77,935	46,077	31,858	61,804	36,497	25,307	14,286	8,676	5,610	1,845	904	941
Grand Total for the district.	98,953	58,585	40,368	81,267	47,059	33,308	15,801	9,701	6,100	1,885	925	950

108. Judged by the standard of other districts the population is far from being dense, but it has unquestionably increased many fold under British rule. Mr. Williams writes—“A rough census taken immediately after the conquest set down the population at 17,000 or thereabouts. Another followed in the year 1823, giving—

Men	7,465	} Families	4,962	
Boys	4,309		} Houses	8,183
Women	...	...	6,133			
Girls	...	...	2,041			
...	...	...	241			
Total	20,179					

to whom Mr. Shore, writing in 1827, added 4,100 persons belonging to the Sirmur Battalion, besides 250 attached to the courts and jail, in all 24,529; without counting about 1,000 hillmen who come down every cold weather to seek employment, and as many more who come from the plains to cut bamboos and timber, or to make lime, &c., and for other mercantile purposes. He attributes the paucity of children to the slaughter of the adult males during the Gurkha invasion, and to the extensive practice of female infanticide, designed to save good-looking girls from falling into the hands of the invaders. Hence the district was full of old widows and young unmarried men under thirty years of age. The only place then approaching to anything like a town was Dehra, containing 518 houses and 2,126 inhabitants. Guru Ram Rae had, says tradition, raised it from the rank of a village, whereas Jakhan and Nawáda, once flourishing towns, had degenerated into mere hamlets."

Census of 1847-48.

109. In 1847-48, from calculations made by Mr. A. Ross, the population is supposed to have been 32,083. No census was taken in 1853.

Census of 1865.

110. The census of 1865 gave a total population of 66,299, or 191 to each square mile. The large hill stations of Mussoorie and Landour were, however, omitted.

Census of 1872.

111. The census of 1872 gave a total population of 76,413.

112. In 1881 the late census showed the population to be 98,953, of whom 58,585 were males and 40,368 females, there being about 65.5 females to 100 males. Comparing the returns of 1872 with those of 1881, there is an increase of 22,540, or 29.5 per cent. This is due to the general prosperity of the district under a light assessment, and to the large amount of labour imported by tea-planters, the Forest Department, &c. Mr. Ross says "the news that agriculturists could live comfortably by fair work, instead of eking out a miserable existence by slavery and toil, spread and drew in large numbers of people." The population is still, however, below the provincial average of 416 per square mile.

Density of population per square mile.

113. The density of the population per square mile of total and cultivated area is shown below :—

Comparative statement showing the density of population per square mile of the total and cultivated area separately for the Western and Eastern Dúns and for the whole district.

				Total area in square miles.	Cultivated area in square miles.	Population per square mile of total area.	Population per square mile of cultivated area.
Western Dún	{	Former	...	255.86	55.88	209	961.2
		Present	...	268.88	81.40	301.1	957.4
Eastern Dún	{	Former	...	120.10	19.00	113.7	715.8
		Present	...	138.30	29.10	152.0	722.3
Total district	{	Former	...	375.96	74.88	178.5	899
		Present	...	397.18	110.50	249.2	895.5

The density of population for the whole district, excluding Government forests, is thus 249.2 per square mile as compared with 178.5 at the last settlement, and for the cultivated area 895.5 per square mile as compared with 899. The growth in population has hardly kept pace with the growth in cultivated area. The Eastern Dún has only about half the population of the Western Dún in proportion to their total areas, but per square mile of cultivated area it is only 24.6 per cent. less.

DEHRA DÚN DISTRICT.

Including the Government forests, the density per square mile of the total falls to 138·4 as compared with the provincial average of 416 and 440·9 in adjoining district of Saháranpur.

Division of population
into four broad classes.

114. Mr. Ross says :—"The population of the Dún be divided into four broad classes :—

- (a) The hillmen, who have taken possession of the northern portion bordering the Himálayas. These are almost all Rajputs.
- (b) The plains men, who have come in from Muzaffarnagar, Saháranpur, Am &c., and peopled the greater portion of the Western Dún. These are all castes.
- (c) The Mehras, who are the aboriginal inhabitants and occupy all the uninhabited villages in the Eastern Dún where no one else can live. These are Rajputs and are closely allied to the Baxis of the Rohilkhand taráí Tharus of the Oudh taráí: they are clearly all one and the same race.
- (d) The daily labourers. These come and go, but as so many are employed on the tea plantations, they form no inconsiderable portion of the community. They are of the various castes from whom beldars are drawn."

115. Mr. Williams gives the following sketch of the inhabitants of the Dún

Sketch of the inhabitants of the Dún by Mr. Williams. "The two castes who take the lead, in numbers and influence, are Brahmans and Rajputs. Both are classified generally according to the broad division of highlanders and lowlanders.

As a rule, the latter repudiate all connection with the former and always lose caste by intermarriage with them.

116. "The two principal subdivisions of the hill Brahmans are the Sarolé

Sarolé, Gíngaré, the subdivisions of hill Brahmans.

Gíngaré. Both have almost altogether lost sight of caste obligations, if indeed they ever really observed at all, and will eat any sort of flesh except beef. Still the former affect a superiority over the latter and will not take food from their hands, whereas even the P Rajputs of the Garhwál Rájá's family will break bread prepared by the Sarolé, fall in the social scale from intermarriage with their inferior brethren. Thus, on the contrary, not only intermarry with the meaner *soi-disant* Rajputs, but follow practices abominable to the pure Hindu, marriage with widows, more particularly those of a deceased brother (*kurao*). This, be it observed, is the essential point of difference between the high caste and low caste code throughout these provinces. The Gíngaré, again, drink spirits freely, which the true Sarolé will not. Of the latter not more than ten or twenty families remain. The others are numerous."

117. "The hill Brahmans have a number of local nicknames, on no account

The nicknames of the hill Brahmans.

confounded with names of *gôts*; such as Nautál, Dúngwal, Bughane, Unyal, Kukreti, Kále, Thaplyal, Gh Bakoi, Joshi, Ramwan, Siláni, Pujari, &c., &c.: some of these are applied to them indifferently, for instance, Nautál; but they chiefly belong to the Gíngaré."

118. "The Levites of the plains regard the hill Brahmans as the illegitimate

Hill Brahmans looked down on by the Brahmans of the plains.

mate offspring of the pure Brahmans. They themselves are for the most part Gaúr and Sárásut. The former will have nothing to do with those of the hills; the latter are not averse to intercourse with them and even eat the flesh of game. Both are diligent cultivators.

119. "The three principal tribes of Rajputs are Ránghars, Ráwats, and Bishts.

The three principal tribes of Rajputs, viz., the Ránghars, Ráwats, and Bishts.

Ránghars (a name sometimes improperly alleged to be incapable of true Rajputs) are the descendants of strange Pundir extraction from Saháranpur, who gained a footing in the Dún during the decline of the Garhwál Ráj. There are very few of them, and they are being gradually absorbed by intermarriage with the hill women, a thing destructive to the purity of their caste. Some live at Dharampúr, Maira, Kaunli, Har

Rangharwala, Jhajra, Mithibheri, and Jassuwala (all in the Western Dūn) A branch of the Muhammadan Pundirs or Raos of Kheri, zila Sahāranpur, also settled near Nawāda and still exists there, while Muhammadan Chauhāns from Raipur, whose ancestors came in the same manner, live at Khushalpur and Majra, close to Sahaspur."

120. "The Rāwats are highlanders, though they pretend that 1,200 or 1,300 years ago their ancestors, coming from Sheorajpur, Rāwatpur, Masānpur, and Chachendi, near Cawnpore, took service with the Rāja of Almora. The former Rāja having died childless, his widow adopted a son of the Sheorajpur Rāja, who sent four of his relations with the boy to Kumaun. One of these, named Kour Jāmi Bhān, taking offence at something, left Almora and emigrated to Srinagar, where he gained favour in the eyes of the Garhwāl monarch. His descendants therefore prospered exceedingly, so that when in later days the legendary Ajba Kour and Rāui Karnawati took up their abode in the valley, as deputies of the reigning prince, and founded the old palace at Nawāda, they settled the Rāwats at Ajabpur, Karanpur, and Udiwāla, where alone they are to be found. This tribe intermarries with all the other hill Rajputs without losing caste, a fact clearly distinguishing them from the Rānghar Pundirs. Their *gōt* is 'Angrah.' "

121. "Mr. Traill calls them Rajis. He considers them to be aborigines, and adds that in his time they were, in Kumaun, reduced to about twenty families wandering about 'in the rude freedom of savage life' among the sub-Himālayan forests. According to him, they represented themselves to be descendants of an aboriginal prince of Kumaun who fled with his family to the jungle to escape the violence of a usurper, and the outcastes called Dóms or Dhóms are supposed to be their poor relations."

122. "Another class claiming superiority over the ordinary Páhāri Rajputs, although belonging to the hills, is the Bisht. The word really appears to be a territorial title equivalent to the *Thokdoor* or *Talúkdār*. Negi, a term usually placed in juxtaposition with it and strongly resembling the name of Nāga, seems to be their true appellation, a fact striking in connection with the habitat of these *soi-disant* Rajputs, and the universally received tradition of a Scythian or "Chinese" supremacy in former ages."

123. "The other Páhāri Rajputs may be generally included in the term Khasia, a name of which no satisfactory explanation has been hitherto offered, though it is familiar to everybody through the well-known "Kossya hills." They never wear the *janeo*, and their claims to relationship with the warrior class do not even rest upon a foundation of plausible tradition."

124. "There is one family of Rajputs at Sahaspur who call themselves Tūars."

125. "Next come the Gújars; like the Pundirs, they immigrated from Sahāra-
raupur, as invaders, in the last century, and settled near the mouth of the Timli pass, then the great thoroughfare to and fro. They retain land at Timli, Kalyanpur, Sabhawala opposite Sahaspur. Tiparwala, Jatowala, Shalipur, Dharmwala, and Partalpur Bharuwala and Mathronwala were formerly prosperous Gújar villages. Now the community is there solely represented by an impoverished widow."

126. "Besides the Chauhāns of Khushalpur and Majra, there are other people likewise styling themselves Chauhāns, who have no right whatsoever to the name in spite of their pretensions to Rajput ancestry, known as Khāgi. This tribe is common throughout the Ganges *khádír* in the Sahāranpur and Muzaffarnagar districts, and it is exceedingly probable that they followed in the train of their betters, with whom they claim relationship."

127. "Another more interesting tribe of low caste is that of the Mehra, numerous in the Eastern Dūn and bearing a marked resemblance to the Bhokās of Bijnor. The Mehra is a great eater of fish, and

drinker of spirits, whenever he can get either. He is of inferior intelligence and physique, and has few traditions except that his ancestors were Rajputs. It is more likely that they were the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. Raiwala, Kharak, Shampur, and Jogiwala may be indicated among their haunts. They are also to be found in the forest belt south of the Siwaliks, but are timid and averse to intercourse with strangers."

Heris. 128. "The same remarks apply to the Heris. They, however, are much less numerous."

Dhoms. 129. "A third similar community of outcastes is that of the Dhoms, a tribe common at the foot of the Himálayas. Mr. Traill describes them as black, with curly hair inclining to wool, and living in a state of almost universal slavery, probably arising from the fact that the Hindu settlers from the plains seized some of the aborigines and reduced them to bondage. Traces of the ancient régime still exist, and to this day the Dhoms are hewers of wood and drawers of water. Can they be the troglodytes noticed by Hamilton?"

Muhammadans. 130. "The Muhammadan element in the population is very slight. Most of the Muhammadans are chance visitors from the plains. As to conversions, they have secured few proselytes, except among the wretched Dhoms, and even these prefer Christianity to Islám. So late as 1827 there was not a single mosque in the whole valley. Now, however, there are some at Dehra and Rájpur for example."

Table showing the different castes and the number of each.

131. "In the last census returns the list of castes and the numbers of each are given as below :—

Serial No.	Caste.	Population.	Percentage.	Serial No.	Caste.	Population.	Percentage.
1	Ahirs ...	1,912	1.93	28	Kahar ...	4,473	4.72
2	Brahmans ...	7,816	7.90	29	Kachhi ...	333	.32
3	Baniya ...	1,829	1.84	30	Kalal (Kalwar) ...	997	1.01
4	Bhat ...	249	.25	31	Kurmi ...	1,164	1.17
5	Barhai ...	1,912	1.93	32	Kumhars ...	1,329	1.34
6	Bharbhunja ...	339	.32	33	Khatik ...	83	.08
7	Banjara ...	1,247	1.25	34	Koli ...	914	.92
8	Bajgi ...	166	.17	35	Kurel ...	249	.25
9	Bansphor ...	63	.06	36	Kori ...	2,162	2.18
10	Bilwar ...	249	.25	37	Lohar ...	1,413	1.43
11	Bhangi ...	1,912	1.93	38	Lonia ...	83	.08
12	Chhipi ...	166	.17	39	Lodh ...	2,930	2.96
13	Chamar ...	14,219	14.35	40	Mali ...	831	.84
14	Darzi ...	83	.08	41	Morai ...	665	.67
15	Dhobi ...	748	.73	42	Mochi ...	83	.08
16	Dom ...	6,506	6.57	43	Odh ...	81	.08
17	Goshain ...	21	.02	44	Pasi ...	971	1.00
18	Gujars ...	529	.55	45	Rajput ...	18,626	18.82
19	Gadaria ...	1,080	1.09	46	Sonar ...	349	.35
20	Gharati ...	83	.08	47	Tamoli ...	83	.08
21	Nai ...	748	.73	48	Teli ...	282	.30
22	Heri ...	83	.08	49	Total Hindus ...	81,152	81.83
23	Jat ...	166	.17	50	Jains ...	115	.11
24	Jogi ...	333	.32	51	Christians ...	1,885	1.90
25	Kayasth ...	163	.16	52	Muhammadans ...	15,601	15.97
26	Khatri ...	249	.25				
27	Kambo ...	166	.17		Total ...	98,953	99.87

Rajputs are most numerous. Muhammadans, as a whole, come next, and then Chamars and Brahmans next.

(9)—*Proprietary and Cultivating classes, with the Area owned or held by each class.*

132. The statement below shows the distribution of property amongst the chief landowning castes in each pargana and in the whole district :—

The chief landowning castes.

	Western Dún.		Eastern Dún.		Total for district.	
	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.
Europeans ...	8,540	7.43	7,536	12	16,076	9.05
Brahmans ...	22,972	20.00	21,354	34	44,326	24.95
Rajputs ...	53,986	47.00	21,989	35	75,969	42.76
Baniyas ...	7,544	6.57	6,908	11	14,452	8.13
Goshains ...	2,297	2.00	1,884	3	4,181	2.35
Kayeths ...						
Kakals ...						
Khattiris ...						
Barhals ...						
Lohars ...						
Lodhas ...						
Malis ...						
Gadaras ...	16,080	14.00	1,886	3	17,966	10.11
Banjuras ...						
Gujars ...						
Nals ...						
Sonars ...						
Kurmis ...						
Kolis ...						
Chamars ...						
Musalmans ...	3,445	3.00	1,256	2	4,701	2.65
Grand Total ...	114,864	100	62,606	100	177,670	100

133. In both parganas Rajputs are by far the largest proprietors, owning nearly half of the revenue-paying area of the district. The Brahmans come next with nearly a fourth.

European grantees and companies own also some of the largest estates in both the Eastern and Western Dúns. Fakirs or Goshains own a considerable area, which is mostly revenue-free.

134. The following statement shows the area held by cultivators of different castes: —

Castes of cultivators.	WESTERN DÚN.								EASTERN DÚN.							
	Resident.				Non-resident.				Resident.				Non-resident.			
	Number of cultivators.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Number of cultivators.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Number of cultivators.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Number of cultivators.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.
1 Ahir ...	264	3.02	688	1.91	59	2.75	254	3.22	57	1.51	165	1.60	22	1.60	41	.05
2 Brahmin ...	650	8.06	2,944	8.73	290	13.50	691	8.73	582	15.38	1,657	15.90	323	23.70	755	19.22
3 Baniyas ...	190	2.24	383	1.15	44	2.30	184	2.29	90	2.38	56	.54	21	1.53	30	.73
4 Bhat ...	61	.70	261	.78	5	.23	21	.26	4	.11	16	.15	2	.14	13	.34
5 Barhals ...	238	2.63	818	2.45	41	1.87	78	.90	62	1.64	98	.95	39	2.86	108	2.76
6 Banjara and Bilwar, ...	290	3.36	2,340	7.02	101	4.71	747	9.36	40	1.06	86	.83	13	.95	122	3.12
7 Bengali ...	6	.07	3	...	1	.04	2	.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Bhangi ...	87	.89	102	.30	4	.19	7	.09	16	.42	27	.28	...	...	...	...
9 Chanar ...	1,143	13.36	3,090	9.17	199	9.28	600	7.60	318	8.41	713	6.85	74	5.43	223	5.62
10 Dhua ...	38	.44	58	.17	13	.60	17	.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Dhobi ...	82	.93	202	.60	6	.28	32	.40	11	.29	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Dom and Bajgi ...	96	1.14	482	1.28	16	.75	36	.45	14	.37	13	.12	2	.14	6	.16
13 Europeans ...	47	.46	363	1.09	16	.70	223	2.82	4	.11	255	2.44	6	.43	117	2.98
14 Fakir, Jogi, and Sadhu ...	146	1.69	621	1.86	36	1.67	119	1.40	29	.76	60	.51	8	.58	27	.69
15 Gurkhas ...	15	.17	43	.13	...	...	...	...	26	.69	68	.65	2	.14	4	.11
16 Nais (Hajjams) ...	103	1.26	193	.58	11	.50	22	.29	47	1.19	78	.76	11	.80	21	.56
17 Julahas ...	120	1.39	340	1.02	49	2.28	138	1.75	33	.87	58	.56	74	5.42	127	3.26
18 Kayeth ...	10	.12	38	.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Khattri ...	18	.24	62	.19	3	.14	4	.19	14	.37	13	.12	4	.29	3	.09
20 Kaka ...	109	1.26	413	1.24	13	.60	68	.85	98	2.69	119	1.15	18	1.31	54	1.38
21 Kahars and Kurmis ...	295	3.43	667	2.00	64	2.98	190	2.47	48	1.26	109	1.06	4	.28	23	.60
22 Kumhars ...	94	1.09	131	.39	10	.47	24	.30	22	.58	7	.07	...	...	...	...
23 Lohars ...	270	3.23	733	2.20	49	2.28	120	1.52	169	4.47	280	2.70	36	2.56	81	1.05
24 Lodhs ...	280	3.31	1,545	4.63	48	2.24	121	1.52	111	2.93	246	2.37	83	2.42	70	1.79
25 Malis and Morais ...	161	1.78	573	1.72	18	.84	31	.39	57	1.51	206	1.99	13	.91	85	2.15
26 Muhammadans ...	291	3.38	781	2.35	42	1.95	246	3.12	41	1.03	102	.99	6	.43	6	.16
27 Native Christians ...	57	.69	775	2.33	36	1.67	797	9.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Poddars ...	2	.02	8	.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Rajputs { Ranghars Thakurs Maharas }	1,984	23.36	9,024	28.77	682	31.79	1,896	24.01	1,581	41.78	5,457	52.20	600	44.02	1,939	48.69
30 Rangrez ...	6	.07	14	.04	15	.60	28	.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Sanars ...	18	.24	87	.11	5	.23	7	.09	10	.27	4	.04	1	.06	1	.03
32 Telis ...	629	7.28	2,340	7.02	181	8.39	582	7.10	67	1.77	103	1.00	24	1.74	80	2.03
33 Others ...	786	9.09	2,916	8.64	85	3.97	650	8.23	234	6.20	429	4.13	30	2.19	59	1.50
Total ...	8,619	100	33,486	100	2,141	100	7,921	100	3,785	100	10,429	100	1,367	100	3,994	100

135. Non-resident cultivators are those who live in one village and cultivate land in

Resident and non-resident tenants, the areas held by them, and the size of their holdings.

another, a very common practice in the Dún. In the Western Dún there are 8,619 resident cultivators, holding 33,585 acres, or an average of 3·88 acres each, and 2,141 non-resident cultivators, holding 7,921 acres, or an average of 3·70 acres each. In the Eastern Dún there are 3,785 resident cultivators, holding 10,425 acres, or an average of 2·75 acres each, and 1,367 non-resident cultivators, holding 3,994 acres, or an average of 2·92 acres each. For the district the total number of resident cultivators is 12,404, and of non-resident 3,508, holding areas of 43,910 and 11,915 acres respectively. The average area held by each resident cultivator for the district is 3·54 acres, and by each non-resident cultivator 3·40 acres. The average area of each holding is 3·5 acres. Rajputs are the most numerous class of tenants in both parganas. Chamars come next in the Western Dún and Brahmans in the Eastern. A few Gurkha pensioners from the regiment have settled in the Dún, and in the Western Dún there is a small native Christian colony at Choharpur (Aunfield grant).

(10)—*Tenures.*

Classification of revenue-paying estates.

136. There are in the whole district 378 revenue-paying estates which may be classified as follows:—

		Western Dún.			Eastern Dún.			Total.		
		No.	Area.	Revenue.	No.	Area.	Revenue.	No.	Area.	Revenue.
			Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
Single zamindari	...	83	52,914·57	11,511	59	13,552·62	2,658	142	66,467·19	14,169
Joint ditto	...	69	29,924·31	11,532	78	28,873·99	5,100	147	58,798·30	16,632
Perfect partition	...	23	9,233·77	4,854	18	5,764·51	1,741	41	14,998·28	6,595
Imperfect ditto	...	26	16,854·26	10,417	11	3,705·20	1,180	37	20,559·46	11,597
Bhayachára	...	5	5,937·35	1,700	6	10,909·23	800	11	16,846·58	2,500
Total	...	206	1,14,864·25	40,014	172	62,805·55	11,474	378	1,77,669·80	51,488

There are, besides the revenue-paying estates, 32 waste-land grants held on clearing leases with progressive jama; 16 fee-simple grants under Lord Canning's rules, and 26 perpetual muafi villages either given by the Gurkha and Garhwál Ráj before the British acquisition as endowments to temples, or by the Government to the families of the military officers who fell at Delhi during the mutiny of 1857 for good services.

Description of tenures by Mr. A. Ross.

137. The tenures of the Dún were thus described by Mr. A. Ross in his report and little change has since taken place.

"The tenures of the Dún present but few peculiarities. They do not differ materially from those prevailing in other parts of the country, while they are marked by the ordinary diversities apparent in the tenures of the neighbouring hills and plains. The ancestors of the present Rajputs, Kaláls, Ranghars, Gújars, &c., inhabiting the villages of the southern or lower parts of the Dún brought with them and naturalized the village constitutions with which they were familiar, while the emigrants from the hills transplanted and established in the semi-mountainous tracts of the district the village constitutions under which they had lived in their own country. Hence, in the former class of villages, the prevailing tenures are found to be pure zamindari, hissadári, pattidári, and imperfect pattidári tenures of the ordinary type; none of them present any instances of the pure bhayachára tenure properly so called. In the villages of hill origin, on the other hand, the tenures of the more recently established villages are found to be pure zamindari, while those of the older villages,

although many of them were of a broken character, present all the peculiarities which mark the constitutions of those curious taluks, or clusters of several villages, so general in the neighbouring hills, which are cultivated by a numerous community of zamindars, all enjoying separate and independent proprietary right, but at the same time all bound together by joint responsibility for the revenue assessed on the whole mahál. These tenures, except that they are found in maháls in which two distinct species of proprietary right exist, would be instances of pure bhayachára tenures of the plains, and may be so regarded with reference to each of the component villages separately."

138. The zamindári tenure greatly preponderates, 69·9 per cent. of the whole area, paying 62·4 per cent. of the total land revenue, being held in this way.

139. There are few very large proprietors. The largest landowner is Chaudhri Shib Rám, who owns nine estates with an area of 11,518 acres, paying Rs. 1,170 as revenue. Next comes Náyan Singh of Sahaspur, owning five estates with an area of 3,691 acres, paying Rs. 630 as revenue. Twenty-four zamindárs own 89 estates between them with an area of 28,477 acres and a revenue of Rs 8,666 ; 39 maháls, paying a revenue of Rs. 2,892, belong to single proprietors ; 119, paying a revenue of Rs. 15,716, belong to small bodies of shareholders from two to five in number ; 117 maháls, paying Rs. 22,414, are owned by proprietary bodies of more than five sharers.

140. The following statement shows the average amount of revenue paid by each proprietor and the average amount of land held by him in the Eastern and Western Dún and for the whole district :—

Pargana.	Average revenue paid by each proprietor.	Average of area to each proprietor.		
		Total area.	Assessable area.	Cultivated area.
	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Western Dún	46·83	124·60	70·83	39·23
Eastern Dún	21·94	25·43	27·86	13·55
Total for district	30·07	107·46	51·79	27·7

141. The estates are larger in the Western than in the Eastern Dún, and the amount of revenue paid by each proprietor more than double. The district is, however, essentially one of small properties.

(11)—General Condition of the People.

142. Under British rule the Dún has made rapid strides in prosperity, and there are probably few districts in India where the people, as a whole, are better off, or where the struggle for existence is less keen. First and foremost this may be ascribed to the fact that the Dún has always been lightly assessed, and has never suffered materially from drought or the vicissitudes of the seasons. Land being plentiful and tenants always in request, the best of relations have uniformly prevailed between landlord and tenant. In his notes for the final report Mr. Ross, speaking of the general condition of the tenantry, wrote:—"Most settlement reports teem with complaints about the harsh manner in which landlords treat their tenants, the bad feeling existing between them, and the fraudulent devices practiced by each side to get the better of the other, nearly always resulting in loss to the tenant. In the Dún there has as yet been nothing of the kind. The zamindárs and tenants live on the happiest terms ; disputes about the appraisement and weighing of grain are unheard of, complaints

about illegal exaction, harassment by delaying appraisalment of crops, &c., are unknown."

143. "This is due, without doubt, in a great measure, to the more simple nature of the people and to the fairness of the late assessment. The abundance of land and tenants at a premium. landlords were not ground down by heavy assessment, and so they had not to grind their tenants."

"But it is due in a still greater measure to the abundance of land. Tenants are at a premium. If not well treated on one estate they go to another. The loss to them is little or nothing. Their houses consist of thatch roofs and mud walls, or, as a rule, mere *tatti* walls. The zamindár supplies the grass and wood free of charge and often advances a little towards erection. For the first year or two no rent is paid by newly-located tenants. When the zamindár begins to demand rent, the tenant, if unable to, refuses to pay. If pressed, he absconds and seeks a fresh holding, which he has no difficulty in getting. He loses little by the change. Virgin soil bears better crops than used-up land. As a rule, it is no great hardship to a tenant to move from one village to another. It is the zamindár who suffers the loss. His rents are not paid. He must see his land remain untilled, or go to the expense and trouble of locating fresh tenants. The result is, zamindárs know perfectly that it is to their own interest to treat their tenants well and to show them every possible consideration."

Rise in value of land and forest produce after last settlement.

144. In his rent-rate report Mr. Ross remarks under this head:—

"The general condition of the people is good; there was a great rise in the value of land and all property shortly after the present settlement."

"As up to that time there had been no great demand for wood or forest produce, waste-lands, whether grass or forest, were lightly assessed. Soon after the settlement, probably in a great measure due to more efficient forest conservancy, the prices of timber and wood of all sorts rose enormously. Zamindárs who had been meaning their lot at being saddled with large areas of forest land found suddenly that they had therein a mine of wealth."

Sales of timber from private forests and large sums realized thereby.

145. "The right of cutting in private forests was sold in several instances for Rs. 15,000, 20,000, and 30,000."

"I have authentic records of sales of wood by private parties to the value of upwards of six lakhs of rupees during the term of the present settlement. At the same time a large amount of money was thrown into the district by tea-planters; the cultivation of sugarcane was doubled, trebled and quadrupled, and there was a ready sale for the gúr."

"All this money coming in on the top of a fairly light assessment naturally added to the well-being of the whole community."

146. "There have been no famines or droughts to ruin the people and kill off their cattle. So it may be said that since the last settlement the whole period has been one of unclouded prosperity. Notwithstanding this undoubted prosperity—prosperity in which all classes of people have shared, from the richest Maháján to the poorest labourer, the people are much in debt, due entirely to their own extravagant habits and their fondness for intoxicating liquors."

147. The Dún is what is commonly called a backward district, but so far as the comfort and well-being of all classes is concerned, it is a matter for regret rather than otherwise that more districts are not in the same state of backwardness. The zamindárs have prospered owing to the ample margin of jungle and forest left them, which has turned out most profitable. The cultivators have been masters of the situation so far, have never suffered from serious failure of crops, and at all times there has been an abundant demand for labour, irrespective of their own fields, on the tea plantations, at Mussoorie, and in the

Forest Department. The importance to a district of having other means of support to fall back on, besides mere labour in the fields, cannot be overestimated. Even if no crops fail, a livelihood can be gained in other ways. Service in Mussoorie or in the Forest Department is often taken by one or more members of a family, simply to earn enough to pay the rent or revenue as the case may be.

148. Mr. Ross mentions that the prosperity of the Dún has shown itself in one very unfavourable light, *viz.*, the excessive consumption of spirits, as shown by the disproportionably large excise revenue. Mr. Williams, so far back as 1874, remarked that excise yields extraordinary returns in proportion to the small size of the population, a fact unhappily due not so much to the general prosperity of the people as to their intemperate habits. The total excise revenue was then Rs. 53,117. For the year ending 30th September, 1885, it rose to Rs. 1,02,086. Mr. Williams says:—"The Dún excise had a very humble origin, *viz.*, a shop established at Dehra by Mr. Calvert, for the vend of spirituous liquors, at the rate of Re. 1-4-0 a day, or Rs. 456-4-0 a year. This rose to upwards of Rs. 2,000 in 1825, when a shop for the sale of *gánja*, *bháng* and *charas* was started at 5 annas a day, or Rs. 114-1-0 a year. In 1825-26 the *abkári* was farmed for Rs. 2,190, but the *abkár* failed, and engagements were taken from him at Rs. 1,688-2-0 for the following year, from the 1st October, 1826. In May, 1827, Mr. Shore calculated the annual excise receipts at Rs. 1,802. From the 1st October, 1827 to the end of September, 1828, the *abkári* was farmed at Rs. 4 a day, or Rs. 1,460 a year, and the sale of intoxicating drugs at 6 annas a day, or Rs. 136-14-0 a year; total Rs. 1,596-14-0. The year after, 1828-29, the *abkári* fetched Rs. 6 a day, or Rs. 2,190 a year, and the intoxicating drugs 14 annas a day or Rs. 319-6-0 a year; total Rs. 2,509-6-0. It was at first intended that engagements should be extended to three years, on Mr. Shore's recommendation, but Major Young, perceiving the real value of this source of revenue, objected to this arrangement, and the sale of intoxicating drugs, being put up to open auction, brought in a return of Rs. 732 in 1829-30. The *abkári* receipts, however, seem to have remained in *statu quo* until the year 1239 *fasli*, 1831-32 A.D., when they rose to Rs. 3,660, while the sale of drugs was farmed for Rs. 1,006-8-0.

"Merely judging from figures, we should conclude that the consumption of spirits and intoxicating drugs in the district had increased tenfold in 14 years, and, even after making due allowance for European wants, that indulgence in stimulants has since progressed to a very surprising extent by comparison with other parts of the country. But it is necessary to bear in mind that formerly the people freely used a home-made liquor inferior to that manufactured in the Government distilleries. Much of the Dún spirits must also find its way into the neighbouring Hill States. Drunkenness is certainly a popular vice and has an undoubted tendency to increase. Still the evil has not taken root so deeply as a casual glance at statistics might induce one to suppose."

149. Since Mr. Williams wrote these remarks the excise revenue has nearly doubled in 14 years, and the incidence per head of population in 1884-85 was double that of any other district in the provinces, being 8 annas and 10 pie per head, while Benares came next with 4 annas and 5 pie per head. I think, however, the high excise revenue may be regarded rather as a proof that the people have more and more money to spend in luxuries than as a sign that the vice of actual drunkenness is increasing to any serious extent. Although excise receipts are larger and larger year by year, convictions for drunkenness in the towns of Dehra and Mussoorie have not risen in proportion. In the Dún all castes drink alike; the well-to-do as well as those of the lower callings to whom drinking is chiefly confined in other districts. Hindus and Muhammadans, Brahmans and Rajputs, have all cast their scruples aside in regard to liquor, and the actual drinking population in the Dún is probably as large or larger than in districts where the total population is very much greater. The drinking

Increase due to habits of the people and a sign of general prosperity.

of spirits being looked on almost as a necessity to keep off the effects of malaria, the rapid growth of excise revenue shows that times are prosperous for the people, who can afford to spend yearly increasing sums in this way.

150. The dress of the people is the same as in the plains, that of the Meyrahs and other aboriginal castes being, as usual, of the scantiest character. Mr. Williams remarks :—" The true local costume is a blanket skilfully wrapped round the body so as to leave the legs and arms free, and ingeniously secured with a curious arrangement of wooden skewers " This is seldom seen now except in the hills. With increasing prosperity the dress of the cultivator generally is better than it used to be.

151. Education is at a very low ebb, in spite of the efforts made by the schools kept up by the American Mission. There is always a difficulty in securing competent clerks to fill vacancies in the Government offices, as the cost of living is higher in the plains, and outsiders look on the climate as unhealthy.

152. Another sign of prosperity is the increase in the number of masonry houses, of which at one time there were hardly any in the district. The dwellings of the cultivators are often of the poorest description, and at first sight would seem to belie the statement that cultivators, as a rule, are well off. But in the pooriness of his dwelling really lies the cultivator's great strength and safeguard against oppression. A few mud walls, or grass tattis, i.e., screens, are all he has to lose when he gives up his holding, which he does not hesitate to do if not treated well according to his own ideas. Land can easily be procured elsewhere, and another hut as good as the last run up in a few days. It is where the cultivator is really attached to his house and his land and, so to speak, rooted to the soil, that he will submit to the extremest pressure rather than leave, and here it is that the landlord, if the stronger, has the cultivator at his mercy. A well-built house and highly cultivated fields by no means ensure a happy lot and freedom from the exactions of the landlord. The Dún cultivator, badly housed and a poor tiller of the soil though he may be, is probably more free from care and has less reason to dread the approach of rent day than many of his brethren in the plains, who are apparently far more comfortably off. The custom of paying rents in kind has been admirably suited to the Dún cultivator hitherto. This has generally been regarded as a custom to be done away with as soon as possible in favour of cash rents. But where landlord and cultivator are on good terms, and cultivators are in request, rents in kind have many advantages over rents in cash. In his Bareilly Settlement Report Mr. Moens has pointed this out, and the reasons he gives will be quoted elsewhere. With rents in kind no arrears accrue. The demand adjusts itself to the tenant's ability to pay. The feeling between landlord and tenant is not embittered by recourse to the revenue courts, and the tenant is not burdened with the expenses of litigation in addition to his rent. The rent, moreover, is paid without the intervention of the Baniya, from whose clutches, once called in, there is no escape. In time, increasing pressure of population will bring landlord and tenant more and more into conflict, and when their interests become opposed, kind-rents, like other institutions of the past, are no longer suited to the more complicated relations which spring up under the reign of English law. The Dún has not yet reached this stage, thanks to its still abundant waste-land, and Mr. Ross thinks tenants must be well off for the next 20 years at least.

153. The small trade of the district is shown by the license tax returns. Three hundred and seventy two persons in all were assessed, the total receipts from the tax being Rs. 8,095.

(12.—*Trades and Manufactures.*)

154. Mr. Ross writes :—" There are no trades or manufactures peculiar to the Dún, except tea and lime. A little coarse cloth is made, but not near enough to supply the wants of the people ; and it may

be roughly stated that everything, either in the way of actual necessities or luxuries, is imported. All sorts of country cloth and blankets, all brass and metal ware, salt, sugar and tobacco are imported from the plains. Wood work is carried out in the Dún itself, and spices, such as ginger, turmeric and red pepper, are either grown in the Dún itself or imported from the neighbouring hills."

155. "Wood is exported to a very large extent in the shape of tors and ballis, *i.e.*, large and small poles, and to a small extent in sawn timber. The wood is taken both from private and Government forests, but in the latter case it is nearly all timber from dead, dried-up trees."

Imports and exports described by Mr Williams.

156. Mr. Williams describes the exports as follows :—

"The Dún trade naturally runs in two channels: *firstly*, between the valley and the hills; *secondly*, between it and the plains. The exports to the plains are principally timber, bamboo, lime, charcoal, catechu (*Terra japonica*) rice, and, above all, tea. In return the Dún receives among other things hardware of all sorts, cotton cloth, blankets, salt, sugar (*kand* and *gur*), grain, tobacco, dried fruits, and spices. All these again are sent on to the hills, whence come coarse blankets, rice, ginger, turmeric, red pepper, pipe-stems made of a reed called *ringal*, birch-bark, walnuts, honey, wax, lac, gum, resin, many kinds of roots and mosses, besides other colouring or medicinal substances."

157. The Dún is far from self-supporting, and wheat and food-grains are largely imported, principally from the Panjáb. Besides timber and forest produce, lime and tea are the most valuable exports. A short account of the trade in lime may be of interest.

158. Lime has always been manufactured in the Dún. Limestone is to be found in all the streams running down from the Himálayas, and the abundant supply of firewood close at hand renders manufacture easy.

159. There are nine lime-kilns in the Western Dún, *viz.*, two on the Tons and seven on the Bindal Rao, all belonging to the zamíndárs.

There are 27 kilns in the Eastern Dún, also belonging to zamíndárs, *viz.*, 12 on the Rispana, 3 on the Song, 3 on the Jakhan, 2 on the Suswa, 2 on the Chaudnawa Rao, and 5 in the village of Nagal. In these last the stone is obtained by quarrying. In the rest the stones are brought down by streams in the rains from the Himálayas, and collected from the dry river-beds when the floods subside. These river-beds form a valuable source of income to their proprietors, the zamíndárs receiving a royalty of one anna per cart-load, or 8 annas per 100 maunds, on all stone collected, or sometimes a certain length of river is leased out for a fixed sum. Mr. Ross says the right of picking up limestone in good streams near roads fetches as much as 2 and 300 rupees a mile of dry bed, the purchaser having to make his own arrangements about fuel, &c.

160. In the Eastern Dún the process of manufacture is as follows:—After stones are collected, a pit about 1,000 cubic feet is dug with a narrow sliding hole about 3 feet in diameter, to admit of air. The bottom is filled with common boulders, upon which firewood is stacked, and the mouth of the pits covered with limestones and arranged in a conical form, so as to allow of a draught of air passing through from below. The wood is then set on fire, and as the heap sinks fresh limestones are placed on the top. About 300 maunds of stones are burnt in each pit, giving an outturn of about 200 maunds of lime. These pits are called 'kutlas,' and each burning takes a week or more, so that manufacture can be carried on about three times in a month.

161. In the Western Dún the system of manufacture is slightly different. The Tons and Bindal have high banks, the edge of which is dug out in a semi-circular form. The stones are then placed in

successive layers with firewood between. These kilns are called 'bhattas' and turn out about 250 maunds of lime at each burning. Much, however, depends on the weather being favourable. Strong wind and hot weather affect the lime injuriously.

162. The average cost of each burning is Rs. 40 to 50 and the outturn is sold for Rs. 60 or 65. The profits of lime-burning are somewhat precarious. Lime-burners seldom grow rich and a good many fail.

163. The great item of expenditure is the firewood, which is now getting scarcer every year. If it can be obtained at a short distance and cheap, the kilns may pay, but if wood has to be fetched from a distance, the profits are all swallowed up by the expense of cartage.

164. The Dún exports approximately about 200,000 maunds of lime every year to Saháranpur, Amballa, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, the Panjáb, and sometimes even as far down as Agra.

165. The lime is taken away chiefly on bullocks, camels, and carts which bring in grain.

166. When the rains are light fewer stones are washed down. The price of lime fluctuates somewhat according to the season, but averages from Rs. 35 to 40 per 100 maunds.

167. Besides the zamíndári or private kilns the Forest Department sells by auction the river-beds within forest limits in which limestone is found.

The sums thus realized were :—

							Rs.
In 1883-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,185
„ 1884-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,674
„ 1885-86	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,221

being an average for three years of Rs. 3,026.

168. Tea has played such an important part in the history of the Dún that a brief notice of the origin and progress of the industry seems called for. The following sketch is taken from the Dún Memoir :—

169. “ Dr. Royle, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, Saháranpur, first recommended the experiment of tea cultivation in our Himálayan possessions to the Indian Government in the year 1827, and again expressed his views in a report to the Governor-General, Lord W. Bentinck, during the latter's visit to Saháranpur in 1831. About the same time Dr. Wallich presented a paper to the Committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of India, urging the cultivation of tea in ten districts of Kumaun, Garhwál, and Sirmúr. Dr. Royle afterwards recurred to the subject in the introductory chapter to his “ Illustrations of the Botany of the Himálayan Mountains” in 1833.”

170. “ Jharipáni, half way between Rájpur and Mussoorie, was, he contended; one of the most favourable situations for an experiment of the kind (1834). Meanwhile Lord W. Bentinck had, with the sanction of the Court of Directors, determined to give tea cultivation a fair trial, and a committee was appointed to elaborate a plan for carrying out the design. The conclusion arrived at was that “ the proposed experiment might be made with great probability of success in the lower hills and the valleys of the Himálayan range.” To this they were in a great measure led by the fact” that in the mountainous tracts of our northern and eastern frontiers several species of plants are found indigenous, which are also natives of China, and are not met with in other parts of the world.” In 1835 tea plants reared from seeds of the Bohea tea were distributed to the most promising districts, and Dr. Falconer, Dr. Royle's successor, having chosen Garhwál

for the scene of his first experiments, sent intelligence to his predecessor, in May, 1838, that some plants the produce of seeds from the Koth nursery in Garhwál, were actually growing at Saháranpur itself. That they would flourish in the Dún seemed certain, but Dr. Royle remained constant to his original opinion in favour of Jharipáni."

171. "Other counsels prevailed, and a Government plantation was started at Kaulagir tea plantation. Kaulagir, near Dehra, under the management of Dr. Jameson, in the year 1844. The farm covered 400 acres of good soil, composed of clay and vegetable matter, with a slight mixture of sand, resting on the usual shingly subsoil of limestone, sandstone, clay slate, quartz, &c., found in the surrounding mountains. It was carried on with fluctuating success for 23 years. In his report of 1850 Mr. Fortune, a gentleman deputed by Government to visit the various plantations, stated that the plants, generally, did not appear to him to be in that fresh and vigorous condition which he had been accustomed to see in good Chinese plantations. His report of 1856 was much more favourable, and he attributed the improvement to his own suggestions. This elicited a rejoinder from the Superintendent of the Saháranpur Gardeus, who pointed out that, whereas Mr. Fortune now admitted the plants to be equal to any in China, he had previously condemned the Dún as unfitted for tea cultivation on insufficient data: and with regard to his suggestions, the improvement could hardly be attributed to them, because, far from being new, they were all contained in some notes prepared by Dr. Jameson himself, some years before, for the information and guidance of tea-planters. It is impossible here to enter into a history of the controversy or to do justice to Dr. Jameson's efforts in the cause of tea culture. To them, suffice it to say, tea owes its position as the principal staple commodity of the district. The Kaulagir plantation was eventually sold to the Rája of Sirmúr for £20,000 in 1867. It repays the purchaser and bids fair to afford handsome profits in process of time."

Dr. Jameson's estimates of yield.

172. "Dr. Jameson's calculations about the tea-bearing capabilities of the Dún in 1857 were—

Number of acres capable of producing tea	...	...	100,000
Yield per acre	...	...	100 lb.
Total yield	...	...	10,000,000 "

(Resides 10,000 lb. in Jaunsár Báwar.)

"But however satisfactory the prospects of tea cultivation may at present be, it is a safe prediction that the day at which the hypothetical total will be attained, or can possibly be attained, is still very far off."

"In 1863-64 the area under tea was only 1,700 acres, and a return prepared by the writer, at the request of the Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, after careful personal enquiry two years ago, exhibited results falling very far short of Dr. Jameson's anticipations."

Estimated area under tea cultivation, in acres.	Estimated outturn in pounds.	Estimated value of annual outturn.
A. r. p. 2,024 2 0	297,828	Rs. 174,865

173. "This certainly does not show any very striking increase in the area under tea cultivation, but it is satisfactory to observe that the average outturn per acre exceeds even Dr. Jameson's assumed maximum. Experiments in this line have not proved prejudicial to agriculture of other kinds, for cereal cultivation has hitherto advanced side by side with tea culture, although in a few years the former will surely be left in the background, unless some unforeseen accident occurs to stay the progress of the latter."

174. "The elements of success in such speculations are obviously capital and experience. Yet the failure of many planters has been solely due to a disregard of this patent truism."

Early tea-planters wanting in capital and experience.

175. "Mr. Fortune was of opinion that a capitalist with Rs. 2,00,000 might bring Mr. Fortune's and Dr. 1,800 acres of land under tea cultivation in eight years and Jameson's estimates of profit from tea. make a profit of at least Rs. 2,62,388 by the transaction. Dr. Jameson's calculations are even more dazzling. He allows a profit of Rs. 1,67,972 on only 1,000 acres of land in the same period. Both statisticians, it is true, add that from the gross profits should be deducted 'interest for capital invested, extra carriage, auctioneer's fees,' and so forth—items which would make a serious alteration in the result, without taking accidental contingencies into account."

176. "Government have always endeavoured to encourage private enterprise in this direction, and offered land to planters on exceedingly Private enterprise encouraged by Government. favourable terms at an early date. The Kaulagir tea plantation was established with the same object, nor was it sold until tea culture had taken firm root in the district."

177. There are now 33 tea gardens in the Dún, forming 23 separate estates, several gardens belonging to the same company. The total area under tea, according to the present settlement returns, is 4,972 acres, *i. e.* —

In the Western Dún 4,372 } acres.
and in the Eastern Dún 600 }

One thousand six hundred and fifty acres have been taken up for planting, but not yet planted out. The area planted is thus very far short of Dr. Jameson's original estimate of 100,000 acres. Of these 23 estates 18 belong to Europeans.

178. The total outturn of tea in 1885 was 928,777 lb., giving an average of 186lb. per acre.

Total outturn of tea for 1885. Statement showing the number of tea gardens, the area under tea, average annual outturn, &c.

The following statement shows the number of tea gardens in the district, area covered by tea, and average annual

outturn :—

Number of estates.	Number of gardens.	Name of plantation.	Area in acres.				Approximate yield in pounds.			Remarks.
			Mature plants.	Immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for planting, but not yet planted.	Black.	Green.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1	Arcadia ...	400	107	507	...	159,000	...	159,000	The area under tea is given according to the returns furnished by the planters themselves. There is a difference of 43 acres from the settlement returns, the total here being 4,929 acres as against 4,972 acres.
	2	Harbanawala ...	467	...	467	...	165,060	...	165,060	
2	3	East Hopetown ...	300	22	322	78	81,681	...	84,681	
	4	West Hopetown ...	235	73	308	39	48,931	1,445	49,476	
3	5	Kanbagh ...	153	102	255	200	24,000	7,000	31,000	
	6	Lakhanwala ...	65	32	97	...	11,151	...	11,151	
4	7	Kaulagir ...	350	...	350	...	85,000	...	85,000	
	8	Malukawala ...	80	20	100	...	10,000	...	10,000	
5	9	Banjarawala ...	65	55	120	74	28,000	...	28,000	
	10	Goodrich ...	120	40	160	216	...	...	...
6	11	Jamnipur ...	75	70	145	98	...	...	...
	12	Fatehpur ...	60	36	96	194	...	...	...
7	13	Chharb ...	34	90	124	...	...	...	...
	14	Herbertpur ...	10	90	100	102	20,000	26,752	46,752	
8	15	Assumbagh ...	...	40	40	200	...	...	...
	16	Lachhmanpur ...	...	13	13	189	...	...	...
9	17	Badshahibagh ...	...	15	15	88	...	...	...
	18	Silakun, Central Hope- town.	...	60	60	...	...	...	...
10	19	Ambari ...	147	...	147	80	46,040	...	46,040	
	20	Rupnabagh ...	98	14	42	21	4,000	...	4,000	
11	21	Dehra ...	Figures included in Gorakhpur.				...	...	...
	22	Annfield ...	343	...	343	...	63,984	5,351	63,335	
12	23	Harbhajwala ...	110	15	125	...	2,000	15,000	17,000	
	24	Kaulagir, Dhum Singh,	60	1	61	47	...	9,000	9,000	
13	25	Ditto ('Sadananda') ...	2	3	5	2	400	...	400	
	26	Panditwari ...	22	4	26	4	...	5,520	5,520	
14	27	Niranjanpur, Kanhya Lal.	25	10	35	...	...	500	700
	28	Ditto, General Macpher- son.	220	40	260	...	31,648	5,549	37,197	
15	29	Mohkempur ...	...	102	102	...	1,000	...	1,000
	30	Raipur and Chapur ...	200	75	275	25	33,000	...	33,000	
16	31	Kuwala ...	50	50	100	3	20,000	...	20,000	
	32	Gorakhpur ...	70	40	110	40	15,000	...	15,000	
17	33	Nathanpur ...	19	...	19	...	...	465	465
Total ...			3,710	1,219	4,929	1,650	852,495	76,252	928,777	

179. Mr. Ross in his rent-rate report says :—"Tea is the only industry in which any large amount of capital has been sunk. There are public companies, private companies, and private estates, Mr. Ross on the prospects of the tea industry. The history of tea in the Dún is chiefly a record of great expectations never realized."

180. "In the earlier times the tea-planters had themselves alone to blame for want of success : they were inexperienced and did not realize Causes of early failures. that tea-planting required special knowledge. Anybody who presented himself was accepted as a manager. In one or two notable instances the managers were old ship captains who had been at sea ever since they were boys, and finding age creeping on them settled down as managers of tea estates. Immense areas were planted out, not properly tended or looked after ; and so, although at that time there was a ready sale for tea at two rupees a pound, plantation after plantation came to ruin. At one time 100-rupee shares in a leading company could be bought for 5 and 6 rupees."

181. "This evil after a time righted itself. The sea captains died off or were supplanted ; intelligent men, well up to their work, trained agriculturists and botanists, were alone employed as managers. Cabul merchants came in and purchased green tea in bulk at 13 annas a pound, packing themselves, and everything looked favourable. But again bad times came over the planters. The Cabul and Central Asian trade was closed and remains closed to the present time ; there is no sale for green tea, and so planters are glad to deal with the Commissariat at less than eight annas a pound."

182. "It is difficult to foresee what the final result will be. Labour in the Dún is cheap—very cheap as compared with Assam and Darjiling." Future doubtful.

183. "The railroad is near, so carriage is cheaper than in Kumaun and Kangra. With care and good cultivation five hundred pounds of tea to the acre can be obtained, so it ought to pay ; and I believe, if eight annas a pound all round could be obtained, that tea-planting in the Dún under proper management would even now yield a return of about 6 per cent."

184. "If the Central Asian market was only opened and kept open, it would be the making of the Dún planters. The Dún green tea is unsurpassed and is bought up by Cabul dealers as fast as it is made so long as the trade route is open, but so long as Cabul and Russia block the way to Central Asia there is no market for it."

185. "One thing is quite clear, and that is that tea is at present a losing concern and certainly cannot bear a heavier assessment than wheat." Tea cannot bear a heavier assessment than wheat.

186. "Considering the large amount of capital that has been laid out on tea-planting in the Dún, the great benefit it would be to the district, and the large indirect gain it would be to Government if the tea trade was kept in a flourishing state, I think the Foreign Office might be strenuously urged to take some steps to have the Central Asian tracts opened."

187. "As pointed out to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by a deputation of tea-planters who waited upon him when he was at Dehra, there are three ways in which it might be possible to help the tea-planters :—

1st.—In trying to have the Central Asian market opened.

2nd.—In having the duty on China tea re-imposed.

3rd.—In trying to encourage tea-drinking amongst the natives of the country.

"With reference to the latter, it would certainly be a great thing for the Dún if the people would take to tea instead of to spirits ; but they won't. A man will

gladly spend his four annas for a glass of spirits who would grudge a pie for a cup of tea."

188. It will thus be seen the outlook for tea is not very bright. When a demand at highly profitable prices existed the planters had not learnt how to grow tea. The mistakes of management in the past have now been remedied, but the Central Asian market has been lost. It seems doubtful whether the jealous policy of Russia in regard to foreign trade will ever permit it to be opened again.

189. On the principal plantations manufacture by machinery is being substituted for the old hand processes, and an improved quality of outturn should be secured.

Manufacture by machinery taking the place of the former hand processes.

190. In the manufacturing season, i.e., from 15th March to 15th October, a large amount of labour is required, but the supply is generally sufficient. Besides the residents of the Dún themselves, workmen come from Oudh, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and other plains districts.

Rates of wages.

191. The rate of wages paid is as follows :—

Beldars	...	...	...	Rs. 4 to 4 8 0 per month.
Ten-makers	...	...	...	" 5 to 6 0 0 "
Tindals	...	...	...	" 6 to 9 0 0 "
Head tindal	...	...	...	" 10 to 12 0 0 "
Adult coolies	...	...	...	" 0 2 0 per day.
Women	...	...	...	" 0 1 6 "
Boys and girls	...	...	...	" 0 1 0 "
Engine-drivers	...	...	...	" 16 per month.
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	" 8 to 10 "
Carpenters	...	...	...	" 8 to 12 "
Sawyers	...	...	...	" 10 to 15 "

The tea leaf is plucked by coolies at a contract rate of 2 pies per pound.

192. The early history of silk in the Dún is given at length by Mr. Geoghegan in his note entitled "Some Account of Silk in India, especially in the various attempts to encourage Sericulture in that Country":—

Silk and sericulture. Early history given by Mr. Geoghegan.

193. "In February, 1856, Captain Hutton, of Mussoorie, represented to the Government of the North-Western Provinces the existence in the Himalayas and Dehra Dún of certain wild silk-spinning insects, and suggested that he should be employed in conducting an inquiry into the possibility of utilizing these insects."

Captain Hutton's suggestions.

194. "The object," he wrote, "should be, in the first instance, to ascertain what number of species our forests afford, the quantity and quality of silk procurable from each, the practicability of transplanting them to Europe, and whether they will submit to domestication like *Bombyx mori*, or whether they require to be left to nature in suitable localities where they can be watched."

Points for inquiry.

195. "After obtaining the opinion of the Agri-Horticultural Society on Captain Hutton's views, the Government of the North-Western Provinces proposed that he should be allowed to undertake the experiment of forming a plantation of mulberry trees near Mussoorie for rearing hill silkworms, and that while so employed he should be allowed a salary of Rs. 200 a month and be permitted to incur an annual outlay of Rs. 3,000 for three years, when a full report was to be submitted. And in June, 1858 the Government of India sanctioned this scheme.

Undertaking of experiments by Captain Hutton approved by Local and Supreme Governments.

On 3rd November, 1859, however, Captain Hutton reported that the experiment did not promise success. He founded an opinion on the following grounds ":-

196. "1st—That the wild mulberry tree, when propagated by cuttings, was found of slow growth, and would require double, if not treble, the time allowed to bring it to a size large enough to nourish a sufficient number of worms to ensure a tolerable return in silk; while the quick-growing China plant was not so well liked by the *Bombyx Huttoni* (the subject of the experiment; 2nd, that the worms of this species were irreclaimably wild, though yielding good silk; nay, that even when a cross was made with Cashmere stock (*Bombyx Mori*), the progeny, when there was any (for most of the eggs proved unprolific), retained the intractable habits of the wild parent. Captain Hutton "considered therefore that, both as regards the tree and the insect, the experiment had failed."

197. "At the same time Captain Hutton contended, on the grounds set forth in fuller detail in his paper published by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Bengal, that Mussoorie was an excellent place for further experiments with other silk-producing moths, and advocated further attempts. The Government of the North-Western Provinces, however, directed immediate discontinuance of the experiment, and, notwithstanding a remonstrance from Captain Hutton, the Government of India took decisively the same view."

198. "With a letter dated 12th September, 1863 the North-Western Provinces Government forwarded certain "Remarks on the best method of restoring the silkworm to health," by Captain Hutton. He therein maintains that the disease prevalent among worms of the species *Bombyx mori* in France and Italy is only one result of a general enfeeblement of constitution manifested by all the domesticated species. Captain Hutton states that a comparison of the pale domesticated worm with the strongly coloured wild *Bombyces* led him to conjecture that the *Bombyx mori*, too, was originally more strikingly marked. He therefore made experiments by selecting the worms marked with a darker colour for purposes of breeding, and though his experiments were only carried through two generations, he traced signs of a stronger constitution in the insects, as indicated by larger size of the larva, the adherence of the eggs to the substance on which they were laid, and the greater liveliness of the moths. Captain Hutton asked the Government of the North-Western Provinces for assistance in continuing his experiments, which, he maintained, had a very great practical importance. The Lieutenant-Governor, in reply, expressed his opinion that the most appropriate way of encouraging the object Captain Hutton had in view was to offer, on the occasion of the agricultural exhibitions about to be held, a prize for any process which should show a result superior to that ordinarily obtainable. Taking into consideration the magnitude of the interests at stake, and the fact that experiments on the largest scale in the breeding and cross-breeding of the worms and in the management of their food and produce had of late years been scientifically carried out in Europe, Mr. Drummond was disposed to think that either Captain Hutton's experiments had been anticipated, or that they did not at that stage call for any unusual action on the part of Government. The correspondence was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*."

199. Experiments were continued by Captain Murray in 1867-68, who succeeded in rearing some fine cocoons with seed obtained from Bengal. Little, however, was done towards the introduction of systematic sericulture until 1874. In that year Mr. H. G. Ross, then Superintendent of the Dún, struck with the luxuriant growth of the mulberry trees in the district, proposed to Government to open an experimental silk farm, in order to demonstrate that cocoons of a superior

Reasons of failure.

Experiments abandoned.

Captain Hutton's observations on the species of the silkworm known as *Bombyx mori*.

Further experiments by Captain Murray. Experimental farm started by Mr. Ross.

quality could be raised with profit in the Dún. His proposals were sanctioned by Government, and silk operations were continued on the farm up to the end of 1881-82. Mr. Ross imported seed from Japan and Cashmere and skilled labour from Bengal and Cashmere. The outturn of silk each year from the farm was:—

							Mds.	s.
1878	..	...	...	...	...	...	37	0
1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	25

200. The silk was sent to Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. of Calcutta for report, and was described as very good and likely to fetch a high price in the London market.

201. The result of Mr. Ross' experiments was to prove beyond all doubt that cocoons of the best quality could be reared successfully in the Dún, and Government came to the conclusion that the further conduct of operations should be left to private enterprise. The well-known firm of Messrs. Lister and Co., of Manningham Mills, Bradford, in Yorkshire, came forward and offered to undertake sericulture on an extensive scale, provided a grant of land suitable for growing mulberry trees and certain other concessions were made. Terms were eventually arranged, and in 1881 a grant of 3,471·90 acres was assigned to Messrs. Lister and Co. at Majri, in the Eastern Dún, on the following conditions:—

202. "I.—The Collector of the district shall calculate an assessment on the land marginally noted to be granted to Messrs. Lister and Co. in accordance with the rates given below. He shall exclude from his calculation the whole of the unculturable area and one-fourth of the culturable area. The one-fourth of the culturable area excluded from the calculation shall be the least productive portion, or a part of the least productive portion, of the culturable area, or a portion suitable for grazing, thatching, or similar requirements. The remaining three-fourths of the culturable area shall be the assessable area of the grant. On that area the assessment shall be calculated as under—

Grant of waste-land given to Messrs. Lister and Co. at Majri, in the Eastern Dún. Terms of grant.

The following blocks are shown in Mr. Ross' map specially compiled in 1880:—

Block		Acres.
4	...	1,010
5	...	1,211
6	...	997
Total	...	3,218

The boundaries are as follows:—

North—Block 3.
 South—Block 6.
 East—The Jakhan Rao.
 West—The Song Government forest.

(a) For the first ten years no revenue shall be payable.

(b) From the beginning of the eleventh to the end of the twentieth year the revenue shall be calculated at eight annas per acre on half the assessable area.

(c) From the end of the twentieth year the assessable area is to be assessed at the ordinary settlement rates of the district, not exceeding wheat rates.

203. "II.—The wood standing on the land over and above the wood of the value of Rs. 2,500, marked off for the use of the grantees and exclusive of belt of trees along existing roads shall be purchased by the grantees at a price to be fixed on it by the Forest Department on its present market value, subject in case of dispute to an appeal to the Commissioner whose order shall be final.

204. "III.—The grantees shall receive from the Government a deed of grant, and if any error, mis-statement, or omission is discovered in the particulars stated in such deed, the same shall not annul the agreement between the Government and the grantees, but reference shall be made to the Commissioner of the Division to ascertain whether any, and what, compensation ought to be allowed either to the grantor or to the grantees in respect thereof, and his award thereon shall, after he has taken evidence in the presence of the said parties or their duly-authorized agents or in their absence, after being duly summoned, be final and binding; the party directed to pay

such compensation shall pay the same within one week after notice of such award has been served, and such award may be enforced in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code as to enforcing awards."

205. "IV.—The deed of grant will convey a right to the land and to all the products of it, whether spontaneous or artificial, but will be subject to the conditions below expressed and will not give a right of property in the minerals which may be beneath the surface."

206. "V.—The grant shall be subject to all existing rights in the Government or the public or individuals of way and water, navigation, fishing and other easements, and if it includes at the time of sale or subsequently rivers, canals or other streams, the right of the public to go along the banks thereof for the purpose of towing or fishing shall not be interfered with by the grantees. The Government reserves all rights with regard to such canals, rivers and streams whenever it sees fit and of assuming the control of the waters and of distributing them in such manner and on such conditions for irrigation or otherwise as may seem most conclusive to the public good, and no right to ownership over such waters free from such reservations as are in this clause contained can be obtained by individuals save under special grant from the Local Government. But, in consideration of the expense to be borne by the grantees in constructing irrigation channels, they shall not, in case of the water of the river Song being hereafter brought under the provisions of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, be liable to water-rate of any sort within any portion of the land acquired by the firm under this grant."

"The firm shall construct no dam or obstacle which the divisional canal officer or his superior considers will hold up water to an extent likely to be injurious to the public health or culturable land situated above the dam or obstacle. Further, the supply shall be limited to one cubic foot per second per 100 acres of actual irrigation during low periods of supply, the same to be regulated by the divisional canal officer."

207. "VI.—The grant shall be subject to the power of the Government or duly-constituted authorities of acquiring the land for public purposes according to the law in force at the time of the land being so required."

208. "VII.—The revenue assessed on the grant under rule I shall be paid by the grantees as thereon calculated and shall be recoverable under the rules for the recovery of Government revenue. The grant shall be resumable on non-payment within the prescribed time for payment of Government revenue, as in the case of *muhals*."

209. "VIII.—(a) *Bona-fide* silk operations shall be commenced within five years from the date of signing the deed of grant. *Bona-fide* silk operations are understood to mean the having not less than 50 acres of land under mulberry and the having spent Rs. 4,000 on building and on irrigation channels."

(b) "At the end of ten years, provided the grantees have ten per cent. of assessable area under three-years-old mulberry trees, they may retain the whole grant on condition that they turn out not less than 100 maunds of green cocoons annually."

210. "IX.—The grantees shall be bound to pay all rates, cesses and taxes, except water-rates exempted by rule VII, leviable under any general or local law for the time being in force, and to discharge all duties and perform and provide for the performance of all services which, under any law for the time being in force, proprietors of revenue-paying estates are bound to discharge, perform, or provide for."

211. "X.—The grantees shall be bound to keep in a state of repair the boundary pillars erected round the land granted, and in the event of their neglecting to do so within one month after notice from the Collector so to do, the officers of Government may enter upon the land for the purpose of repairing the same without hindrance, and the expenses thereof shall be paid by the said grantees on demand."

212. XI.—“The officers of Government may at any time enter upon and measure the land for the purpose of ascertaining whether the conditions of the grant set out in rule X have been fulfilled; and the said officers or grantees of the minerals in the said land shall be at liberty without hindrance to enter upon the said lands and do all acts and things necessary for the full enjoyment of the rights reserved to Government to and over all such minerals and for mining for the purpose of acquiring the same, and the said officers shall be similarly at liberty so to enter for the purpose of controlling and distributing the water as in the fifth clause is mentioned.”

213. XII.—“The land shall be considered a mahál, as defined in section 3, clause (1) (a) of Act XIX of 1873, and subject to all the conditions attaching by law to such tenures. The grantees are to be considered during the currency of the grant as holding such mahál subject to the conditions expressed in this deed and subject to all the liabilities attaching to such persons.”

214. XIII.—“It shall not be competent to the purchaser until the expiry of the ten years in the next rule XIV mentioned to assign, save to cultivators or tenants under his immediate control, the said land without the sanction in writing of the Collector of the district.”

215. XIV.—“Provided that if the conditions set out in rule VIII be well and truly fulfilled, then from and after the lapse of ten years from the date of signing the deed of grant the grantees shall become the proprietors of the land and shall be subject to all the conditions attaching by law to the proprietors of maháls paying revenue in the North-Western Provinces. But their proprietary right in the grant shall, nevertheless, be subject to the condition that they shall continue to turn out not less than 100 maunds of green cocoons per annum, failing which the provisions of rules XV and XVI shall apply.”

216. XV.—“If the condition stated in rules I, VII, VIII, and XIV be not fulfilled, the grant shall be liable to resumption by the Local Government, but subject to the provisions of the next rule XVI. In the event of resumption the grant and premises comprised in the said sale and their appurtenances, and all additions or accretions thereto and all improvements thereof and all buildings, crops, plantations and fixtures thereon, shall become the absolute property of the Government, and the grantees shall be entitled to no compensation for any outlay thereon of any description whatsoever, and the said grantees shall forthwith on request deliver up quiet possession of the said premises to the Government or their assigns.”

217. XVI.—“If the grant be not resumed within ten years, then if at the end of ten years or of any subsequent year the grantees wish to discontinue silk operations, they may either sell or retain the area under three-years-old or older mulberry trees, and the area which has been under cultivation for the two previous years, inclusive of the last year of holding preceding discontinuance of silk operations. The right and title to the area sold or retained as above provided in this rule shall be that of a proprietor of a mahál paying revenue in the North-Western Provinces, and shall not be subject to any reservation regarding planting of mulberry or carrying on silk operations. Further, in the event described in this rule, the grantees shall have a right of pre-emption in respect to the entire remaining area of the grant at the upset price under the existing general rules for the grant of waste land in the North-Western Provinces, but the assessment thereon shall be made as is in rules I and VII provided.”

218. XVII.—“The Government shall afford the grantees all reasonable and legal facilities for obtaining land for the construction of irrigation channels from the zamindárs whose land intervenes between the river Song and the grant now to be made. The grantees shall pay a fair price for the land thus taken up.

219. XVIII.—“Messrs. Lister and Co. shall have the right to purchase the blocks marginally noted at upset price without auction under Government rules at any time prior to the commencement of 1897 A.D., provided that Messrs. Lister and Co. have at the time of their application to purchase such blocks 1,000 acres under mulberry trees, inclusive of ground covered by buildings used only for sericultural purposes.”

The blocks as shown on Mr. Ross' map compiled in August, 1880 :—

	Acre.
Block No. 2 ...	1,024
“ “ 3 ...	943
“ “ 7 ...	546
“ “ 8 ...	880
Total ...	3,393

Right of pre-emption over adjacent blocks.

220. Messrs. Lister and Co. also have the right of pre-emption, at an upset price to be fixed by the Superintendent, of the adjacent blocks 2, 3, 7, and 8, measuring 1,024, 943, 546, and 880 acres respectively.

221. Messrs. Lister and Co. have far more than fulfilled the terms of the grant. Over 1,000 acres have now been planted out with mulberry trees, and a canal and irrigation channels made at great cost to ensure a sufficient water-supply. The trees planted are mostly of the China, Philippine, Bokhara, and Shahtut varieties. A bungalow has been built for the Manager and his assistants, and some 30 rearing-sheds have either been built or are in course of erection. Each shed is capable of turning out about 10 maunds of green cocoons.

222. A filature with machinery of the most approved type has been set up, and reeling will be carried on for the first time during the present year. So far as lavish expenditure of capital can go, no pains have been spared to make the enterprise a success. It remains to be seen whether the value of the outturn will be sufficient to yield remunerative returns on the outlay incurred.

223. Messrs. Lister and Co. get their seed from China, France, Italy, Japan, and Bengal, and the worms hitherto have been remarkably healthy. The chief difficulty as yet has been to secure a sufficient supply of leaf for the worms in the final stages, as the mulberry trees put down have not yet come into full bearing. The eggs are hatched in February (about the 15th) and the worms commence spinning in April (about the 15th), the cocoons being ready for reeling in about eight weeks.

224. Messrs. Lister and Co. are working entirely with paid labour, and conduct the whole of the operations on their own premises with their own establishment. Mr. Ross wished to see cottage cultivation become general in the Dún, *i. e.*, for seed to be distributed to the villagers, who would rear the cocoons and sell them to the central establishments. With this view prizes for the best cocoons were given for some years, and a large number of mulberry trees (*Morus sinensis* and *Morus multicaulis*) planted along the roadsides, so as to have a supply of leaf at the villagers' doors. The efforts to introduce cottage cultivation have, however, completely failed. In spite of the prizes offered and the high price paid for the cocoons, the number of competitors decreased year after year, and the prizes have at last been discontinued, as it seemed hopeless to persevere further. The mulberry trees planted out were found to be very much infested with a most injurious parasite (*Ioryanthus*), which renders wood quite useless, and as there was danger of the parasite spreading to the more valuable timber trees, many of the mulberry trees have had to be cut down. There is, therefore, at present no prospect whatever of cottage cultivation taking root in the Dún. It must be left to the future to show whether Messrs. Lister and Co.'s more ambitious enterprise will succeed. Mr. Ross is of opinion that it will not, as he considers a wrong system is being pursued; but a great point in its favour is that it has not to work with borrowed capital, and with Messrs. Lister and Co.'s world-wide experience of silk culture, it may be presumed efficient management has been secured. Working with capital borrowed at high rates of interest and inefficient management are the rocks on which private enterprise in the Dún has hitherto mostly foundered.

225. Rhea cultivation has also been tried in the Eastern Dún. There is no difficulty in growing the plant, but in spite of the reward of £5,000 offered by the Government of India, machinery has not yet been set up to produce dressed fibre at remunerative rates. Further experiments with rhea are, I believe, contemplated on the Markham grant in the Eastern Dún, which, after a chequered career and long litigation, was recently sold by order of the High Court and bought in by the representatives of some of the original shareholders for a lakh of rupees.

(13)—*System of Agriculture.*

226. Agriculture in the Dún itself is carried on much as in the plains below. But the Dún cultivator, except in the Dehra plateau, is wanting in energy and skill. His cattle are weak, the holdings are small, and his methods of cultivation are rude and unscientific.

(14)—*Principal Products.*

227. In regard to the nature of the soil Mr. Ross says :—"The Dún is without doubt here and there very fertile and has some very fine land, especially in the Eastern Dún, but it cannot be called a good wheat country: there is something wanting either in the soil or the climate. Where there is irrigation there are fine crops, but the wheat is never equal to the plains. Where there is no irrigation, it is a perfect matter of chance what the yield is, or whether there will be any yield at all. The surface soil is as a rule shallow, and below there is a gravel subsoil: this dries off all the moisture from the thin upper layers very soon; and so, unless there is good and seasonable rain, the yield of spring crops dwindles down to nothing."

228. "For rain crops and crops with long tap-roots the Dún is eminently fitted. There are always good rain crops of some sort: if there is too much rain for the mandwa and linseed, the rice and tor flourish; if there is not sufficient for the latter, there is always sufficient for the former."

229. "It is a mistake to point to the high grasses and reeds as a sign of the suitability of the Dún for growing cereals. In many instances these grasses grow in the very greatest luxuriance in the beds of streams which in the cold weather are mere sand and stone for two or three feet in depth. The roots of the grass and reeds penetrate down six, seven, and eight feet, and so draw nurture and moisture from depths never reached by cereals."

230. "The tor (arhar of the plains) is as a rule most luxuriant, but, unlike the arhar, it is an autumn and not a spring crop: so it benefits by the rain, and apart from this, it throws down long strong roots to a great depth. Sugarcane is only grown on the best land which is highly manured and irrigated."

231. The following statement shows the kharif and rabi crops areas for each pargana and for the whole district. Rice is the largest kharif crop, occupying 17 per cent. of the total cultivated area; mandwa comes next with 7·2 per cent., and then tea with 5·9 per cent. Of the rabi crops wheat is the chief, occupying 29·7 per cent. of the area; next comes barley with only 3·8 per cent. :—

Pargana.	Class of tenure.	Kharif.													Rabi.													Garden.										
		Total cultivated area.													Total Rabi.													Total Garden.										
		Rice.	Maize.	Tobacco.	Mandwa.	Urd.	Toria.	Til.	Pauada (sugarcane).	Ich (sugarcane).	Cotton.	Chart.	Samak.	Kangul.	Ten.	Kachhiana.	Others.	Flax.	Total Kharif.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Oats.	Linseed.	Masur.	Sarson.	Goji.	Peas.	Tobacco.	Potatoes.	Kachhiana.	Others.	Total Rabi.	Vegetables.	Tobacco.	Fruits.		
PRESENT SETTLEMENT.																																						
Western Dun.	Revenue-paying vil- lages	35,348.80	16.9	4.6	7.2	8.6	2.3	.5	4.5	1.3	.4	.3	1.9	1.8	1	3.3	.3	3.1	57.0	24.5	6.0	1.1	2.2	.8	3.2	2.2	.6	.3	1.2	1.3	42.5	.56	.10	.14	.5	100	18.0	
	Villages with pro- gressive jama.	7,663.93	16.2	4.3	...	1.5	1.6	...	.6	...	.9	.6	2.9	...	16.9	...	2.9	48.3	38.9	4.2	1.0	1.9	.5	4.2	.9	1.3	.5	...	...	8.3	51.7	...	...	...	100	21.0	
	Free-simple grants.	5,582.19	15.0	4.0	2.4	6.6	.9	.1	3.4	.5	.1	.4	5.0	.5	17.3	...	3.3	50.6	21.3	5.2	4.6	1.2	...	...	1.6	1.0	.2	.5	2.1	...	2.1	40.4	...	...	...	100	24.5
	Revenue-free vil- lages.	3,343.58	8.6	1.7	.6	12.1	6.6	.4	1.3	1.3	.6	...	4.2	2.3	...	2.2	1.2	12.4	55.5	28.7	3.4	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.1	.5	.6	.9	1.3	44.14	100	2.0
	Total Pargana ...	52,133.56	14.2	3.6	2.6	7.2	2.9	.2	2.4	.8	.5	.3	3.5	1.1	9.9	.4	5.4	66.3	25.3	4.9	2.1	1.9	.1	.7	2.7	1.3	.7	.5	.7	.1	3.2	44.7	...	...	.2	100	16.4
Eastern Dun.	Revenue-paying vil- lages.	14,030.39	20.3	1.5	9.6	12.6	2.7	2.2	2.0	.7	.1	.1	2.0	4.0	...	3.3	.7	4.2	66.0	24.0	5.1	.1	...	.3	.9	.6	.8	.6	.5	...	.9	33.8	.04	.08	.2	100	14.4
	Villages with pro- gressive jama.	2,815.66	14.7	4.3	11.0	...	.9	6.2	.5	.3	4.6	1.0	...	...	...	2.4	16.4	...	61.3	31.7	1.9	.4	...	.2	3.2	.3	.3	.3	.1	...	.1	38.5	.03	.15	.2	100	12.4
	Free-simple grants.	9,437.18	7.8	10.8	1.0	38.2	47.9	2.0	4.02	.6	.9	.4	...	12.9	61.8	100	8.0
	Revenue-free vil- lages.	1,677.31	25.7	2.0	3.6	8.6	2.5	3.6	6.2	.71	.37	.4	54.4	37.9	1.91	2.62	.6	.95	45.156	100	19.9
	Total Pargana ...	18,617.73	19.8	1.9	6.3	7.3	1.5	2.8	4.9	.4	1.2	.3	.6	1.0	...	1.8	4.4	1.1	55.0	33.6	2.7	.1	...	.1	2.7	.3	.9	.5	.3	...	3.6	44.8	...	...	.2	100	13.7
Total District ...		70,751.29	17.0	2.8	4.3	7.2	2.2	1.5	3.6	.6	.9	.3	2.0	1.0	1	5.9	2.4	3.2	55.0	29.7	3.3	1.1	.9	.1	2.7	.8	.8	.5	.5	.1	3.4	44.5	...	...	.2	100	15.0
FORMER SETTLEMENT.																																						
Western Dun	Western Dun	25,770.10	6.6	...	7.4	7.6	3.3	.2	1.7	.8	.6	.1	.2	.1	...	3.2	...	6.3	43.0	27.2	2.6	2.8	.3	.6	2.9	...	...	...	...	.2	19.8	16.9	...	...	.1	100	...
	Eastern Dun	12,140.17	4	10.2	11.4	1.8	.6	2.9	.1	.4	.6	.57	...	5.4	52.4	33.6	1.9	1.0	3.1	.1	1.21	5.4	8.4	47.31	100	...
	Total	47,910.27	14.2	6	8.8	9.5	2.6	.4	2.3	.5	.3	.4	.1	.3	...	1.7	...	5.8	47.8	30.4	2.2	1.8	3.1	.3	2.0	...	...	...	...	.1	14.1	32.1	...	...	.1	100	...

232. "The hill men are perfect in the cultivation of rice in small beds. Where-

The hill men as cultivators. ever water can be led the hill men build up terraces and have their patches of irrigated rice, sometimes only two or three yards square and seldom more than twenty or thirty. They are also most careful about manure, collect leaves, grass, twigs, &c., and supply their cattle with litter, changing it frequently and keeping it all in heaps like farmers at home. The hill men are also good cultivators of mandwa, yams, turmeric, and ginger, but they are very poor when they turn their attention to wheat, barley, and pulses. They do not understand the cultivation of large fields. Their own little terraced fields in the hills they keep scrupulously clean: but when they attempt large tracts on the level, they fail, and the crops have a hard fight to hold their own with the weeds."

233. "The emigrants from the plains, many of whom have been settled for generations, show all the varying degrees of good or bad husbandry that are found in other districts."

234. "The land near Dehra is as carefully and highly cultivated as that in any district in the North-Western Provinces. General nature of cultivation.

On the other hand, a great deal of land is very badly looked after. There is, as a rule, in outlying villages a good deal of surplus land, and the inclination is to break up and sow more land than can be properly cleaned, tended, or manured."

235. "The Mehrahs confine their attention entirely to rice, a little tobacco, and garden produce. Living as they do in the centre of swamps and forests, they are without energy and do not care to cultivate more than is necessary to support life. They are keen sportsmen and kill a good many deer and can always catch fish: so they are only partially dependent on their land for their food."

Cultivation by daily labourers. 236. "The daily labourers have not time to attempt field cultivation, and have to content themselves with small patches, in which they grow tobacco and garden produce."

237. "The Dūn crops seldom suffer much from deficient rainfall and the outturn is nearly always a fair average one. Bumper harvests are almost unknown. Crops and outturn.

The kharif crops are always safe, except sugarcane, which sometimes suffers greatly from severe frosts.

The rabi crops are subject to one disadvantage in the Dūn. The reaping season being later than in the plains, early summer storms often damage the corn when in the threshing-floor. Cultivators sometimes suffer great loss from untimely rain while threshing is actually in progress."

238. "The chief crops grown in the lowlands. Dehra plateau sugarcane: on the highlands wheat, mandwa, barley, linseed, and tohar."

Cultivation in the hills. 239. In the hills wheat, barley, rice, and mandwa.

Rice the most valuable general product. "240. The most valuable general product of the district is rice."

241. "Sugarcane is confined almost entirely to the Dehra plateau and the area under sugarcane rises and falls as prices rise and fall. A small area is regularly grown on the goind lands by the villagers themselves, but the greater portion is grown by outsiders, who come in large numbers when the price of gur runs high. They lease land sometimes from proprietors, but more often from occupancy tenants."

"There is no fixed rate of rent. The nature of the soil, the nearness to or distance from canals, and the price of gur for the time being are the chief factors which

regulate the amount of rent paid. Roughly speaking, ten rupees is about the average. The lessees are good cultivators and get as much as is possible out of the land."

242. "They lease the land for two years. The first year they throw in a large quantity of manure and plant the cane in ridges. At the same time they sow potatoes or onions, garlic, or other garden produce and reap a crop of this before the sugarcane grows any great height; they then get the first cutting of the cane, burn the refuse on the ground, water and cultivate, and let a second crop grow up, when they cultivate for the second crop; they again plant some garden crop; after reaping the second crop they abandon the land and take a new lease elsewhere. Sugarcane is always planted on irrigated land and is a certain crop. The other certain crops are irrigated rice and wheat. Even unirrigated rice is seldom a failure in the Dún. Unirrigated wheat and barley are very risky and uncertain. In many years not even the weight of seed sown is reaped. Tohar, arhar, and mandwa seldom fail together: if one fails the other flourishes as a rule. In November, 1884 there was hardly a bush of tohar to be seen in the Dún. Hundreds of acres that had been sown were lying bare and barren, but mandwa was very good. Cotton is not grown; the few little patches in good land are not worth taking into account."

243. "Tobacco is grown to a small extent, and maize is also grown close to the Tobacco and maize. houses."

244. "The revenue-paying crops are rice, wheat, sugarcane, barley, mandwa, tohar." The revenue-paying crops.

245. The following statement shows the number of cattle and plough-cattle per square mile:—
Statement showing the number of cattle.

Pargana.	Number of cattle per square mile.		Number of plough-cattle per square mile.	
	On total area.	On cultivated area.	On total area.	On cultivated area.
Western Dún	112.4	380.6	39.5	125.3
Eastern Dún	82.6	393.0	29.8	189.3
Total for district	192.0	366.7	39.6	142.3

246. "The number of cattle in the Dún is far above the wants of the people and far more than they can feed properly. From the 10th February up to 1st April the cattle are put to great straits. The old grass has been burnt or eaten up and the new grass has not yet sprung up. Some of the European landlords are now trying ensilage, and if it succeeds it will be the making of the Dún, because during and at the end of the rains there is any quantity of fine grass which either grows up rank and hard or is burnt down. If placed in silos it would afford splendid fodder."

"The actual number of cattle is approximately—

Western Dún	...	...	...	...	...	29,090
Eastern Dún	...	...	...	...	...	11,483
Total	...	...	...	...	...	40,523

Of these the plough-cattle number about—

Western Dún	...	...	...	...	...	10,215
Eastern Dún	...	...	...	...	...	5,510
Total	...	...	...	...	...	15,725

leaving a surplus of 24,798."

"This is really under the mark. The Dún is not favourable for cattle-breeding, and they are mostly of an inferior quality. The malaria at the end of the rains is generally alleged to be the cause."

247. Timber and other forest produce, lime, tea, silk, rhea, and the principal Products already no- cereals have already been noticed. There is little more to ticed. add under this head.

248. The Dún is singularly rich in both animal and vegetable life. Wild ele-
 Animal life. phants abound at certain seasons of the year in the Siwaliks, which are also a favourite haunt of tigers, panthers, bears, leopards, and hyænas. Sambhar, chital or spotted deer, four-horned deer (chau-singha), barking-deer (khakur), hog-deer (parha) used to be found in almost incredible numbers, but have much diminished of late years. Wild pigs swarm in the forests, as also monkeys and langurs. Porcupines are common, and several kinds of wild cats. Huge pythons are occasionally found in the swamps. In the Himálayan chamois), jerow (hill sambhar), black bear, and serau are met with.

249. The birds are almost innumerable. Mr. Williams says :—" Among them
 Birds. may be noticed of game the black partridge, the grey partridge, the pea-fowl, florican, snipe (four kinds, the common or "full," the jack, the painted, and the solitary), quail (several kinds, as the bush, button, rain, or black-breasted), woodcock, bittern, jungle-fowl, kalege pheasant, duck, teal, and goose. Woodcocks are not common and, according to Mr. Shore, only visit the valley from the hills after a heavy fall of snow. Among other birds may be mentioned the black, brown, and fish eagle, the common vulture and several other varieties, kites, hawks and adjutants, cranes, &c., &c. One of the most curious is a species of horn-bill called the *banrao*, or forest king, from the crown on its head and the size of its beak."

250. The rivers swarm with fish, the chief kind being mahsir, which in the
 Fish. Ganges and Jumna attains an enormous size, sometimes reaching 90 or 100lb. Other kinds are trout, saul, chal, giri, rohu, kalabans, and the gunch or fresh-water shark. Mr. Williams says the native authorities enumerate in all twenty-four species of fish, but there are certainly many more.

251. Unfortunately the natives of the Dún are much given to catching fish by
 Destruction of fish by damming up streams and using nets with meshes of the small- natives. est size, so that nothing can escape. Fish are destroyed wholesale in this way, in spite of the efforts made by the district officers to prevent it. In streams passing through Government forests all netting is now forbidden.

252. The best mahsir fishing is at Raiwala on the Ganges and at the junction
 The best places to fish. of the Jumna and Asan. There are many good trout pools in the Suswa and Song. The mouths of these rivers where they join the Ganges are celebrated fishing-grounds where large catches have often been made. If Government would pass some orders prohibiting the damming and turning of streams and use of small-mesh nets, the fish would soon increase largely and become an important addition to the food of the country.

253. A full account of the plants and economic products of the Dún is given
 Plants and economic by Mr. Atkinson in his chapters on scientific and economic products. botany. Nearly 2,000 different kinds of flowering plants and ferns belonging to 134 natural orders are there enumerated, and the list does not profess to be complete. The useful products of the vegetable kingdom are divided into the following class :—

I. Vegetable substances used as food by men and animals—

- (a) Cultivated food grains.
- (b) Cultivated vegetables.
- (c) Spices and condiments.
- (d) Greens.
- (e) Fruits, cultivated and wild.
- (f) Uncultivated products used as food.

II. Vegetable substances used in pharmacy—

- (a) Drugs.
- (b) Narcotics and spirits.

III. Vegetable substances used in manufactures—

- (a) Oil-seeds.
- (b) Tans and dyes.
- (c) Gums and gum-resins.
- (d) Fibres.
- (e) Wood.

IV. Special subjects—

- (a) Forest history.
- (b) Tea cultivation.
- (c) Rhea experiments.
- (d) Sericulture.
- (e) Miscellaneous.

Mr. Atkinson says :—

254. “ An examination of the list of cultivated products used as food will show that the greater portion belong to the great natural orders *Gramineæ* or grasses, *Leguminosæ* or pulses, and *Cucurbitaceæ* or gourds. The two former afford life-supporting substances abounding in albuminous matters and those capable of repairing tissues accompanied with starch, gum, and sugar in such proportion as to support respiration and promote animal heat. They also provide the inorganic substances necessary to keep the circulation in a healthy state and to renew the solid frame-work of our bodies. Of these two orders the *Gramineæ* or grasses is the more important, containing as it does wheat, barley, rice, millets, maize, and sugarcane, which enter so largely into the food resources not only of this country but of every country in the universe. To the *Leguminosæ* belong peas, beans, lentils, and gram. The gourds and cultivated vegetables are eaten more as a relish or to eke out a scanty supply of food-grain than as a sole food resource, and then only at certain seasons when their abundance and cheapness render them a favourite. The same may be said of fruits, cultivated and wild, and of the wild plants collected for food.”

255. Most English vegetables can be grown in Dehra or Mussoorie, as also many of the English fruits, such as strawberries, apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, &c. For a more detailed description of the different varieties under each class I must refer to Mr. Atkinson's pages, where a complete list will be found.

CHAPTER II.

FISCAL HISTORY.

(1) *A brief account of previous settlements and their effects.*

Early history of the
Dún, from the Imperial
Gazetteer.

1. The following concise account of the early history of the Dún is taken from the Imperial Gazetteer :—

"In the earliest ages of Hindu legend Dehra Dún formed part of the mythical region known as Kodárkhand, the abode of the great god Siva, whose sovereignty is still commemorated in the name of the Siwalik Hills. Many generations later, according to the most ancient myths of the Aryan settlers, the valley became bound up with the two great epics of the *Rámáyana* and *Mahabhárata*. Hither came Ráma and his brother to do penance for the death of the Brahman demonking Rávana; and here sojourned the five Pándava brethren on their way to the inner recesses of the snowy range, where they finally immolated themselves upon the sacred peak of Maha Panth. Another memorable legend connects the origin of the little river Suswa with the prayers of 60,000 pigmy Brahmans, whom Indra, the rain-god, had laughed to scorn when he saw them vainly endeavouring to cross the vast lake formed by a cow's footprint filled with water. The indignant pigmies set to work, by means of penance and mortifications, to create a second Indra, who should supersede the reigning god; and when their sweat had collected into the existing river, the irreverent deity, alarmed at the surprising effect of their devotions, appeased their wrath through the good offices of Brahma. Traditions of a snake, Barnun, who became lord of the Dún on the summit of the Nagsidh hill, seem to point towards a period of Nága supremacy. The famous Kalsi stone, near Haripur, on the right bank of the Jumna, inscribed with an edict of the Buddhist Emperor Asoka, may mark the ancient boundary between India and the Chinese Empire. It consists of a large quartz-boulder, standing on a ledge which overhangs the river, and is covered with the figure of an elephant, besides an inscription in the ordinary character of the period. Hwen Thsang does not mention any cities which can be identified as lying within the present district, and tradition asserts that it remained without inhabitants until the eleventh century, when a passing caravan of Banjáras, struck with the beauty of the country, permanently settled on the spot. Authentic history, however, knows nothing of Dehra Dún till the seventeenth century, when it formed a portion of the Garhwál kingdom. The town of Dehra owes its origin to the heretical Sikh Gúru Rám Ráe, a Hindu anti-pope, who was driven from the Panjáb and the Sikh apostolate by doubts as to the legitimacy of his birth, and obtained recommendations from the Emperor Aurangzeb to the Rája of Garhwál. His presence in the Dún shortly attracted numerous devotees, and the village of Gurudwára, or Dehra, grew up around the saint's abode. Rája Fateh Sáh endowed his temple, a curious building of Muhammadan architecture, with the revenue of three estates. The Gúru possessed the singular and miraculous power of dying at will and returning to life after a concerted interval; but on one occasion, having mistaken his reckoning, he never revived, and the bed on which he died still forms a particular object of reverence to the devout worshippers at his cenotaph. Monuments of earlier date, erected by one Ráni Karnávati, still exist at Nuwáda. Fateh Sáh died soon after the arrival of Rám Ráe, and was succeeded (1699) by his infant grandson, Pratab Sáh, whose reign extended over the greater part of a century. But the flourishing condition of his domain soon attracted the attention of Najib Daula, governor of Sahárapur, who crossed the Siwaliks with a Rohilla army in 1757 and occupied the Dún without serious opposition. Under Najib Khan's benevolent and enlightened administration the district rose to an unexampled degree of wealth and prosperity. Canals and wells irrigated the mountain sides, Muhammadan colonists brought capital to develop the latent resources of the soil, and mango topes, still standing amid apparently primeval forest, bear witness even now to the flourishing agriculture of this happy period.

But Najib's death in 1770 put an end to the sudden prosperity of the Dún. Henceforth a perpetual inundation of Rajputs, Gújars, Sikhs, and Gurkhas swept over the valley, till the once fertile garden degenerated again into a barren waste. Four Rájás followed one another on the throne; but the real masters were the turbulent tribes on every side, who levied constant black-mail from the unfortunate cultivators. Meanwhile, the Gurkhas, a race of mixed Nepáli origin, were advancing westward and reached at last the territories of Garhwál. In 1803, Rája Pardumán Sáh fled before them from Srinagar into the Dún, and thence to Saháranpur, while the savage Gurkha host overran the whole valley unopposed. Their occupation of Dehra Dún coincided in time with the British entry into Saháranpur, and the great earthquake of 1803 proved the miraculous harbinger of either event. The Gurkhas ruled their new acquisition with a rod of iron, so that the district threatened to become an absolute desert. The few remaining inhabitants emigrated elsewhere and cultivation began rapidly to disappear. Under the severe fiscal arrangements of the Gurkha governors slavery increased with frightful rapidity, every defaulter being condemned to life-long bondage, and slaves being far cheaper in the market than horses or camels. From this unhappy condition the advent of British rule rescued the feeble and degraded people. The constant aggressions of the Gurkhas against our frontier compelled the Government to declare war in November, 1814. Dehra was immediately occupied, while our forces laid siege to the strong hill fortress of Kálanga, which fell after a gallant defence, with great loss to the besieging party. The remnant of its brave garrison entered the service of Ranjit Singh and afterwards died to a man in battle with the Afghans. A resolution of Government dated 17th November, 1815 ordered the annexation of our new possession to Saháranpur, while the Gurkhas, by a treaty drawn up in the succeeding month, formally ceded the country to our authorities. The organization on a British model proceeded rapidly; and in spite of an ineffectual rising of the disaffected Gújars and other predatory classes, led by a bandit named Kalwa in 1824, peace was never again seriously disturbed. Under the energy and perseverance of its first English officials the Dún rapidly recovered its prosperity. Roads and canals were constructed, cultivation spread over the waste lands, and the people themselves, awaking from their previous apathy, began to acquire habits of industry and self-reliance. Jansáir Báwar, historically an integral portion of Sirmúr, had been conquered in the same campaign as the Dún; but was at first erected into a separate charge, under a Commissioner subordinate to the Resident at Delhi. In 1829, however, it was incorporated with the present district, of which it has ever since formed a part. The events of 1857 produced little effect in this remote dependency, cut off by the Siwaliks from direct contact with the centres of disaffection in the Doáb or the Delhi Division; and though a party of Jalandhar insurgents, 600 strong, crossed the Jumna into Dehra Dún, they traversed the district without stopping and never came into collision with the pursuing troops."

A complete narrative of the campaign against the Gurkhas given in the Dún Memoir.

2. A more detailed account of the early history, and also a complete narrative of the campaign against the Gurkhas in the Dún, are given in the Dún Memoir.

3. Mr. Williams thus describes the land-revenue system under British rule:—
 System of land revenue at the beginning of the British rule. "After the occupation of the Dún in 1814 the land revenue was held khám for two years. The Government share of the produce was calculated at the time of harvest on an appraisement of the value of the crops, in the proportion of one-half or one-third, and in some cases one-fourth of the whole. This produced a very small revenue, yet more than the district could bear, for it was so unfairly distributed that 20 villages were soon deserted."

4. "When Mr. Calvert took over charge from Mr. Fraser of the Delhi Residency in the beginning of 1816, he computed the actual collections on account of land revenue for the year 1222 fasli at only
 Mr. Calvert's assessment.

Rs. 11,456 3-0, plus Rs. 9,134-9-3 on account of miscellaneous income or *sair*, total Rs. 20,590-12-3; and the total collections of 1223 fasli at Rs. 22,515-12-0, including Rs. 12, 688-10-3 *sair*. The amount of land then lying waste was enormous, because there were no hands to till it, as the population did not exceed 17,000 souls."

5. "Mr. Calvert made a settlement (the first) for four years with the headmen of the villages, taking the average of the collections in the two former years as a basis. His proceedings were necessarily summary, for he had other work to do in Saháranpur. The assessments, though their annual total was light, were in consequence inequitably distributed :—

						Rs.	a.	p.
1224 fasli	...	...	...	...	...	11,244	12	0
1225 "	...	...	...	...	...	12,020	12	0
1226 "	...	...	...	...	...	12,048	12	0
1227 "	...	...	...	...	...	12,050	12	0

6. "Mr. Moore Collector of Saháranpur, who made the next (a quinquennial) settlement, was more successful, raising the assessments in some of the best villages, and thus providing for an abatement in others. The disadvantage of having no resident Magistrate at Dehra appears from his remarks on the *begári* system, owing to the abuse of which several villages on either side of the main road through Dehra had been completely deserted. The evil would not have been so great if confined to European visitors, as it is to be supposed they generally remunerated the people for their service; but natives who passed through considered it a matter of right to press a cooly to carry his bundle or his spear, and payment for the amount was never thought of. The figures of this settlement stood as follows :—

						Rs.	
1228 fasli	...	...	...	...	...	13,365	
1229 "	...	...	...	...	...	13,438	
1230 "	...	...	...	...	...	12,756	
1231 "	...	...	...	...	...	12,895	(12,697 ?)
1232 "	...	...	...	...	...	12,966	(12,858 ?)

Engagements were again taken from the former *málguzars*."

7. "The third, also a quinquennial settlement, from 1233 to 1237 fasli, was made by Mr. Shore, who had more time to devote to the work than his predecessors. It exhibited the following results :—

						Rs.
1233 fasli	...	...	...	...	...	13,570
1234 "	...	...	...	...	...	13,595
1235 "	...	...	...	...	...	13,615
1236 "	...	...	...	...	...	13,645
1237 "	...	...	...	...	...	13,615

8. "The third settlement is remarkable, because the position of the *málguzars* was then, for the first time, indicated to be identical with that of the zemindars of the plains, although they retained the name of *thekadars* or farmers. Before the conquest, indeed, they had been often treated as tenants-at will rather than lessees."

"The highest rate of assessment was only about 4 annas per kuteha bigha, while the *thekadar's* share of the produce in kind never exceeded one-fourth, one-seventh, or one-eighth, and sometimes fell so low as one-eighteenth. But such was the incredible laziness of the cultivating tenants that they were in a most wretched condition, living from hand to mouth and completely at the mercy of petty money-lenders. Nothing else could be expected of men who thought it a grievance to work on a cloudy day, remained altogether idle on a rainy one, and never went through more than six or seven hours' honest toil out of the 24. The great demand for agricultural

labour, due to the large proportion of waste lands, encouraged their indifference by keeping rents down, since nothing was easier than to emigrate to villages where the land was nearly all fallow and the rates merely nominal."

9. "Mr. Shore, a liberal Conservative, was strongly in favour of creating a rural aristocracy with a permanent interest in the improvement of agriculture, by placing the so-called farmers on the same footing as the zemindars of the plains, and acknowledging their claims to a transferable proprietary right in the land. The good Hasti Dhul had actually promised this boon to a number of petitioners and procured 'lal mohars' from Nepal, we may infer, to seal the title-deeds. Again in April, 1822, Surjan Negi, a man of great influence, petitioned Mr. Ross, Senior Member of the Board of Commissioners, on the subject, as representative of the united body of landholders. That gentleman not only verbally promised that their request should be granted, but had a vernacular report expressing his views drawn up by the peshkar. It may be still lying among the records of the Dehra tahsil, for the question was shelved till Mr. Shore revived the controversy. He justly argued that the thekadors did not essentially differ in status from the zemindars over the greater part of India at the time when we first took the country, and there was no imaginable reason why they should not receive the same privileges, with the *proviso* that the farmer of a village newly formed, or deserted, and repeopled should not obtain zemindari rights until the estate paid a revenue of Rs. 50 a year and contained not less than 500 standard bighas of cultivated land. In such cases, moreover, he proposed to make the boon conditional upon the estate being entailed on one son (not necessarily the eldest), to prevent the subdivision of property and consequent impoverishment of families after a few generations."

10. "His successor, Major Young, having radical tendencies, held diametrically opposite views and dealt a severe blow to Mr. Shore's protégés. Major Young's radical policy. Starting with the perfectly correct assumption that the proprietary right in the land had been from time immemorial vested in the Government, he jumped to the conclusion that no one else had any intermediate title at all. The farmers, he added, had been guilty of oppressions that had materially contributed to the apathetic and degraded condition of the cultivators; they were in fact the bane of the district, and might legally—nay, ought in equity—to be altogether thrown overboard."

11. "The next settlement should, therefore, be made direct with the cultivators, to whom 'a grant of the proprietary right, or zemindari hak His ryotwari settlement. of those lands which are now actually under cultivation, shall be presented by Government as a mark of great favour and a proof of the great interest taken in their welfare—to them and their heirs for ever.' He made one exception: the thekadors of respectability and long standing—that is, whose ancestors have held the situation and who are now resident landholders in the Dún—shall be selected, and as a matter of great favour and kindness, and in consideration of their former services, invested by Government with the rank and title of mokaddam zemindars of all the lands now under cultivation and over which they and their families held sway as thekadors. Engagements, he proposed, should be taken from the cultivating tenants at a general rate of 3 annas per local bigha (1,008½ square yards) of land under cultivation. The mokaddams would make the collections from the newly-constituted zemindars and pay the amount of each *kist* into the treasury minus 10 per cent. as remuneration for their trouble. All land not under cultivation was to be considered the *bonâ-fide* property of Government, but might be let out, under certain conditions, to people desirous of cultivating it, on application to the neighbouring mokaddam. The right of succession to this office Major Young intended to be hereditary, 'by entail to the next male heir, without the power of selling, willing it away, or sequestrating it in any manner.' Another feature in the new scheme was the appointment of an efficient staff of patwaris."

Its results.

12. "Its immediate effect would, he calculated, be—

					Rs.
100,000 local bighas at 3 annas each bigha	...	...	...	...	18,750
Less —					
12 patwaris at Rs. 5 each	...	...	...	...	720
And 10 per cent. to mokaddams	...	...	...	...	1,875
Net revenue	...	...	...	...	16,155

13. "Further details may be found in Major Young's report to Mr. Commissioner Ewer, dated the 28th November, 1829. One very curious proposal was the abolition of five police chaukis which he deemed perfectly useless, if not more than useless, for he was convinced that they gave more annoyance to the inhabitants than they afforded protection. With the saving of Rs. 1,884 thus effected he suggested making an addition of $\frac{5}{100}$ to the mokaddams' malikana. A still stranger thing is that the whole scheme was unconditionally sanctioned by resolution of Government dated 16th March, 1830."

14. "He accordingly proceeded to carry out his plans forthwith, and forwarded his report to the Commissioner on the 9th April, 1831. The settlement was made for 10 years, from 1238 to 1247 fasli inclusive. "The persons at whose charge and risk the land had been cultivated were recognised as proprietors of the same, and it was secured to them and their heirs for ever, subject to payment of rent. The land belonging to each village, having been separately measured out to each zemindar, including land under cultivation, house and garden, the whole was assessed at 3 annas per kuteha bigha of 1,008 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards, with a few exceptions, after which the zemindars were permitted to make a village distribution of the assessment agreeable to the quality of the land composing each estate. Only the lands under cultivation were assessed. The waste lands might be taken up by the nearest cultivating proprietor, on application through the mokaddam, at half anna a bigha the first year, one anna the second, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna the third, 2 annas the fourth, and 3 annas the fifth. No village boundaries were marked off, each mauza being left to extend itself as it could. Copies of the returns forwarded with Major Young's report have not been kept among the Dehra Dún records."

15. "The grand defect of the old system had been that the farmers had been subject to no restraint whatsoever, either in the management of their villages or the treatment of the cultivators. The great error now made was that prescriptive rights were summarily ignored wholesale. The consequent disadvantages have been pointed out and fully discussed in Mr. A. Ross' printed report, No. 110, dated 12th June, 1850. They consisted 'chiefly in the minute sub-division of the zemindari right, accompanied by equally minute sub-division of responsibility for the revenue.' Each petty landholder naturally considered himself independent of the mokaddam, who on his part, when in difficulties, screened himself from all responsibility with reference to the realization of the revenue behind the acknowledged theory of the decennial settlement. The consequences of Major Young's mistake were not immediately felt, for the simple reason that the *parvenu* landholders, either not understanding or not appreciating the boon conferred upon them, in many instances never availed themselves of it, continuing to pay rent as cultivators to the *bona-fide* zamindars. Besides, the abundance of good land without occupants generally rendered the payment of revenue easy."

"But when, in 1837-38, the Government offered land to European grantees on much more favourable terms than those of 1830, while Colonel Young, acting under a misconception of the orders of the Board of Revenue, issued a proclamation inviting natives to come forward and bid against the intruders, the value of land suddenly rose in the market, and the question of proprietary right became important. On the one hand, the imagination of European speculators was inflamed by an exaggerated idea

of the advantages held out to them ; on the other, the ambiguous terms of Colonel Young's proclamation induced natives to believe that they would obtain land on the same terms as their foreign competitors."

16. "Colonel Young, enamoured of his own theories, made another ryotwari settlement for 20 years in 1840. The assessment remained as before, 3 annas per bigha, or 14 annas 6 *gandas* per acre of cultivated land, of which 2 annas 6 *gandas* went to the mokaddam; but the following modifications were introduced:—(1) the Dún having been surveyed by Captain Brown in 1838-39, the boundaries of every village were determined, the cultivated, culturable, and barren land was measured off, and the survey became the standard of the assessable area instead of the khasra measurement; (2) the assignment of one-fourth of the culturable land, free of assessment, to each village for grazing purposes; (3) the offer of the remaining culturable land, first to the old cultivators, and next to other applicants, on indefinite grant terms."

17. "This settlement was never sanctioned. It lay open to the same general objections as the previous one and also had other faults. The uniform rate of assessment on lands varying in quality, the redistribution of which was left to the people themselves, an idea evidently suggested to Colonel Young by his Jaunsár Báwar experience, at length proved in many instances to be a great hardship. In the absence of joint responsibility, the redistribution was nominal: the rate consequently pressed too heavily on some and lay too lightly on others. Frequent remissions resulted. Again, the professional survey measurements exhibited much land as cultivated that was neither cultivated nor occupied, but only culturable, yet the assessments were calculated according to the professional, not according to the khasra measurement, which gave the area of each field. Thirdly, no rules were laid down for the disposal of that part of the culturable land devoted to grazing purposes—a fruitful source of wrangling. A fourth error was the omission to define the meaning of 'grant terms,' though, as Mr. A. Ross observes, the words certainly cannot have had reference to jungle grants on clearing leases, since the settlement was for 20, not 50 years."

18. "Mr. F. Williams, appointed Superintendent of Dehra Dún on the 16th January, 1842, commenced the exposure of these mistakes. Mr. H. Vansittart, who took office on the 17th February, 1843, went to the root of the evil, boldly questioning the justice, as well as the expediency, of the *ryotwari* system. His arguments, clinched by the notorious fact that a large number of the cultivators had never assumed the proprietary right conferred in the settlement of 1830, and that most expressed themselves perfectly contented with the position of *maurúsi* tenants, convinced Government of the correctness of his views, and a revision of Colonel Young's proceedings was decreed. Resolution No. 293, dated 22nd January, 1845, invested him with full powers as a Settlement Officer under Regulations VII of 1822 and IX of 1833, declaring his principal duty to be the determination and declaration of rights in each village."

19. "He set to work in 1845 and concluded his operations before the end of the year. The assessments were lowered, tenures enquired into, and zemindari rights conferred upon the old *málguzars* wherever their claims were proved to his satisfaction. His proceedings, however, seem to have been hurried and in some respects defective, so a second revision was undertaken and brought to a conclusion at the end of the year 1848 by his successor, Mr. A. Ross."

20. "Mr. Ross submitted a full report of his proceedings in his letter No. 110, dated 12th June, 1850, addressed to the Commissioner of the Meerut Division."

21. "An abstract from the general statement in acres (No. 1) attached to his report compares the revised with past assessments."

Abstract of general statement in acres. (No. 1).

	Western Dún, 147 villages.			Eastern Dún, 36 villages.			Grand Total of Western and Eastern Dúns, 183 villages.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Highest, jama, 1st settlement	5,929	0	0	3,042	8	0	8,971	8	0
Ditto, 2nd ditto	6,391	0	0	3,180	0	0	9,471	0	0
Ditto, 3rd ditto	7,012	7	0	2,823	0	0	9,835	7	0
Average jama of past five years	15,857	6	0	2,767	4	2	18,624	10	2
Proposed jama	18,932	0	0	1,838	0	0	20,770	0	0
	Acre.	r.	p.	Acre	r.	p.	Acre	r.	p.
Area in acres	172,793	0	0	35,422	0	0	208,215	0	0
Deduct minahi, { Lakhiraj	93	0	0	...	...	...	93	0	0
{ Barren	92,978	0	0	26,917	0	0	119,895	0	0
{ Culturable waste	43,249	0	0	4,908	0	0	48,157	0	0
{ Lately abandoned	5,380	0	0	453	0	0	5,833	0	0
Málgozari ... { Irrigated	6,196	0	0	1,322	0	0	7,518	0	0
{ Not irrigated	24,894	0	0	1,822	0	0	26,716	0	0
{ Total cultivation	31,090	0	0	3,144	0	0	34,234	0	0
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Assessment on total area, per acre	0	1	9	0	0	9½	0	1	7½ ¹⁰
Assessment on total málgozari land, cultivated and culturable, per acre.	0	3	9½	0	6	6	0	3	9½ ²⁰
Assessment on land under cultivation, per acre ...	0	9	8 ⁹ / ₁₀	0	9	3½	0	9	8 ⁴ / ₁₀

"Statement No. 2 gives the annual jama from 1848-49 to 1860-61:—

	Western Dún.			Eastern Dún.			Grand Total of Western and Eastern Dúns		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Jama of 1847-48, the year previous to the revision of settlement.	23,192	2	6	2,767	4	4	25,957	6	10
1848-49	18,932	0	0	1,838	0	0	20,770	0	0
1849-50	19,389	0	0	1,846	0	0	21,235	0	0
1850-51	19,926	0	0	1,857	0	0	21,783	0	0
1851-52	20,483	0	0	1,871	0	0	22,354	0	0
1852-53	21,063	0	0	1,887	0	0	22,950	0	0
1853-54	21,662	0	0	1,906	0	0	23,568	0	0
1854-55	22,283	0	0	1,928	0	0	24,211	0	0
18 5-56	22,911	0	0	1,950	0	0	24,861	0	0
1856-57	23,525	0	0	1,972	0	0	25,507	0	0
1857-58	24,168	0	0	1,994	0	0	26,162	0	0
1858-59	24,796	0	0	2,0 6	0	0	26,812	0	0
1859-60	25,427	0	0	2,038	0	0	27,465	0	0
1860-61	26,066	0	0	2,060	0	0	28,116	0	0

Statement showing the gross net gain of 1849-51 and of the revised settlement of 1848.

22. "A third (No. 6) gives the gross and net jama of 1840-41 and of the revised settlement of 1848, exhibiting the net increase of the latter over the former throughout the whole zila:—

	Western Dún.			Eastern Dún.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gross jama assessed in 1840	23,771	15	8	2,872	8	4	26,644	8	0
Deduct reductions granted at different times between 1840 and 1st May, 1848.	173	4	0	...	...	...	173	4	0
Remaining gross jama previous to revision of 1848 ...	23,598	11	8	2,872	8	4	26,471	4	0
{ Hak mokaddam of 20 per cent.	4,640	10	8	562	7	4	5,202	2	0
{ Salary of 12 patwaris at Rs. 63-8-0 per mensem.	571	8	0	190	8	0	762	0	0
Deduct minahi, { Remission annually granted for several years prior to 1st May, 1848.	1,016	10	3	224	12	6	1,241	6	9
{ Total minahi	6,228	12	11	977	11	0	7,206	8	1
Net jama of 1840-41 annually collected	17,369	14	7	1,894	12	4	19,264	11	11
Proposed jama of 1848-49	*18,932	0	0	1,838	0	0	20,770	0	0
Decrease ... ..	...	...	...	56	12	4	56	12	4
Increase	1,562	1	3	...	...	...	1,562	1	3
Net increase ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,505	4	9

Zemindari system finally established by Mr. A. Ross' settlement.

23. "Mr. Ross' settlement finally established the zemindari system in the Dún. The tenures were thus classified:—

Pargana.	Zemindari.	Pattidari.	Bhayachara.	Total.
Western Dún	116	17	1	134
Eastern Lún	35	...	...	35
Total	151	17	1	169

Only six instances occurred in which the cultivators desired to be recorded as subordinate proprietors."

24. The revision is thus noticed by the Board in paras. 5, 6, and 7 of their letter No. 714, dated 2nd August, 1871, forwarding Mr. Daniell's report for the orders of Government;—"In making the settlement of 1840 Colonel Young had continued the policy originally adopted by him in 1830. He had made a ryotwari settlement. He believed that the tenures in the Dún were similar to the tenures still acknowledged in the neighbouring hill territories. The Government was, according to him, the zemindar and proprietor of all land; the persons engaging for the revenue of the village, whether one or several, being called thekadars, or contractors, who were not acknowledged to possess any indefensible rights in the lands they cultivated and the revenue of which they paid. But in 1845 Government, on full enquiry and consideration, came to the conclusion that proprietary rights in the land were in abeyance only. To the Government of that day it appeared that, except when arbitrarily disregarded by the native princes in the exercise of their irresponsible and unlimited power, subordinate proprietary rights possessing much value existed in the Dún as elsewhere, and that practically the rights possessed by the thekadars of the Dún under the first three settlements were of this description. These men exercised unlimited control over their villages; they could sell and mortgage them; they alone provided for their cultivation; and they were responsible with their persons and property for the Government revenue. They were, in fact, the zemindars."

25. "The proprietary rights conferred in 1830 upon the cultivators had never been generally assumed. The measure, sweeping as it was in its character, was to a very great extent practically inoperative. The rights conferred by it were little valued or understood. In 73 out of 183 estates in which the proprietary right had been thrust on the cultivators, it was never claimed. The right lay in abeyance, and the cultivators continued to pay the proportion of the gross produce payable as rent from year to year, according to the agreement made with the acknowledged proprietors."

26. "The Settlement Officer entrusted with the revision ruled, in accordance with the orders of the Government, that cultivators claiming proprietary who had been recorded as proprietors in 1830, and who had since exercised their proprietary rights, should continue to be regarded as proprietors. All cultivators settled since 1830 were recorded as tenants only; all settled previous to 1830 who had exercised proprietary rights were recorded either as subordinate proprietors or as cultivators according to the wish expressed by them. The result was that the whole of the villages in the Dún, 170 in number, presented only six instances in which the cultivators expressed their desire to be recorded as subordinate proprietors. The reasons for this need not be dwelt upon here, and are amply explained in paras. 59 to 63 of Mr. Ross' report. The result was a settlement similar in most respects to those conducted throughout the remainder of the provinces."

27. The progress of the seventh settlement is thus sketched by the Board in the same letter:—"Operations commenced in 1860 under the charge of the late Mr. Manderson. The survey and preparation of preliminary papers was carried on by him till 1st July, 1862, when, on Mr. Manderson being transferred to another district, the settlement work was placed in charge of Mr. Cairnes Daniell."

28. "On 22nd February, 1864, Mr. Daniell submitted to the Commissioner a report of the result of his operations. During that year the present Lieutenant-Governor, then Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, visited the district and conferred with the local officers. The conclusions he arrived at were embodied in a memorandum dated 6th July, 1864, Three points required further action: the one that a review should be made of the work with regard to the orders of the Secretary of State concerning permanent settlement; a second, that further attention should be paid to the case of considerable waste lands included in village areas which, it was believed, had not always been adequately assessed; and a third, that the disposal and assessment of extensive forest tracts included within the village area should be reconsidered."

29. "Mr. Daniell, accordingly, returned to the Dún in October, 1865, completed the further inquiries proscribed for him, and embodied the results of his enquiries in the report now before the Board."

30. The result of Mr. Daniell's revision was to enhance the demand to Rs. 31,637. Boundaries were laid down *de novo* by the plane-table and measurements made by the plane-table also, the standard being the British statute acre. The cost of the settlement was Rs. 45,083. The revised demand was eventually sanctioned for 20 years from 1st July, 1866, in Government Resolution No. 1245A, dated 14th June, 1873, and consequently expires on 30th June 1886. Mr. Daniell's proceedings were fully reviewed by the Board and Government and are also set forth in his own report. It may be mentioned that no less than 110 estates were reported by Mr. Daniell as fit for permanent settlement, but both the Commissioner (Mr. F. Williams) and the Board strongly opposed this being carried out. The question seems to have been allowed to drop quietly, as it is not even referred to in the Government Resolution.

(1) Table showing jamas of previous settlements.

31. The jamas of the successive previous settlements in the Dún are shown in the following statement:—

Period.	Jama.
	Rs.
1st	11,355
2nd	11,977
3rd	13,102
4th	17,405
5th	23,538
6th	29,605
7th	31,637

(2) *An account of the working of the settlement about to expire.*

32. The last settlement has worked well. As already remarked, it was a fair light assessment, under which both proprietors and tenants have had a season of almost uninterrupted prosperity. There has been no occasion to alter or revise the demand in any way.

(3) *Coercive processes which have been found necessary for the collection of the land revenue.*

33. Coercive processes are almost unknown in the Dún. The revenue is always collected with ease and punctuality. A few Europeans occasionally give trouble, but irrecoverable balances never occur. During the whole period of settlement there have been no sales for arrears of land revenue. A few dastaks have to be issued, but the severer processes are seldom resorted to.

(4) *The extent to which proprietary rights have been affected by sales or mortgages during the term of the expiring settlement.*

34. So far as can be ascertained, 34,940 acres, or 13·7 per cent. of the Sale of proprietary rights: total revenue-paying area have changed hands by sale from extent of transfers. 1866 to 1883.

Number of estates in which transfers have taken place.

35. The number of estates in which transfers have taken place and their extent are shown below :—

		Estates.	Area in acres.	Revenue.		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Estates in which up to 4 annas have changed hands	...	29	9,407	1,704	8	5
" from 5 annas to 8 annas	...	12	4,628	1,067	0	5
" " 9 annas to 12 "	...	12	3,774	905	5	11
" " 13 annas to 16 "	...	45	17,131	4,119	3	7
Total	...	98	4,940	7,796	2	4
Estates in which no transfer took place	...	354	206,421	39,190	8	0

(5) *The average price per acre, the number of years' purchase, and the amount of purchase-money per rupee of revenue.*

36. The following statement shows the transfers in each pargana in three periods, viz., from 1866-71, 1872-77, and 1878-83, with the average price per acre and the number of years' purchase of the Government revenue :—

Year.	Area sold, in acres.	Revenue of the area sold.	Price.	Average price per acre sold.	Number of years' purchase of jama.	Percentage of the area sold to total area.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1866-71 ...	4,496	1,296 14 8	68,960	15 5 4	57·1	...	
1872-77 ...	6,118	2,607 9 4	1,42,904	23 5 7	55·3	...	
1878-83 ...	9,808	1,755 10 4	1,89,871	19 5 8	108·1	...	
Total, Western Dūn.	20,412	5,570 2 4	4,01,735	19 10 10	74·3	12·3	
1866-71 ...	1,987	445 0 0	21,570	11 0 10	49·4	...	
1872-77 ...	7,701	1,202 0 0	47,660	6 3 0	32·7	...	
1878-83 ...	4,830	579 0 0	60,711	12 9 1	104·9	...	
Total, Eastern Dūn.	14,518	2,226 0 0	1,30,341	8 15 7	58·6	16·6	
1866-71 ...	6,483	1,651 14 8	90,930	14 0 5	55·0	...	
1872-77 ...	13,819	3,809 9 4	1,90,564	13 8 9	50·4	...	
1878-83 ...	14,638	2,334 10 4	2,50,582	17 1 10	107·3	...	
Total for the district.	34,940	7,796 2 4	5,32,076	15 3 8	68·5	13·7	

In the last period the number of years' purchase paid is very high. This was probably due to the land sold containing valuable standing forest. It is also an indication of the lightness of the assessment.

With reference to these figures Mr. Ross remarks :—

37. "The reason that the amount of purchase-money per rupee of revenue is so high in the last five years is that the land sold was so poor that the revenue assessed on it was very small, and as there was some forest, the price realized was out of all proportion to the revenue payable."

38. "As a matter of fact, land has risen considerably in value and is eagerly sought after. The sales that have taken place during the last 20 years show a steady rise year by year. The average price is not less than Rs. 25 or 30 an acre for good ordinary land."

39. The figures above may be compared with those in the following statement, prepared by Mr. Daniell, showing the transfers from 1848 to 1866 during the last settlement :—

Statement showing transfers from 1847 to 1866.

A.

Statement showing the result of alienation of estates, 1848 to 1866, in zila Dehra Dún.

1	2	3	4				5			
Number of maháls in zila, 1848 to 1866.	Number of maháls in which alienation took place.	Number of cases of alienation on transfer.	DETAILS OF CASES.				DETAILS OF CAUSES OF ALIENATION.			
			Of whole mahál.	Of portions of maháls.		Total.	By decree of civil court.	By failure.	By private transfers.	
				In patches of land.	In biswasbars.				Sale.	Free gift.
310	131	259	60	81	113	259	3	2	244	19

B.

Statement showing the circumstances of the value and jama.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Of sales by decree of civil court.			Of private sales.			Remarks.
Jama.	Value realized.	Percentage of jama to value.	Jama.	Value.	Percentage of jama to value.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a.	Rs. a. p.	
426 0 0	5,251 0 0	8 1 9	8,884 0 0	88,662 0 0	10 0 4	

C.

Statement of rates realized in certain sales in zila Dehra Dún.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cases of alienation of whole mahá's.				Cases of alienation of small patches of cultivated land.				Remarks.
Number of cases.	Málguzari area in acres.	Value obtained on the whole.	Rate per acre of málguzari.	Number of cases.	Area alienated being all cultivated and fallow.	Value obtained.	Rate per acre.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
60	13,197 0 0	73,243 0 0	5 8 10	81	1,138	20,087 0 0	17 10 0	

D.

Statement of caste of parties to the alienation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Details of sellers and purchasers.	Europeans.	Rajputs.	Labanas.	Rawya.	Rajp.	Kalsh.	Banjara.	Cujat.	Mehra.	Jat.	Shaksh.	Kayasth.	Ra. hat.	Sonar.	Tel.	Kambo.	Khatol.	Hajari.	Chamar.	Balwar.	Total.
Sellers	...	141	49	13	7	10	5	5	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	259
Purchasers	...	97	51	57	14	3	1	1	...	1	5	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	259
Total	...	99	172	100	75	21	13	6	6	4	2	8	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	518

Transfers have taken place in fewer estates during the last settlement. It is certain that, on the whole, there has been a very rapid rise in the value of land, which is still going on.

40. This chapter may be concluded with a list of the officers who have held the

List of the officers who have held the appointment of Superintendent of the Dún from time of the British conquest.

appointment of Superintendent of the Dún from the time of the British conquest up to now. The names in the list up to 1869 are taken from an appendix to the Dún Memoir.

Officers who have held the appointment of Superintendent of the Dún from the time of the British conquest up to now.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Date of appointment.
T. P. Calvert ...	Assistant Collector of Saláranpur, in charge of Dehra Dún.	29th March, 1816.
A. Murray ...	Ditto ditto ...	11th November, 1817.
M. Moore ...	Ditto ditto ...	16th July, 1818.
Hon'ble F. J. Shore ...	Joint Magistrate of Dehra Dún (took charge on 21st January, 1823).	24th October, 1822.
	Assistant to Commissioner, Kumaun, at Dehra Dún.	8th December, 1825.
Colonel F. Young ...	Joint Magistrate ...	{ Officiating ap- { 17th July, 1828. pointment, 10th { 15th August, 1828. December.
	Assistant Commissioner of Kumaun ...	
	Called Superintendent, Dehra Dún, and Political Agent	5th June, 1829.
F. O. Wells ...	Superintendent and Political Agent	30th December, 1841.
F. Williams ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	16th January, 1842.
H. M. Lawrence ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	14th January, 1843.
H. Vansittart ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	7th January, 1843.
A. Ross ...	Ditto (20th January) ditto ...	16th March, 1846.
M. B. Thornhill ...	Ditto (1st December, 1852) ditto ...	11th March, 1853.
R. H. Dunlop ...	Ditto ditto ...	1st April, 1854.
H. G. Keene ...	Ditto ditto ...	1st March, 1856.
R. Manderson ...	Ditto ditto ...	18th April, 1860.
S. S. Melville ...	Ditto ditto ...	1st July, 1862.
R. Manderson ...	Ditto ditto ...	1st February, 1864.
S. S. Melville ...	Ditto (22nd March) ditto ...	May, 1864.
C. A. Daniell ...	Superintendent ...	May, 1866.
J. Sladen ...	Ditto ...	3rd May, 1867.
W. W. G. Cornwall ...	Officiating from December, 1868 to	25th August, 1869.
H. G. Ross ...	Superintendent ...	11th November, 1869.
H. C. Barstow ...	Officiating Superintendent ...	10th February, 1876.
H. G. Ross ...	Superintendent ...	23rd November, 1876.
W. T. Church ...	Ditto ditto ...	13th November, 1880.
F. Baker ...	Ditto ditto ...	14th April, 1884.
J. Macpherson ...	Officiating Superintendent ...	16th April, 1886.

CHAPTER III.

COMPARISON OF FORMER AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

(1)—*Past and present statistics of area.*

Statement showing the areas of the last settlement as compared with those of the present survey.

1. The statement below shows the areas of last settlement compared with those of the present survey.

	Total area in acres.	NOT ASSESSABLE AREA.			ASSESSABLE AREA						
		Revenue-free.	Barren.	Total.	Culturable.			Cultivated.			Total assessable area.
					Waste.	Lately abandoned.	Groves.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	
Past settlement ..	241,243	230	110,648	110,378	77,251	5,082	117	15,641	32,274	47,915	130,365
Present settlement...	254,143	295	110,526	110,821	57,062	4,860	649	26,166	44,585	70,751	143,322

2. The main features brought out by this statement are as follows :—The total area has risen from 241,243 acres to 254,143 acres, an increase of 12,900 acres, or 5·35 per cent.; the barren area has remained almost unchanged; the culturable waste has fallen from 77,251 acres to 57,062 acres, a decrease of 20,189 acres or 35·35 per cent., the cultivated irrigated area has risen from 15,641 acres to 26,166 acres, an increase of 10,525 acres or 67·29 per cent., the cultivated unirrigated area has also risen from 32,274 acres to 44,585 acres, an increase of 12,311 acres, or 38·45 per cent.; the total cultivated area has risen from 47,915 acres to 70,751 acres, an increase of 22,836 acres, or 47·66 per cent., and the total assessable area has risen from 130,365 acres to 143,322 acres, an increase of 12,957 acres, or 9·94 per cent. The percentages of increase both in the irrigated and unirrigated cultivated area and in the total cultivated area are very considerable and witness to the rapid development of the resources of the district during the last settlement.

3. The total area by the recent survey exceeds that of last settlement by 5·35 per cent. This is probably due to the greater accuracy of the present professional survey.

Comparison of "revenue-free" areas.

4. The revenue-free area was 230 acres at the last settlement, while it is 295 acres, or 28·2 per cent, more in the present survey.

Comparison of "barren" areas.

5. The barren area is less by ·1 per cent. as compared with the last settlement.

6. At the last settlement this amounted to 77,251 acres, or 32 per cent. on the total area; it now amounts to 57,062 acres, or 22·4 per cent., i.e., 9·6 less as compared with the former settlement. The percentage of culturable waste to the assessable area is now 39·8 as against 59·3 at the last settlement.

7. At the last settlement this amounted to 5,082 acres, or 10·6 per cent. of the cultivated area. At the recent survey 4,860 acres, or 6·9 per cent, were so recorded.

8. At the last settlement groves occupied 117 acres; or nearly ·1 per cent. of the assessable area; now they occupy 649 acres, or ·5 per cent. of that area.

9. The cultivated area was 36·7 per cent. at last settlement of the assessable area; at the recent survey it was 49·3 per cent. of that area, or an increase of 12·6 per cent. the area actually cultivated is now 27·8 per cent. of the total area as compared with 19·9 per cent. at the last settlement, or an increase of 7·9 per cent.

10. The irrigated area at the last settlement amounted to 15,641, or 32·6 per cent. on the cultivated area; it now amounts to 26,166 acres, or 36·9 per cent. The irrigated area has increased by 10,525 acres, or 4·3 per cent.

The unirrigated area at last settlement was 67·4 per cent. of the cultivated area; it now is 63·1 per cent., i.e., a falling off of 4·3 per cent.

The irrigated area is now 18·3 per cent. of the assessable area and 10·3 per cent. of the total area, as compared with 11·0 per cent. and 6·3 per cent. respectively at the last settlement.

Comparison of assess- The assessable area at last settlement was 5·1 per cent. of
able area. the total area; it is 56·4 per cent. by the recent survey.

12. The canal irrigation has increased principally in the river tract both in revenue-paying estates and the grants held on clearing leases with progressive rates of assessment.

Canal irrigation prin-
cipally extended in river
tract.

13. The following statement shows the area not liable to assessment and the culturable and cultivated areas of the last settlement as compared with those of the present survey in more detail:—

Statement showing the
area not liable to assess-
ment and culturable and
cultivated areas of former
and present settlements.



WESTERN DUN.										EASTERN DUN.										TOTAL.									
Revenue payable.		Waste land grants.		Fee-simple grants.		Revenue free.		Total.		Revenue payable.		Waste land grants.		Fee-simple grants.		Revenue free.		Total.		Revenue payable.		Waste land grants.		Fee-simple grants.		Revenue free.		Total.	
Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.
104	250.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
405	508.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,099	7,795.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
881	717.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31,923	20,175.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,897	25,138.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,432	61,945.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	240.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	7,894.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,099	3,675.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,380	10,623.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,458	2,112.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,413	24,509.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,493	7,249.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,300	4,444.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,793	11,733.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,777	23,595.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,670	35,448.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50,585	80,818.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,14,473	1,14,504.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL																													

(2)—*Details of different kinds of soil, irrigated and unirrigated, and comparison with the statistics of last settlement.*

14. The statement below shows the total cultivated area, both irrigated and unirrigated, under the main heads of three classes of soils :—

- Rausli.* (1) *Rausli* means a good loam, free of gravel and stones and with a good depth, fit for sugarcane and first class crops.
- Dakar.* (2) *Dakar* is a loam of an inferior quality, either sprinkled with some gravel and stones or of insufficient depth.
- Sankra.* (3) *Sankra* is poor, stony, gravelly soil fit only for rain crops, unless there is irrigation.

Details of irrigation.

CLASS OF SOIL WITH PARTICULARS OF IRRIGATION.								
		<i>Rausli.</i>		<i>Dakar.</i>		<i>Sankra.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Western Dún	Former ...	8,997	12,468	2,983	5,340	768	8,889	12,658
	Present ...	7,701	3,751	7,646	12,577	2,934	17,520	18,981
	Increase or decrease ...	-1,206	-8,717	+4,663	+7,237	+2,166	+8,631	+5,623
Eastern Dún	Former ...	2,311	3,297	666	1,644	132	5,592	3,109
	Present ...	866	46	3,956	2,015	3,063	8,670	7,865
	Increase or decrease ...	-1,445	-3,251	+3,290	+371	+2,931	+3,078	+4,776
Total of district	Former ...	11,218	15,765	3,649	6,984	900	14,481	15,767
	Present ...	8,567	3,797	11,602	14,592	5,997	26,190	26,166
	Increase or decrease ...	-2,651	-11,968	+7,953	+7,608	+5,097	+11,709	+10,399

The statement is, however, of no practical value for purposes of comparison of soils with the last settlement. Land recently thrown out of cultivation was then included in the cultivated area, and it cannot now be ascertained to which class of soil it belonged.

The area so included was no less than 5,082 acres. The soil classed as “missan” at the last settlement was really manured “rausli” and has been classed as such in the present settlement. Much of the land then classed as *rausli* was of inferior quality and has now been classed as *dakar*. As the classification was thus entirely different, the total irrigated and dry areas only admit of comparison.

(3)—*Details of the areas occupied by each kind of crop as compared with the last settlement.*

15. The subjoined statement compares the areas occupied by the principal crops now and at the last settlement :—

Statement showing above

Kharif.

Name of crop.				Western Dún.		Eastern Dún.		Total.	
Vernacular.	English.			Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.
Dhan	...	Rice	{ Former ...	3,789	10.6	2,175	77.9	5,964	14.2
			{ Present ...	7,403	14.2	3,686	19.8	11,089	17.0
Makai	...	Maize	{ Former ...	286	0.8	49	0.4	335	0.6
			{ Present ...	1,879	3.6	354	1.9	2,233	2.8
Tohar	{ Former ...	2,645	7.4	1,239	10.2	3,884	8.8
			{ Present ...	1,355	2.6	1,117	6.0	2,472	4.3
Mandua	{ Former ...	2,716	7.6	1,385	11.4	4,101	9.5
			{ Present ...	3,754	7.2	1,359	7.3	5,113	7.2
Urd	{ Former ...	1,180	3.3	2.9	1.8	1,399	2.6
			{ Present ...	1,512	2.9	279	1.5	1,791	2.2
Toria	{ Former ...	72	0.2	73	0.6	145	0.4
			{ Present ...	104	0.2	521	2.8	625	1.5
Til	{ Former ...	608	1.7	352	2.9	960	2.3
			{ Present ...	1,251	2.4	912	4.9	2,163	3.6
Paunda	...	Sugarcane	{ Former ...	286	0.8	12	0.1	298	0.5
			{ Present ...	417	0.8	75	0.4	492	0.6
Ikh	{ Former ...	215	0.6	49	0.4	265	0.5
			{ Present ...	260	0.5	223	1.2	483	0.9
Kappas	...	Cotton	{ Former ...	36	0.1	73	0.6	109	0.4
			{ Present ...	156	0.3	56	0.3	212	0.3
Chari	{ Former ...	72	0.2	...	...	72	0.1
			{ Present ...	1,625	3.5	112	0.6	1,937	2.0
Samak	{ Former ...	36	0.1	61	0.5	97	0.3
			{ Present ...	573	1.1	186	1.0	759	1.0
Kangni	{ Former ...	36	0.1	...	...	36	0.1
			{ Present ...	62	0.1	...	...	62	0.1
Chah	...	Tia	{ Former ...	1,143	3.2	24	0.2	1,167	1.7
			{ Present ...	5,161	9.9	335	1.8	5,496	5.9
Kachiana	...	Vegetables	{ Former ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{ Present ...	209	0.4	819	4.4	1,028	2.4
Digar	...	Others	{ Former ...	2,262	6.3	656	5.4	2,908	5.8
			{ Present ...	2,815	5.4	205	1.1	3,020	3.2
		Total kharif,	{ Former ...	15,372	43.0	6,366	52.4	21,738	47.8
			{ Present ...	28,726	55.1	10,289	55.0	38,965	55.0

Rabi.

Gahun	...	Wheat	{ Former ...	9,726	27.2	4,082	33.6	13,808	30.4
			{ Present ...	13,451	25.8	6,256	33.6	19,707	29.7
Jau	...	Barley	{ Former ...	940	2.6	231	1.9	1,171	2.2
			{ Present ...	2,555	4.9	503	2.7	3,058	3.8
Chana	...	Gram	{ Former ...	1,001	2.8	121	1.0	1,122	1.9
			{ Present ...	1,095	2.1	18	0.1	1,113	1.1
Jai	...	Oats	{ Former ...	107	0.3	36	0.3	144	0.3
			{ Present ...	991	1.9	...	...	991	0.9
Alsi	...	Linseed	{ Former ...	...	...	12	0.1	12	0.1
			{ Present ...	52	0.1	...	...	52	0.1
Masur	...	Lentils	{ Former ...	215	0.6	12	0.1	227	0.3
			{ Present ...	365	0.7	18	0.1	383	0.4
Sarson	...	Mustard	{ Former ...	1,037	2.9	148	1.2	1,185	2.0
			{ Present ...	1,408	2.7	503	2.7	1,911	2.7
Gojai	...	Mixed Barley and wheat.	{ Former ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{ Present ...	678	1.3	56	0.3	734	0.7
Matar	...	Peas	{ Former ...	...	...	13	0.1	13	0.3
			{ Present ...	365	0.7	168	0.9	533	0.1
Tambaku	...	Tobacco	{ Former ...	179	0.5	36	0.3	215	0.8
			{ Present ...	261	0.5	93	0.5	354	0.4
Alu	...	Potatoes	{ Former ...	72	0.2	61	0.5	133	0.5
			{ Present ...	365	0.7	56	0.3	421	0.6
Kachiana	...	Vegetables	{ Former ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{ Present ...	52	0.1	...	...	52	0.1
Digar	...	Others	{ Former ...	7,082	19.8	1,020	8.4	8,102	14.1
			{ Present ...	1,668	3.2	670	3.6	2,338	3.4
		Total Rabi	{ Former ...	20,359	56.9	5,771	47.5	26,130	52.1
			{ Present ...	23,306	44.8	8,341	44.8	31,647	44.8

Garden.

Kachiana	...	Vegetables	{ Former ...	10	...	3	...	13	...
			{ Present ...	13	...	5	...	18	...
Tambaku	...	Tobacco	{ Former ...	10	...	9	...	19	...
			{ Present ...	19	...	19	...	38	...
Fruits	...	...	{ Former ...	15	0.1	...	0.1	15	0.1
			{ Present ...	30	...	13	...	33	...
Phal (bahar)	...	Total Garden,	{ Former ...	35	0.1	12	0.1	47	0.1
			{ Present ...	52	0.1	37	0.2	89	0.2
		GRAND TOTAL	{ Former ...	35,766	100	12,149	100	47,915	...
			{ Present ...	52,134	100	18,618	100	70,751	...

16. The area of kharif crops has risen from 21,738 acres to 38,965 acres, an increase of 17,277 acres or 79·2 per cent. The increase is most conspicuous in rice, which has risen by 3,614 acres in the Western Dún, and 1,511 acres in the Eastern Dún, or 5,125 acres in all, an increase of 85·7 per cent. Maize has risen from 335 acres to 2,233 acres, and tea from 1,167 to 5,496 acres.

17. The rabi area has not risen so much as the kharif, the increase here being from 26,130 to 31,647 acres. The increase is thus 5,517 acres, or 21·3 per cent, chiefly under wheat, 5,999 acres, or 48·8 per cent; barley 1,887 acres, or 162 per cent; oats 847 acres, or 588·2 per cent.

18. The total cropped area has risen from 47,915 to 70,751 acres, i. e., by 22,836 acres, or 47·3 per cent.

(4).—*Main causes which have contributed to progress or otherwise, including a statement showing changes in the values of produce during the expiring settlement.*

19. The causes which have contributed to make the period of the late settlement one of almost uninterrupted prosperity for the Dún have already been noticed. The assessment was undoubtedly light, and the zamindars were left in possession of ample waste land, jungle and forest, which has turned out of great value. There have been no droughts or general failures of crops. Tea and the Forest Department have led to a large expenditure of capital. There has always been a brisk demand for labour. Good relations have uniformly prevailed between landlord and tenant owing to tenants being in request.

Population has risen 47·06 per cent., the irrigated area 67·3 per cent., the unirrigated area 38·8 per cent., and the total cultivated area 47·3 per cent. The area of the more valuable crops, notably rice, tea, wheat, barley, &c., has risen considerably. All these are indications of the flourishing state of the district.

20. Prices, however have risen very little. The following statement shows the average price of agricultural produce per rupee during the period of five years each of the past settlement, excluding famine years. It will be seen prices on the whole have remained almost stationary:—

Kharif.

Year.	(Dhán) Rice.																																	
	Sugarcane (Paun- dha).		Sugarcane (ikb).		Tobac.	Mandua.					Urd.	Til.	Lobia	Kulth.	Potatoes (alu).	Maize (makai)	Jawar.	Savi (flax)	Chari.															
	M	S	M	S			S	C	S	C										S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C			
1866-66-67-70-71 ...	2	30	...	22	12	26	6	21	0	23	12	24	14	27	0	19	7	12	8	14	0	28	0	15	15	28	4	19	5	8	7	...	...
1872 to 1876	2	28	3	15	28	0	28	10	23	5	23	13	24	16	28	10	20	1	10	7	...	...	...	...	15	7	25	0	18	15	10	3	2	20
1877-80-81-82-83 ...	2	81	3	4	18	11	15	15	19	4	21	13	24	5	24	3	18	13	10	7	...	...	20	1	6	0	25	7	11	8	9	11	2	15
Average	..	229	3	9	21	1	26	7	21	2	23	3	24	11	26	0	19	7	11	2	14	0	21	12	15	13	26	7	19	10	9	6	2	16

Rabi.

Year.	Wheat (Gehun.)						Gojior mixed wheat and barley.	Jai Oats.		Chana (Gram.)			Sarson (mustard).	Matar (peas).	Tambaku (tobacco).	Alsi (linseed).	Masur (lentils).	Jau (barley).
	White.	Brown.	Light brown.	Quality.														
				1st.	2nd.	3rd.												
1865 to 67-70 71	...	17 9	18 12	...	20 3	22 12	19 4	20 3	21 4	15 15	20 3	7 14	12 0	21 14	28 11			
1872 to 1876	...	18 14	19 12	18 7	21 7	21 10	21 10	24 6	24 7	15 1	26 10	...	12 7	24 13	28 7			
1877-80-81 82-83	...	17 8	18 5	17 3	19 6	19 19	20 2	23 4	23 11	13 7	24 1	8 0	10 6	21 14	29 10			
Average	...	17 15	18 15	17 9	20 5	21 7	20 5	22 2	23 6	14 15	24 14	7 15	11 7	22 15	29 0			

Prices higher than in the neighbouring districts in the plains.

21. Prices are always higher than in the neighbouring plains districts.

(5).—*Improvements in communications.*

22. As already remarked, communications have improved little if at all. The projected railway has not yet been made. Two bridges—one at Kansra, and the other over the Tous—on the Hardwar-Rampur Mandi Road have been swept away, and the latter only is being rebuilt. The new metalled road from Saháranpur to Chakráta is of little use to the district at large. Mussoorie and Dehra have increased, but otherwise no new markets have been opened out.

(6).—*Statement showing increase of population,*

23. The statement below shows the increase in population between 1865 and 1881 for the Western and Eastern Dún, separately, and for the whole district :—

Pargana.	Total population.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Christians.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1865 ...	53,712	32,798	20,914	42,042	25,655	16,387	10,651	6,693	3,958	1,019	450	569
1881 ...	77,935	46,077	31,858	61,804	36,497	25,307	14,286	8,677	5,610	1,845	904	941
Increase ...	24,223	13,279	10,944	19,762	10,842	8,920	3,635	1,984	1,652	826	454	372
Percentage ...	45.09	34.72	20.37	36.81	20.16	16.65	6.77	3.70	3.07	1.53	0.85	0.68
1865 ...	13,600	7,961	5,639	12,789	7,391	5,398	811	570	241	...	...	...
1881 ...	21,018	12,508	8,510	19,463	11,462	8,001	1,515	1,025	490	40	21	19
Increase ...	7,418	4,547	2,871	6,674	4,071	2,603	704	445	249	40	21	19
Percentage ...	54.54	33.48	21.11	49.07	29.93	19.14	5.18	3.35	1.85	.29	0.15	0.14
1865 ...	67,312	40,759	26,553	54,831	33,046	21,785	11,462	7,268	4,199	1,019	450	569
1881 ...	98,953	58,585	40,368	81,267	47,759	33,508	15,801	9,701	6,100	1,845	925	960
Increase ...	31,641	17,826	13,815	26,436	14,913	11,523	4,339	2,438	1,901	826	475	391
Percentage ...	47.06	26.49	20.53	39.27	22.15	17.12	6.44	3.62	2.82	1.26	0.70	0.59

The population of the Western Dún has risen from 53,702 to 77,935, an increase of 24,223, or 45.09 per cent.

The population of the Eastern Dún has risen from 13,600 to 21,018, an increase of 7,418, or 54.54 per cent.

The population of the district has risen from 67,312 to 98,953, an increase of 31,641, or 47.06 per cent.

24. The increase, as already explained, is to be accounted for by the demand for increased labour on tea plantations, at Mussoorie, and in the Forest Department, &c.; to the influx of cultivators consequent on the easy terms on which land could be procured; and to the growth of Dehra and Mussoorie.

(7).—*The number of holdings of cultivating proprietors, the number of cultivators with and without rights of occupancy, the total area held and the rents paid by each class, as compared with the last settlement.*

25. The following statement shows the areas held as *sir*, by sub-proprietors, privileged tenants, rent-free tenants, and tenants with and without rights of occupancy; the number of tenants in each class;

Statement giving details of cultivated holdings.

the average size of the holding of each class ; and the rents paid, separately for the cash-paying and kind-paying areas, as compared with the last settlement :—

Parganas.	Class of tenants, &c.	Number.	Area held.	Average size of holding.	Cash-paying.			Kind-paying.		
					Area.	Rent.	Average rental per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Average rental per acre.
WESTERN DUN.	Sir	Former,	9,477	15 31	9,477
		Present,	848	10,439	12 31	6,230	17,363	2 12 7	4,209	9,801
	Sub-proprietors,	Former,
		Present,	18	134	7 44	134	404	3 0 3
	Privileged tenants.	Former,
		Present,	5	29	5 80	2	3	1 13 3	27	48
	Rent-free	Former,	10	10	1 00
		Present,	301	265	88
	Occupancy tenants.	Former,	2,439	10,587	4 34	4,545	6,005	1 5 4	6,042	...
		Present,	4 20	13,346	3 15	10,810	30,358	2 12 11	2,536	5,637
EASTERN DUN.	Non-occupancy tenants.	Former,	3,841	15,692	4 08	1,919	7,927	4 2 1	13,773	...
		Present,	6,530	28,060	4 30	8,304	41,386	4 15 9	19,756	54,768
	Total Western Dún.	Former,	6,909	35,766	5 17	6,464	13,932	2 2 6	29,302	...
		Present,	11,932	52,273	4 38	25,480	89,514	3 8 2	26,528	69,754
	Sir	Former,	380	2,959	7 70	2,959	...
		Present,	516	4,324	8 38	105	246	2 5 6	4,219	6,319
	Sub-proprietors,	Former,	58	140	2 41	140	...
		Present,	31	63	2 08	63	112
	Privileged tenants.	Former,	Nil
		Present,	1	1	1 00
TOTAL OF DISTRICT.	Rent-free	Former,	184	95	0 71
		Present,	1372	3,965	2 80	2,390	2,750	1 2 5	1,575	...
	Occupancy tenants.	Former,	2,316	4,821	2 08	4,002	4,713	1 2 10	819	1,465
		Present,	1,953	5,084	2 60	1,076	1,676	1 8 11	4,008	...
	Non-occupancy tenants.	Former,	2,836	9,600	3 38	2,610	6,480	2 7 9	6,990	13,673
		Present,
	Total Eastern Dún	Former,	3,773	12,149	3 22	3,466	4,426	1 4 5	8,683	...
		Present,	5,833	18,903	3 24	6,717	11,439	1 11 3	12,091	21,509
	Sir	Former,	1,008	12,476	12 37	12,436	...
		Present,	1,364	14,763	10 82	6,335	17,509	2 12 2	8,423	15,620
	Sub-proprietors,	Former,	58	140	2 50	140	...
		Present,	49	197	4 02	134	404	3 0 3	63	112
	Privileged tenants.	Former,
		Present,	5	29	5 80	2	3	1 13 3	27	48
	Rent-free	Former,	11	11	1 00
		Present,	435	60	86
	Occupancy tenants.	Former,	3,811	14,552	3 82	6,935	8,755	1 4 2	7,617	...
		Present,	6,546	18,167	2 77	14,812	34,071	2 4 10	8,355	7,102
	Non-occupancy tenants.	Former,	5,794	20,776	3 58	2,995	9,603	3 3 4	17,181	...
		Present,	9,366	37,660	4 02	19,914	47,866	4 6 2	26,746	68,441
	Total	Former,	10,682	47,915	4 48	9,930	18,358	1 13 7	37,985	...
		Present,	17,765	71,176	4 01	32,197	1,01,053	3 2 2	38,619	91,323

26. Looking at the present condition of the district, the division of the cultivated area amongst the different classes of tenants is as follows :—

27. There were, when the statistics were compiled, 71,176 acres under cultivation, of which 14,763 acres, or 20·8 per cent, are proprietors' *str.* held by 1,364 proprietors, each proprietor holding on an average 10·8 acres.

28. There are only 49 sub-proprietors, cultivating 197 acres, or 3 per cent., and holding 4 acres each.

29. There are five privileged tenants ; they cultivate 29 acres, or ·04 per cent., holding 5·8 acres each and paying on an average Rs. 1·13-3 Privileged tenants, per acre as rent.

30. There are 6,546 tenants with a right of occupancy, cultivating 18,167 acres or 25·4 per cent. of the cultivated area; they pay Rs. 2-4-10 per acre as rent, and hold on an average 2·7 acres each.

Tenants with a right of occupancy.

31. Tenants-at-will number 9,366 and hold 37,660 acres, or 5·30 per cent. of the cultivated area, each cultivating 4 acres and paying on an average a rent of Rs. 4-6-2 per acre.

Tenants-at-will.

32. Three hundred and sixty acres, or 0·5 per cent. of the cultivated area, are held rent-free by 435 persons, the average area of each holding being only ·8 of an acre.

Tenants holding rent-free.

33. The area held as *str* is large. In Bijnor, a somewhat similar district, it is only 15·1 per cent. of the cultivated area against 20·8 per cent. in the Dún. Tenants are not always procurable, and hence proprietors are obliged to cultivate themselves land which they cannot let.

Area of *str* large.

34. The average holding of both occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will is very small—namely, 2·7 and 4 acres respectively. In Saháranpur and Bijnor the average is 7 and 7·3 acres for occupancy tenants and 6 and 4·5 acres for tenants-at-will. In Pilibhít the average for the latter is 7·1 acres.

Area of holdings of tenants with and without rights of occupancy very small.

35. Comparing the figures with those of the last settlement the main features brought out are as follows:—The total number of tenants of all classes has risen in the Western Dún from 6,909 to 11,932, in the Eastern Dún from 3,773 to 5,833, and in the whole district from 10,682 to 17,765. The number of proprietors owning *str* has risen in the Western Dún from 619 to 848, and in the Eastern Dún from 389 to 516. In the Western Dún cash rents are now shown for 6,230 acres held as *str* against none at the last settlement, while the kind-paying area has fallen from 9,477 acres to 4,209 acres. In the Eastern Dún cash rents are shown for 105 acres only held as *str*, but the area of *str* for which rents are paid in kind has risen from 2,959 acres to 4,219 acres.

The areas held by sub-proprietors, privileged tenants, and rent-free tenants are so small that they need not be specially noticed.

36. Taking next the two great classes of tenants with rights of occupancy and tenants-at-will in the Western Dún, the number of occupancy tenants has risen from 2,439 to 4,230, an increase of 1,791 or 73·4 per cent. The area held by occupancy tenants has risen from 10,587 acres to 13,346 acres, an increase of 2,759 acres, or 26·1 per cent. The average size of the holding has, however, fallen from 4·34 to 3·15 acres. Cash rents are now paid for 10,810 acres as against 4,545 acres at the last settlement, and the average rent per acre has risen from Rs. 1-5-4 to Rs. 2-12-11. On the other hand, the area held by occupancy tenants for which rents are paid in kind has fallen from 6,042 acres to 2,536 acres. In the case of occupancy tenants, therefore, in the Western Dún the commutation of kind into cash rents has taken place on a very extensive scale. It may be noted the average rental per acre for the kind-paying area is shown as Rs. 2-3-7 as against Rs. 2-12-11 for the cash-paying. The accuracy of the patwári's calculations in turning the value of rents paid in kind into cash is not, however, perhaps strictly to be depended on.

Occupancy tenants,

In the Eastern Dún the number of occupancy tenants has also risen from 1,372 to 2,316, an increase of 944, or 68·8 per cent. The area held by them has increased from 3,965 acres to 4,821 acres, an increase of 856 acres, or 21·6 per cent. but the average size of their holding has fallen from 2·89 to 2·08 acres. The cash-paying area held by them has risen from 2,360 acres to 4,002 acres, an increase of 1,642 acres, or 67·4 per cent. The kind-paying area has fallen from 1,575 to 819 acres, a decrease of

756 acres, or 48 per cent. Cash rents have practically remained unchanged, averaging Rs. 1-2-10 per acre against Rs. 1-2-5. Rents in kind are entered as somewhat higher averaging Rs. 1-12-7 per acre.

Both in the Western and Eastern Dún the number of occupancy tenants and the area held by them have thus risen very considerably.

Taking the whole districts, the number of occupancy tenants has risen from 3,811 to 6,546, an increase of 71·2 per cent., and the area held by them from 14,552 to 18,167 acres; but the average size of each holding has fallen from 3·82 to 2·77 acres. The average cash rent per acre has risen from Rs. 1-4-2 to Rs. 2-4-10 and is slightly higher than the average kind rent, which is Rs. 2-1-11 per acre.

37. In the Western Dún non-occupancy tenants have risen in number from 3,841 to 6,530, and the area held by them from 15,692 to 28,060 acres. The average size of the holding has also risen from 4·08 to 4·30 acres.

The kind-paying area has also risen from 13,773 to 19,756 acres, and is now 70·4 per cent. of the whole as compared with 87·8 per cent. at the last settlement. The average rent per acre is shown so low as Rs. 2-12-4, or Rs. 2-3-5 less than for the cash-paying area.

In the Eastern Dún the number of non-occupancy tenants has risen from 1,953 to 2,836, and the area held by them from 5,084 to 9,600 acres. The average size of the holding has also risen from 2·60 to 3·38 acres, and the average cash rent per acre from Rs. 1-8-11 to Rs. 2-7-9. The kind-paying area has risen from 4,008 to 6,990 acres, and the average rent is shown as Rs. 1-15-3 per acre.

The cash-paying area is now 27·2 per cent. of the whole as against 21·1 per cent. at the last settlement, and the kind-paying area 72·8 per cent. as against 78·9 per cent.

Taking the district as a whole, tenants-at-will have increased from 5,794 to 9,366 in number, an increase of 3,572, or 61·4 per cent.; and the area held by them from 20,776 to 37,660 acres, an increase of 16,884 acres, or 81·3 per cent. The average size of a holding has risen from 3·58 acres to 4·02, and the average cash rent per acre from Rs. 3-3-4 to Rs. 4-6-2.

38. The cultivated area has increased by 47·7 per cent., i.e., in the Western Dún by 16,507 acres and in the Eastern Dún by 6,754 acres. The increase of assets due to extended cultivation may be put down approximately at about Rs. 80,000.

The increase of assets due to extended cultivation.

39. The increase of assets due to extension of irrigation is shown in the subjoined statements for the Western and Eastern Dún separately.

Statement showing the increase of assets due to extension of irrigation.

Statement showing maháls benefited by Government canals in the Western Dún and enhancement of land revenues due to the canals.

Class of tenure.	Number.	Name of villages irrigated by canals.	Area under canal irrigation.	Former aggregate jama of the villages.	New jama.	Increase.	Portion of increase attributable exclusively to influence of the canal.	Name of villages injuriously affected by the canal.	Former jama.	New jama.	Portion of decrease attributable to the influence of the canal.	Net gain to the Government from the influence of canal.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Revenue-paying.		<i>Dehra Plateau.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
	1	Ajabpur Kalso ...	565.50	675	1,200	525	300						
	2	Ditto Khurd ...	342.40	350	600	250	150						
	3	Ambiwala ...	74.49	115	220	105	71						
	4	Bagriul Paltan ...	22.90	50	50	...	15						
	5	Barkla ...	26.28	22	40	18	20						
	6	Bajawala ...	162.84	260	520	260	120						
	7	Bahumanwala ...	121.38	180	260	80	110						
	8	Chokhuwala ...	102.24	380	500	120	60						
	9	Dhampur ...	340.98	475	950	475	170						
	10	Garhi Hathi Barkila ...	429.09	680	1,000	320	200						
	11	Gopiwala Khas ...	57.29	90	120	30	25						
	12	Harbanswala ...	48.84	380	450	70	20						
	13	Harbhujwala ...	123.37	200	290	90	40						
	14	Haripur Jodh ...	270.34	410	650	240	150						
	15	Haripur Zaharia ...	237.50	410	550	140	100						
	16	Karanpur Khas ...	44.60	220	250	30	40						
	17	Kaonli Wazir ...	338.05	425	700	275	160						
	18	Do Gohar ...	265.35	425	650	225	120						
	19	Kaulagir ...	168.36	200	370	170	80						
	20	Kedarpur ...	199.94	160	250	90	70						
	21	Loharwala ...	12.51	12	16	4	12						
	22	Majra ...	422.90	575	1,200	625	413						
	23	Malukawala ...	26.48	260	350	90	25						
	24	Mithibheri ...	172.42	350	500	150	151						
	25	Mathrowwala ...	335.89	275	600	325	170						
	26	Nawanagar Dhoran ...	6.21	22	22	...	6						
	27	Ditto Kalalonwali, ...	22.97	55	60	5	11						
	28	Niranjanpur Debi ...	182.87	300	600	300	170						
	29	Ditto Batts Sahib... ..	154.36	285	600	315	80						
	30	Pursuliwala ...	7.23	32	40	8	4						
	31	Pithuwala ...	86.70	112	250	138	100						
	32	Rangharwala ...	216.51	330	550	220	120						
	33	Sheolan Kalan Debi ...	178.59	400	420	20	100						
	34	Ditto Baki ...	172.77	With ahat Debi	400	400	90						
	35	Ditto Khurd ...	124.66	120	240	120	80						
	36	Shahpur Santor ...	100.41	260	500	240	80						
	37	Udiwala Khas ...	33.96	110	110	...	20						
	38	Ditto Adhaiwala ...	36.57	50	50	...	20						
	39	Ditto Man Singhwala ...	107.82	260	260	...	60						
	40	Ditto Karanpur ...	60.54	280	280	...	40						
		Total ...	6,399.71	10,125	16,668	6,478	3,773						
		<i>River Tract.</i>											
	1	Ambari ...	129.08	250	250	...	50						
	2	Betwala Mandi Gang Bhewa.	6.50	55	150	95	4						
	3	Bairagiwala ...	95.05	45	150	105	90						
	4	Dyrahm Town Fazl Hak,	76.33	72½	72½	...	60						
	5	Ditto Knyvett ...	60.45	217½	217½	...	60						
	6	Fatehpur ...	195.82	260	600	340	80						
	7	Lakhanwala ...	7.84	130	220	90	4						
	8	Mehunwala ...	23.37	80	200	120	20						
	9	Pirchipur Gumani ...	46.64	4½	100	52½	40						
	10	Ditto Mithan Lal ...	51.84	47½	90	42½	40						
		Total ...	692.93	1,205	2,050	645	448						
		<i>Sub-montane.</i>											
	1	Bulakiwala ...	68.82	180	180	...	34						
	2	Babadpur ...	20.37	98	100	2	10						
	3	Dumet ...	59.31	130	350	220	40						
	4	Jhakhan Udiwala ...	13.28	24	25	1	9						
	5	Ditto Shiddat ...	18.67	64	50	14	9						
	6	Ditto Azmat ...	5.81	92	80	12	12						
	7	Ditto Nittu ...	3.17	30	25	5	4						
	8	Pirhotwala ...	18.37	380	400	20	15						
		Total ...	207.80	998	1,210	212	133						
		Total of Revenue-paying,	7,300.43	12,398	19,928	7,530	4,354						
		<i>River Tract.</i>											
	1	Jiwangarh ...	470.96	478	1,000	522	500						
	2	West Hope Town ...	2,080.12	2,040	3,000	2,960	2,000						
		Total of waste land grants,	2,551.08	2,508	6,000	3,482	2,500						
Waste land grants.		GRAND TOTAL ...	9,851.51	14,916	25,928	11,012	6,854						

No villages were injuriously affected by the canal.

Statement showing mahāls benefited by the Government Canals in the Eastern Dūn and enhancement of land revenue due to canals.

Class of tenure.	Number.	Names of villages irrigated by the canal.	Area under canal irrigation.	Former aggregate jama of the villages.	New jama.	Increase.	Portion of increase attributable exclusively to the influence of the canal.	Names of villages injuriously affected by the canal.	Former jama.	New jama.	Portion of decrease attributable to the influence of the canal.	Net gain to the Government from the influence of the canal.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Revenue paying.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
	1	Bhogpur ...	177.16	220	375	155	170						
	2	Bishangarh ...	42.04	10	20	10	10						
	3	Badripur ...	384.59	275	700	425	300						
	4	Bajhet ...	4.76	50	80	30	24						
	5	Chalang ...	6.71	80	100	20	13						
	6	Gadul Jama ...	8.18	290	200	90	5						
	7	Harrawala ...	276.39	122	320	200	130						
	8	Indarpur ...	23.33	20	40	20	10						
	9	Kuawala ...	7.34	44	60	16	6						
	10	Mianwala Jodha ...	138.44	38	140	102	70						
	11	Ditto Bakhtawar ...	136.17	37	130	93	60						
	12	Mokhampur Kalan ...	26.57	22	40	18	20						
	13	Ditto Khurd (Mr. Hurst)	97.92	45	120	75	60						
	14	Ditto Thakur ...	97.27	45	170	125	70						
	15	Nakraunda-Daly ...	89.65	36	60	24	30						
	16	Ditto Dhūm Singh...	39.05	86	60	24	30						
	17	Nathanpur...	230.64	240	520	280	60						
	18	Nathawala ...	11.13	140	280	140	8						
	19	Phalsua ...	30.16	15	25	10	10						
	20	Raipur Juala ...	47.06	180	420	240	47						
	21	Ditto Harsaran ...	126.78	150	400	250	115						
	22	Ditto Meher ...	96.32	160	420	260	90						
	23	Rani Pokhri Fateh Singh,	19.62	50	70	20	70						
	24	Ditto Lachman Puri,	213.13	150	220	70	150						
	25	Serkhi ...	9.92	12	15	3	5						
	26	Sarandharwala ...	40.40	20	30	10	15						
	27	Shahnagar Ghan Lal Sahi,	101.56	80	140	60	70						
	28	Ditto Gumani ...	63.35	40	80	40	24						
	29	Ditto Chak Ghanlal,	5.23	7	14	7	5						
	30	Thewa ...	31.50	40	50	10	4						
		Total ...	2,582.31	2,652	5,299	2,647	1,645						
Waste land grants.	1	Chakunwala ...	257.26	341	550	209	200						
	2	Rani Pokhri Fateh Singh,	222.74	153	175	22	60						
	3	Ditto Lachmanpur...	547.88	284	500	216	250						
		Total ...	1,027.68	778	1,225	447	530						
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,609.99	3,430	6,524	3,094	2,175						

The irrigated area has increased by 45.88 per cent. in the Western Dūn and 153.62 per cent. in the Eastern Dūn, and by 67.93 per cent. in the whole district. The increase of assets on this account may be put at Rs. 9,029.

40. Rent-rates have risen throughout the district generally. The statement given in para. 25 showed that the cash rent-rates for occupancy tenants have risen from Rs. 1-5-4 to Rs. 2-12-11 per acre in the Western Dūn, from Rs. 1-2-5 to Rs. 1-2-10 in the Eastern Dūn, and from Rs. 1-4-2 to Rs. 2-4-10 in the whole district. For non-occupancy tenants, the rent-rate per acre has risen from Rs. 4-2-1 to Rs. 4-15-9 in the Western Dūn, from Rs. 1-8-11 to Rs. 2-7-9 in the Eastern Dūn, and from Rs. 3-3-4 to Rs. 4-6-2 for the whole district. Taking occupancy and non-occupancy together cash-rents have risen from an average of Rs. 1-13-7 to an average of Rs. 3-2-2 per acre.

The average rent-rate has thus risen 69 per cent. and the rise has increased the rental value all the more, as kind rents, especially of occupancy tenants, have been largely converted into cash.

41. The rise in the rent-rates may be generally ascribed to the increased share of the produce taken by landlords; better cultivation; increased area under more valuable crops; increase in irrigated area; and also to the improvement in the climate and increase in population, which has enabled landlords to put more pressure on their tenants.

CHAPTER IV.

INSPECTION AND PROPOSED RATES.

(1).—*System of Inspection.*

1. Mr. Ross in his rent-rate report and supplementary letter dated 13th November, 1884, has fully explained his classification of soils and described the different kinds prevailing; also the rates proposed by him for each class of soil and the processes by which they were determined. As his rates were sanctioned in G. O. No. $\frac{322}{1-30}$, dated 19th February, 1885, it would be mere repetition to go over the same ground again.

A brief resumé to make this report complete itself will, however, be given.

2. The whole district was inspected by Mr. Ross between the 20th October, 1883 and the middle of February, 1885: 1,65,631 acres or 258.79 square miles, were inspected in the Western Dún, and 88,512 acres, or 135.30 square miles, in the Eastern Dún. The total area inspected was thus 254,143 acres, or 397.09 square miles.

3. Mr. Ross found that there was no attempt whatever to mislead him as to the nature of the soil or the kind of crops grown. He writes:—“Elsewhere it appears to have been a common practice on the part of many zemindars to let land go out of cultivation or to reduce the area of high-paying crops just previous to or during settlement in hopes of thereby being more lightly assessed. It is a matter of congratulation that no such subterfuges have been resorted to in the Dún. During the year before, and the actual year of measurement, there was a larger area of land cultivated than in any previous year. The area of the most valuable crop, sugarcane, which had been getting less for a year or two before settlement operations began, owing to low prices, was increased very largely during the year of measurement, and there was no indication whatever of any attempt to conceal cultivation, or to make out land to be of less value than it really was.”

(2).—*Classification and description of soils.*

4. Mr. Ross divided the Western Dún for assessment purposes into two distinct divisions of hill and valley land. Rent-rates were proposed for the valley portion only. Hill land was assessed at one uniform rate. Mr. Ross writes—“Taking the valley portion, it will be convenient for settlement purposes to divide it into three tracts or circles, according to the natural capabilities,” as already noticed in paras. 34-39, Chapter I.

5. “The plateau of land lying close to Dehra, bounded on the east by the Rispana, on the south by the Saswa and Asan, on the west by the Tons, and on the north by a line drawn across from the Tons to the Rispana, skirting the south edge of the Body-guard Cantonment. This tract may be called the Dehra plateau and comprises—

					No. of villages.	Area in acres.
Revenue-paying	...	...	...	...	45	13,471
Waste-land grants	...	...	...	..	6	252
Free-simple	...	...	...	...	3	5,355
Revenue-free	...	...	...	...	9	4,821

6. “The land on the Asan and Jumna south of the Dehra and Ambari road and north of the Siwalik Government forest, also the land between the Jumna and the Ambari and Sahaspur road. This may be called the “river tract” It comprises—

					No. of villages.	Area in acres.
Revenue-paying	...	...	...	...	51	23,969
Waste-land grants	...	...	...	...	18	12,619
Free-simple	...	...	...	...	7	12,616
Revenue-free	..	...	...	...	...	...

7. "The whole of the country running along the foot of the hills from the Jumna to the Rispana and north and east of the Dehra and Ambari Road. This may be called the sub-montane tract. It comprises.—

				No. of villages.	Area in acres
Revenue-paying	...	...	...	97	46,475
Waste-land grants	...	...	...	3	5,121
Fee-simple	...	...	...	5	6,268
Revenue-free	...	...	...	2	89

8. "The Dehra plateau contains the best land and best cultivation in the Dún. The whole of it is irrigated by Government canals and it is intersected by good roads. It is in this tract that cultivation is brought to the highest pitch. Here is grown the best wheat. Here nearly all the sugarcane will be found, and here market garden produce, such as onions, tobacco, strawberries, &c., all grow in the greatest luxuriance. As a natural consequence rents run higher here than anywhere else."

9. "Next in order comes the river tract. Along the Asan and Jumna there is a good deal of good rice land. The Katápathar Canal waters a large area of the eastern portion of the tract. There is a little good dry land, though as a rule it is poor. In this tract fair wheat is grown, good rice, and a little sugarcane."

10. "The worst of the lot is the submontane tract. With the exception of a few patches of rice land in the ravines which are watered in a precarious manner from the hill streams, flourishing when the rains flourish and failing when the rains fail, all the rest is dry, stony, and unprofitable, yielding rain crops only, which are good or bad as the rains are abundant or scanty."

11. "These three tracts being so very different in all ways, rents naturally vary very much, and so it is quite impossible to have the same rent-rates for all. The highest rent that first class irrigated land in the river tract would fetch would be Rs. 5 or 6 an acre, whereas in the Dehra plateau it would run up to Rs. 10, 12, and even higher. In the sub-montane tract there is no such land; I therefore found it necessary to have different rates for all three tracts."

12. "For assessment purposes I have fixed on three classes of soil—*rausli*, *dakar*, and *sankra*. These do not mean any mineralogical distinctions but simply first, second, and third class soils, so far as their agricultural capabilities are concerned."

13. "*Rausli* means a good loam, free of gravel and stones and with a good depth, fit for sugarcane and first class crops. *Dakar* is a loam of an inferior quality, either sprinkled with some gravel and stones or of insufficient depth. On this land wheat is grown, also rice if irrigation is good."

Sankra. "Sankra is poor, stony, gravelly soil fit only for rain crops, unless there is irrigation."

14. "The above classes are again divided into "irrigated and, dry" "*goind*," and *kiyari*."

15. "The *kiyari* lands are the small terraced fields into which the good sorts of rice are transplanted and kept well watered. *Goind* lands are those within village influences."

Although I kept up the distinction of *goind* in all the tracts, yet it is only in the Dehra plateau that any appreciable special value can be set on it. The presence of ravines and jungles in the other tracts prevents the land being favoured in the same manner as it is in the more populous and civilized parts.

A few square yards around the houses no doubt do carry a heavier rent than the rest of the village lands, but the area is so petty as to be quite unworthy of notice.

A certain amount of dry land is entered as *kiyari*, but the chance of watering is so uncertain and precarious that I have taken no notice of it."

Order of soils in quality. 16. "The most valuable land in the Dún is the irrigated goind rausli in the Dehra plateau.

Next comes the *kiyari* rausli; after that the irrigated rausli, and so on.

The worst land is the dry sankra, in the sub-montane tract."

17. The hill portion will be treated separately in its own place. The five distinctions of soil do not apply to it: it will suffice, then, to distinguish between irrigated and dry."

18. The work of dividing the pargana into separate tracts according to natural capabilities and classifying the soils under the different heads with sufficient correctness was easy enough; it was also quite easy to ascertain the landlord's share of the crops, but to determine the average amount and value of such share was a much more difficult task.

19. The difficulty, as Mr. Ross points out, was to estimate the cash value of rents in kind. To do this he worked out the average yield for different classes of soil, and converted the rent-in-kind into cash, taking the average prices for the last 20 years, the landlord's share of the produce being $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$, according to village custom.

Average yield of chief crops in each circle. 20. The average yield he found to be as follows according to estimates received from the most trustworthy European and native authorities in the district:—

River tract.

						Native.	European.	Average.
						Mds. sr.	Mds. sr.	Mds. sr.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	6 33	6 1½
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	7 25	8 30	8 7½
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	8 26	10 20	9 23

Dehra plateau.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	6 33	8 10	7 21
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	7 35	9 7	8 21
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	10 20	11 11	10 35

Sub-montane.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	4 34	5 26	5 10
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	5 16	6 22	5 36
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 35	7 17
Tor	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0
Mandua	...	...	...	...	...	5 25	4 29	5 7

						River tract, average yield.	Sub-montane, average yield.	Dehra plateau average yield.
						Mds. sr.	Mds. sr.	Mds. sr.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	7 0
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	9 0
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	7 0	11 0
Tor	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...
Mandua	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...

21. The yields above noted were worked into cash at the rates paid for the grain on the threshingfloor, the customary allowance of five seers per rupee being added to the ordinary market rates; the average of the last ten years was taken as the standard. The landlord's

The average yield how converted into cash—landlord's share.

share varies in different places; in the sub-montane tract it is, as a rule, one-fourth, in the rest of the district one-third. In poor land the share is always less than in the good land. In new land the share is either nothing for the first three years, and then a fifth or a ninth in the first year, working up to a fifth in the fifth year. The varying shares taken by the landlords is another reason why too much reliance cannot be placed on rent-rates worked out for the whole district.

Table showing rates obtained.

The yields worked out, as above noted, give the following rates :—

<i>River tract.</i>					Rs. a. p.		
First class land	...	...	...	...	3	10	8
Second ditto	...	...	...	...	2	13	8
Third ditto	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
<i>Sub-montane.</i>							
First class land	...	...	...	...	2	13	8
Second ditto	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Third ditto	...	...	...	...	1	4	0
<i>Dehra plateau.</i>							
First class land	...	...	...	...	8	5	0
Second ditto	...	...	...	...	2	13	8
Third ditto	...	...	...	...	2	0	0

22. In assessing this last circle, special rates must be added for sugarcane:

Special rates for sugarcane.

some villages have large areas and some small. The fields on which sugarcane is grown vary from year to year. One year this field and next year that, and so on. The land is taken up as a rule for two years for sugarcane and then is cropped three years with cereals. The area taken up varies very much: in some years a large area of land is used for cane and in some years small, according as the price of gur rises or falls or the expectation of profit by the cultivators seems good or bad. The area has fallen off for the last year or two as prices have been low; but they are now getting up and the area will probably increase again. The average rent for sugarcane, taking bad and good villages together, is Rs. 7 an acre, but good villages maintain a steady average of Rs. 10 per acre: it is impossible to fix a uniform rate for the whole good and bad land alike. The rates vary a good deal according to the distance from, or nearness to, the canal.

23. After explaining how his rates were checked, Mr. Ross states "having ex-

Table showing revenues and average rates for each circle.

hausted all the means that suggested themselves to me of checking my rates, I proceeded to compare the revenue at my rates with the revenue at last settlement and also the revenue by the recorded rental taken from the patwáries' papers. For this purpose I have carefully worked out the assessments for each circle after making such allowance as seemed required by the circumstances of each village. The results are as follows, the cultivated area of the past and present settlements being also shown. I have put separately the revenue assessed on forests."

Name of circle.				Former cultivated area.	Present cultivated area.	Former jama.	Jama at proposed rates on cultivated area only.	Jama proposed on forests.	Jama on cultivated area by recorded rental.	Jama on cultivation and forests together.
				Acrea.	Acrea.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra plateau	...	...	...	8,306	8,334	9,093	17,476	...	15,869	17,476
River tract	...	...	...	6,592	7,569	4,337	10,162	390	10,087	10,552
Sub-montane	...	...	...	8,992	15,836	8,744	11,336	4,227	10,705	15,363
Total	...	...	...	23,890	31,739	22,274	38,974	4,417	36,661	43,393

The above gives the following averages—

Name of circle.	Rate per cultivated acre by former settlement.	Rate per cultivated acre by present proposed rates.	Rate per cultivated acre by jama at recorded rates.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Plateau	1 1 6	2 1 5	1 14 5
River tract	0 10 11	1 5 7	1 5 2
Sub-montane	0 15 6	0 11 6	0 10 9
Sub-montane and forests* ...	0 15 6	0 15 7	...
Whole Western Dún on cultivated only	0 15 0	1 3 8	1 2 6
Whole Western Dún, cultivated area and forest combined.	0 15 0	1 5 0	1 4 2

* It was necessary to add this for comparison with Mr. Daniell's rates: both were mixed up.

24. The following statement shows the soil rates and rentals at soil rates for the different classes of soil in each circle of the Western Dún; revenue-paying estates, waste land grants, fee-simple grants and revenue-free estates being shown separately.

Statement showing soil rates and rentals at soil rates for each circle.



Class of tenure.	Number.	Soils.	Dehra Plateau.				River		
			Area.	Percentage.	Soil rate.	Amount of rental as per soil rates.	Area.	Percentage.	Soil rate.
REVENUE-PAYING.	1	Rausli ... { Irrigated goind Keyari Irrigated Dry	523	6.0	10 0 0	523	...	...	...
	2		651	7.4	7 0 0	4,557	718	8.7	5 0 0
	3		2,118	23.9	5 0 0	10,590	654	8.0	4 0 0
	4		880	9.9	3 0 0	2,640	715	8.7	2 0 0
	5	Dakar ... { Keyari Irrigated Dry	351	4.0	4 0 0	1,524	933	11.3	4 0 0
	6		2,079	23.4	3 0 0	6,237	298	3.6	3 0 0
	7		761	8.6	1 8 0	1,141	5,148	38.5	1 8 0
	8	Sankra ... { Keyari Irrigated Dry	28	.3	3 0 0	81	147	1.7	3 0 0
	9		706	7.9	2 0 0	1,412	89	1.0	2 0 0
	10		744	8.6	1 0 0	744	1,524	18.5	1 0 0
Total			8,871	100	3 15 2.4	34,159	8,225	100	2 13 4
WASTE LAND GRANTS.	1	Rausli ... { Irrigated goind Keyari Irrigated Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2		...	...	...	...	694	11.9	5 0 0
	3		...	...	...	...	670	13.0	4 0 0
	4		4	2.6	3 0 0	12	773	14.9	2 0 0
	5	Dakar ... { Keyari Irrigated Dry	...	...	...	...	635	11.7	4 0 0
	6		...	...	...	...	541	9.6	3 0 0
	7		124	78.5	1 8 0	186	1,182	22.2	1 8 0
	8	Sankra ... { Keyari Irrigated Dry	...	...	...	...	37	.8	3 0 0
	9		...	...	...	...	2.5	5.7	2 0 0
	10		30	18.9	1 0 0	30	403	9.3	1 0 0
Total			158	100	1 13 4	228	5,100	100	2 13 4
FREE-SIMPLE ESTATES.	1	Rausli ... { Irrigated goind Keyari Irrigated Dry	55	2.4	10 0 0	550	...	...	...
	2		63	2.6	7 0 0	441	...	...	...
	3		632	26.2	5 0 0	3,160	25	.9	4 0 0
	4		605	23.8	3 0 0	1,815	4	.1	2 0 0
	5	Dakar ... { Keyari Irrigated Dry	159	6.5	4 0 0	636	...	...	...
	6		232	9.4	3 0 0	696	380	15.6	3 0 0
	7		293	12.1	1 8 0	439	1,928	72.5	1 8 0
	8	Sankra ... { Keyari Irrigated Dry	13	.5	3 0 0	39	...	...	...
	9		157	6.5	2 0 0	314	14	.6	2 0 0
	10		203	8.0	1 0 0	203	268	10.3	1 0 0
Total			2,412	100	3 15 2.4	8,293	2,619	100	2 4 0
REVENUE-FREE VILLAGES.	1	Rausli ... { Irrigated goind Keyari Irrigated Dry	136	4.1	10 0 0	1,360	...	...	...
	2		182	5.5	7 0 0	1,274	...	...	...
	3		344	10.6	5 0 0	1,720	...	...	...
	4		278	8.6	3 0 0	834	...	...	...
	5	Dakar ... { Keyari Irrigated Dry	55	1.7	4 0 0	220	...	...	...
	6		320	9.9	3 0 0	960	...	...	...
	7		443	13.6	1 8 0	664	...	...	...
	8	Sankra ... { Keyari Irrigated Dry	4	.1	3 0 0	12	...	...	...
	9		296	12.1	2 0 0	792	...	...	...
	10		1,097	33.8	1 0 0	1,097	...	...	...
Total			3,255	100	3 15 2.4	8,933	...	...	...

tract.	Sub-montane tract.				Hill tract.				Total.			
	Area.	Percentage.	Soil rate.	Amount of rental as per soil rates.	Area.	Percentage.	Soil rate.	Amount of rental as per soil rates.	Area.	Percentage.	Soil rate.	Amount of rental by soil rates.
			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.					
...
3,590	4	...	4 0 0	16	...	...	...	...	5.3	1.4	...	...
2,616	71	...	3 0 0	213	...	...	...	...	1,373	3.8	...	...
1,430	208	1.3	1 8 0	312	...	...	3 0 0	...	2,845	8.0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,603	5.1	...	...
3,732	828	5.2	3 0 0	2,484	67	2.8	3 0 0	201	2,209	6.2	...	...
894	435	2.7	2 0 0	870	11	.5	2 0 0	22	2,823	7.8	...	...
4,722	3,318	20.8	1 0 0	3,318	37	1.6	1 0 0	37	7,284	20.5	...	...
411	621	3.0	2 0 0	1,242	106	4.5	2 0 0	212	902	2.5	...	...
176	266	1.7	1 0 0	266	21	.9	1 0 0	21	1,080	3.7	...	...
1,524	10,140	64.0	0 12 0	7,605	2,119	89.7	0 12 0	1,530	14,527	41.0	...	...
19,125	15,891	100	2 1 4	16,326	2,362	100	1 13 1	2,035	35,349	100	...	71,645
...
2,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	7.7	...	...
2,680	239	9.9	3 0 0	717	...	...	...	...	909	11.9	...	...
1,546	250	10.5	1 8 0	375	...	...	...	...	1,027	13.6	...	...
2,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	8.2	...	...
1,623	245	10.3	2 0 0	490	...	...	...	...	7.6	10.2	...	...
1,773	1,224	50.9	1 0 0	1,224	...	...	...	...	2,530	33.0	...	...
111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	.5	...	...
530	40	1.6	1 0 0	40	...	...	...	...	305	4.0	...	...
403	403	16.8	0 12 0	302	...	...	...	...	836	11.0	...	...
14,176	2,401	100	1 8 8	3,148	...	...	...	...	7,659	100	...	17,552
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	1.0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	1.1	...	...
100	21	3.8	3 0 0	63	...	...	...	...	678	12.1	...	...
8	36	6.5	1 8 0	54	...	...	...	...	645	11.5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	2.9	...	...
1,140	47	8.5	2 0 0	94	...	...	...	...	659	11.9	...	...
2,892	108	15.6	1 0 0	108	...	...	...	...	2,329	41.9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	.2	...	...
28	5	.9	1 0 0	5	...	...	...	...	176	3.1	...	...
268	334	60.7	0 12 0	250	...	...	...	...	805	14.3	...	...
4,336	551	100	1 8 8	574	...	...	...	...	5,582	100	...	13,203
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	3.9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	5.1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	9.7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	7.9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	1.5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	9.1	...	...
...	12	36.1	1 0 0	12	...	...	...	...	455	12.9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	.1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	21	8.2	1 0 0	91	417	11.7	...	...
...	21	63.6	0 12 0	16	234	91.8	0 12 0	175	1,362	38.1	...	...
...	33	100	0 14 0	28	255	100	0 14 0	196	3,543	100	...	9,157

25. Mr. Ross' proposed rates for the assessment of sál forests were also sanctioned by Government, on the understanding that no forest would be assessed as first class. His remarks relating to them in the rent-rate report may be quoted. "Another fruitful source of rise in the Dehra rent-roll is the sál wood. I know of sales of forests by private parties during the period of this settlement to the value of Rs. 744,750.

And there must have been endless sales that I have not been able to trace. But take the above figures. The settlement was for 20 years, which would give an annual average of Rs. 37,237; 50 per cent. would be Rs. 11,618; the revenue of the whole Dún was only Rs. 36,000.

It is therefore absolutely necessary to assess these forests systematically; and I may as well note here how I have arranged to do so, as the plan is the same for the whole Dún."

Sál trees sold at four different stages.

26. "Sál trees are sold at four different stages":—

A.—"As saplings or ballis when the tree is about five years old and yields one long thin pole fit for native thatched houses."

B.—"As ballas at about 10 years old, the tree yielding one good, stout pole, as used in all sorts of thatched houses, bungalows, &c."

C.—"As tors and ballis at about fifteen years old; the lower part yields a tor or pole of heart-wood ten or twelve feet long; the outer sap-wood being axed off, and the upper part yields a balli."

D.—"As karis, tors, ballis, at about 20 years old; the lower part is sawn into four scantlings, the middle part forms a tor, and the upper part a balli.—"

A stage beyond this is where a beam can be got out of the tree. Very few—I might say no—private owners keep the trees to this age now-a-days.

27.—"The third or tor and balli stage is that at which nearly every one in the Dún sells sál trees; it is found the most paying. Mr. Fisher Conservator of the Forest School Circle, has kindly helped me in calculating the value of sál forests."

Sál generally sold at 3rd or tor and balli stage, which has therefore been taken as the basis of assessment.

From statistics in the Forest office, it is amply proved that a sál tree, either from seed or as a sucker from the stem of a tree cut down, reaches the tor and balli stage in fifteen years in ordinary land."

I have therefore taken the tor and balli stage as my standard. The new settlement will last for twenty years, and so it is giving the zamindar liberal terms if he is only credited with the value of one cutting at the tor and balli stage once during the period of settlement.

28. From actual facts in the forest office, it is shown that an acre of good sál forest at the tor and balli age is worth Rs. 120.

Valuation of forest.

I do not think any of the sál forest in a revenue-paying village can be classed as first class, so I have made great reductions and have fixed on four classes, valuing the sale of timber per acre in each class as follows:—Rs. 80,60,40,20.

Rates fixed.

29. The above gives an annual average rent of Rs. 4,3,2,1 for the four classes respectively.

After careful inspection of the private forests I have satisfied myself that these rates will be most lenient."

Remarks on assessment.

30. Mr. Ross has further observed in his notes for the Final Report. "The assessment of forest land is a feature peculiar to the Dún. This is the first time it has ever been carried out in any systematic manner. As the data to go upon were very imperfect, it was necessary, as pointed out

by the Board in No. ⁷⁴₁₋₂₁, dated 4th March, 1885, and in paragraph 13 of the Government Order No. ³²³₁₋₆₀, dated 19th February, 1885, to proceed cautiously and leniently with the assessment of forests." Accordingly, the people have been very liberally dealt with, and Mr. Ross is satisfied that the forest assessment is without doubt very light. No objections whatever have been raised against it.

31. The pace at which sál reproduces itself varies very much in different localities. No uniform rule can be laid down, as everything depends on the nature of the soil, aspect, altitude, and the varying circumstances of each hillside. In some localities the growth is extremely rapid, in others close by it is extremely slow, and the trees never reach full maturity. The market value is of course the best test of value, and this is much influenced by the accessibility of the forests; and the cost of transport to the market.

32. The amounts for which leases for cutting in private forests have been given during the period of the expiring settlement have been very accurately obtained, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact ages of the forests. Some were undoubtedly forests of very old standing and so of great value, especially when easy transport was available. Many forests had not been cut for years, because, being far from good roads, the cost of transport would be excessive.

At the next settlement it will not be difficult to form a tolerably correct valuation of what the sál forests are really worth. Nearly all private forests worth cutting, with the exception of Mr. Vansittart's in West and Central Hopetown, and the Timli forests, have been cut during the period of the expiring settlement. When they are cut again during the new settlement the price obtained will be a fair standard to take, as the growth must be of recent reproduction.

33. No wood is exported without a permit from the Forest Department. This is an arrangement which all proprietors gladly agreed to, as it protects them from theft. If the Forest Department were desired to keep a faithful record of the permits granted showing name of village from which the wood was exported, the kind of wood, i.e., beams, planks, ballis, and fuel, &c., the name of wood, i.e., sál, sain, chr, kokat, &c., at the end of the twenty years, a very fair estimate could be made of the value of the different private forests.

34. Should wood maintain its present value, and it is much more likely to rise than fall, the revenue from the forest areas will be increased very, very much by the next settlement.

35. No forests have been assessed where the forest area is so small as to be required for the wants of the villagers, and in all cases where forests have been assessed an ample margin has been left for village wants.

Area of private forests.

36. The total area under private forests is—

						<i>Acres.</i>
Sál forests	...	...	...	...	...	43,936
Inferior trees	...	...	...	...	...	30,128

Amount assessed on them.

37. The total amount assessed on this area is Rs. 5,436, or about two annas and three pies an acre.

No rent-rates drawn up for the hill tract and Eastern Dún.

38. For the hill tract and Eastern Dún no rent-rates were drawn up, as they could not have been turned to any practical use.

39. The hill tract was assessed at one uniform rate of 0-12-0 per acre. All land except 243 acres or 10·3 per cent. being of the same quality, viz., that called “sankra” a poor, stony, dry soil, yielding crops of the most uncertain and precarious kind.

The hill tract assessed at a uniform rate of 12 annas per acre.

40. In the Eastern Dūn, as pointed out by Mr. Ross in his No. $\frac{35}{125}$, dated 21st November, 1884, it was impossible to fix any rates for general application. No two villages are alike, and neighbouring villages are often totally different from each other. The Board accordingly, in their No. $\frac{350}{146}$, dated 12th December, 1884, sanctioned the assessment of the Eastern Dūn village by village, and the villages were so assessed by Mr. Ross.



CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Statement showing financial results in detail for each circle and for whole district.

1. It now remains to show the revenue as actually assessed and the amount of increase under the new assessment. The figures are as follows:—

Dehra Plateau Circle.

	Revenue-paying estates.		Waste land grants.		Fee-simple grants.		Revenue-free estates.		Total.	
	Amount.	Rate on cultivation.	Amount.	Rate on cultivation.	Amount.	Rate on cultivation.	Amount.	Rate on cultivation.	Amount.	Rate on cultivation.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Old revenue at settlement.	10,338	1 4 1	...	...	1,742	2 11 11	2,841	0 15 3	14,921	1 4 0
Existing revenue ...	10,153	1 2 4	...	...	1,742	0 11 7	2,841	0 14 0	14,730	1 0 1
Revenue by sanctioned rates.	17,730	2 0 0	110	0 11 2	4,647	1 14 10	5,858	1 12 10	28,345	1 14 10
Revenue given out ...	16,833	1 14 2	77	0 7 10	3,200	1 5 3	5,363	1 10 4	25,473	1 11 7

River Tract Circle.

Old revenue at settlement.	5,643	0 14 10	3,331	0 13 5	1,496	5 3 4	...	...	10,450	1 0 2
Existing revenue ...	5,595	0 10 10	3,323	0 10 5	1,496	0 9 1	...	...	10,414	0 10 6
Revenue by sanctioned rates.	11,240	1 5 11	7,283	1 6 10	3,443	1 5 0	...	...	21,966	1 5 0
Revenue given out ...	10,189	1 3 10	6,687	1 5 0	2,787	1 1 0	...	...	19,663	1 3 8

Submontane Tract Circle.

Old revenue at settlement.	7,019	0 10 3	752	0 13 11	911	0 0 0	70	2 9 6	8,752	0 12 7
Existing revenue ...	6,788	0 6 10	752	0 5 0	911	1 10 5	70	2 1 11	8,521	0 7 2
Revenue by sanctioned rates.	13,046	0 14 0	2,994	1 3 11	1,425	2 9 2	66	2 0 0	18,401	0 15 7
Revenue given out ...	10,926	0 11 0	717	0 4 9	1,159	2 1 4	70	2 1 11	12,863	0 10 10

Hill Tract Circle.

Old revenue at settlement.	1,623	1 4 1	...	...	...	...	300	1 4 6	1,923	1 4 0
Existing revenue ...	1,623	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	300	1 2 9	1,923	0 11 9
Revenue given out ...	2,066	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	300	1 2 9	2,366	0 14 5

Total of Western Dún.

Old revenue at settlement.	24,603	0 14 10	4,083	0 13 1	4,149	4 4 8	3,211	0 15 10	36,046	1 0 1
Existing revenue ...	24,159	0 10 11	4,075	0 8 6	4,149	0 11 5	3,211	0 14 6	35,594	0 10 11
Revenue by sanctioned rates.	42,886	1 3 6	10,387	1 5 8	9,515	0 10 8	5,924	1 10 9	68,712	1 5 1
Revenue given out ...	40,014	1 2 1	7,481	0 15 7	7,187	1 4 6	5,733	1 9 11	60,365	1 2 6

Eastern Dún.

Old revenue at settlement.	7,090	0 11 1	3,181	3 7 2	170	...	1,313	1 6 2	11,84	0 15 6
Existing revenue ...	7,080	0 8 1	3,291	1 2 6	170	1 12 11	1,343	0 12 10	11,884	0 10 3
Revenue given out ...	11,474	0 13 1	8,207	2 14 8	200	2 2 0	2,230	1 5 3	22,111	1 3 1

Total of District.

Old revenue at settlement.	31,693	0 13 4	7,264	1 3 6	4,319	4 7 5	4,554	1 1 3	47,830	1 0 0
Existing revenue ...	31,239	0 10 1	7,366	0 11 3	4,319	0 12 5	4,554	0 14 0	47,478	0 10 9
Revenue by sanctioned rates.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue given out ...	51,488	1 0 8	15,688	1 8 0	7,337	1 4 8	7,983	1 8 5	82,476	1 2 8

Pargana.	Old revenue.	Rate on cultivation.	New revenue.	Rate on cultivation.	Increase of revenue.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Western Dún ...	24,603	0 13 1	*40,014	0 15 5	62 6	* The revenue on forests amounting to Rs. 3,807 is included in this, but the rate on cultivation has been calculated without it.
Eastern Dún ...	7,090	0 9 8	†11,474	0 10 0	61 8	† Rs. 1,629 revenue on forests have been included in this.
Total ...	31,693	0 12 3	†51,488	0 14 1	62 4	‡ Rs. 5,436, being the assessment on forests, have been included in this.

2. The revenue given out for the Dehra Plateau, and the river and sub-montane tracts, was thus Rs. 10,713 below what it would have been at the sanctioned rates. This is due to the rates having been cautiously applied to each individual village, and allowance having been made for its special circumstances found called for. The points to which attention was drawn in the orders of Government sanctioning the rates were also carefully attended to. Mr. Ross himself did not trust absolutely to his rates. After referring to his long experience of the Dún and management of an experimental farm, he says—"With the knowledge thus acquired I felt perfectly competent to assess any village in the Dún on its own merits, according to the method generally adopted by the people themselves of fixing rents. Indeed, as this is the fairest way of assessing, I was at first inclined to dispense with rent-rates altogether and to simply frame my assessments village by village, after full and careful consideration of the circumstances of each. As, however, other assessments have been based on rent-rates of some kind previously submitted for sanction, I felt it my duty to do my best to comply with the practice which has prevailed hitherto; though, as before stated, I must claim that the Dún cannot be judged, so far as the preparation of rent-rates is concerned, by the standard of districts where cash-rents are prevalent."

The assessments as given out were therefore based on Mr. Ross' own estimate of the actual circumstances of each village as well as on the sanctioned rates.

Mr. Ross remarks as follows regarding the manner in which his assessments were carried out:—

3. "No land has been classed as manured, except the goind, because no special land is regularly manured. The goind land is manured by the natural habits of the people without any labor or expense on the part of either landlord or tenant. All the rest of the land is manured more or less, some fields this year, some fields next, and so on. It is therefore impossible to pick out any special fields as manured."

Even had it been feasible to select certain fields as manured, Mr. Ross held that it would not on that account alone have been considered advisable to fix a heavier assessment on them, because it would be wrong in principle. Manure is as much a local improvement by landlord or tenant as wells or other works for irrigation purposes.

Heavy manuring means a large amount of capital invested in cattle and daily expenditure in tending and feeding. The owner of these cattle should most assuredly be permitted to enjoy the benefit of his investment and outlay, just as much as the man who invests in a well or a tank.

4. The system of assessing manured lands highly on account of the manuring is, Mr. Ross thinks, radically wrong and vicious, and opposed to all proper principles of assessment.

To assess manured lands opposed to proper principles of assessment

A simple example will explain what is meant. A, B and C are three brothers, each possessing one hundred acres of land of the same description, and each having Rs. 300 cash. A spends his Rs. 300 in eating and drinking, jewellery, &c. B spends his Rs. 300 in making a well for irrigation. C spends his Rs. 300 in buying cattle. Say he buys twenty head of cattle; he can by carefully tending the litter, &c., manure twenty acres of land.

At revision of settlement A having no manured land is let off lightly; B has irrigated land but is let off lightly because the irrigation is at his own expense; but C is assessed much higher than either on his twenty acres of manured land simply because he has gone to the trouble and expense of manuring it. In other words; he is severely fined by Government for buying his cattle and manuring his fields, while in the other cases A who has spent his capital without improving his land pays nothing, and B who spent his in improving his land by irrigation is allowed to keep the whole of the increment caused by the irrigation to himself.

5. No land has been assessed highly on an anticipated rise of rents. Rents may or may not rise. The assessment as proposed can be paid out of the rents now taken.

No land assessed highly on an anticipated rise of rents

6. Only what is known to be a fair proportion of fallow land has been assessed. In all high, dry villages a third of the land must be left fallow every year. Irrigated land is of course never left fallow all the year round. The proposed assessment, including the assessment on fallow land, is not higher than that shown by correct recorded rentals.

Fallow land how assessed.

7. Culturable land over and above the fallow, when of considerable extent, has been assessed on account of the grazing rent it bears. None has been assessed in anticipation of its being cultivated. If it is cultivated it will require expenditure of money and labor, and the parties making such expenditure may well be left to enjoy the advantage of it during the settlement. Government will eventually gain by it, and to assess in anticipation would be to check enterprise.

No culturable land assessed in anticipation of its being cultivated.

8. As already stated, the classification of soils was made simply for assessment purposes and is unknown to the people. They divide their land into "kadir," "bangar" only; the former being irrigated, and the latter dry. They also keep "bara" or good distinct. The greater portion of the rent being paid in kind and the same proportion of the crop being taken from nearly all classes of soils, there was no object in having an elaborate soil classification.

The people divide soils into kadir and bangar only.

9. The object in distinguishing between "kadir" and "bangar" is that tenants are given kadir land on condition of their cultivating so much bangar, the average being, as a rule, one acre of the former to three of the latter. For 'bara' lands cash-rents are nearly always taken.

The distinction between them.

10. The assessment has been worked out (1) by endeavouring to estimate the rental by crop-rates; (2) from the conventional soil-rates as sanctioned by Government and (3) from the recorded rentals.

The assessment, how worked out.

Whenever possible, the rent-rate thus obtained has been compared with the cash-rent paid. The comparison, however, is not of much use for general application, because cash-rents are, as a rule, paid either by tenants who hold at privileged rates and would thus show too low an average, or for exceptionally good land, and then the average would be too high.

Great pains were taken to classify the soils correctly, i.e., into first, second and third class soils. In no case has any village been assessed above its known assets.

Wherever possible, the rent actually paid in each village was ascertained, and the assessments checked thereby.

11. There is no reason for supposing that the zemindars have in any way endeavoured to tamper with the patwáris' papers; and, as a rule, though of course there are many exceptions, these papers give a very true estimate of the village income.

No attempt on part of the zemindars to tamper with "patwáris" papers, which, on the whole, are fairly accurate.

In one circle in the river tract, the patwári's papers were absurdly false. He had entered fabulous sums as the village income. In this and similar cases the facts were carefully gone into and the fair assessment calculated. But as the patwári's figures have to be entered intact in the settlement returns, they may sometimes give rise to an erroneous impression that the assumed rentals are lower than the recorded, and the above explanation must be borne in mind.

Another reason why in some cases the recorded rental seems higher than the assumed, is that the patwári, for lands inside municipal limits, has entered the rents received from bungalows, &c.

12. Only one or two instances of outlay of capital on permanent improvements came to light. These were in the form of masonry aqueducts and channels for irrigation purposes. Ample allowance has been made for all capital so invested.

Very few cases of outlay of capital on permanent improvements.

13. A general improvement of the soil has been effected by careful cultivation and manuring in the Dehra Plateau, and for this too allowance has been made in assessing the villages where it has taken place.

Allowance made for improvement of soil in the Dehra Plateau by careful cultivation.

14. The new revenue of the Western Dún, including Rs. 3,807 assessed on forests, is Rs. 40,014 as compared with a former revenue of Rs. 24,603. The increase is therefore Rs. 15,411 or 62·6 per cent. The rate on cultivation has risen from Re. 0-14-10 per acre to Rs. 1-2-1 per acre. In the Eastern Dún the revenue has been raised from Rs. 7,090 to Rs. 11,474 including Rs. 1,629 assessed on forests. The increase is therefore Rs. 4,384 or 61·8 per cent., and the rate on cultivation has risen from Re. 0-11-1 per acre to Re. 0-13-1. For the whole district the revenue has been raised from Rs. 31,693 to Rs. 51,488 including Rs. 5,436 assessed on forests, an increase of Rs. 19,795 or 62·4 per cent. The rate on cultivation has risen from Re. 0-13-4 to Re. 1-0-8, a rise of 25 per cent. only.

Increase in revenue and revenue rates.

15. The percentage of increase in the revenue may seem large, but looking to the cultivated area it is more apparent than real. Deducting the assessment on forests, the rate on cultivation is Rs. 0-14-1 per acre only, against Re. 0-12-3 as the former rate.

Rate on cultivation only slightly risen.

16. In justification of the increase may be set down the broad facts brought out by the statements given above. The cultivated area has increased by 47·7 per cent., population has increased by 47·06 per cent.

Increase in the revenue justified by statistics.

The irrigated area has increased by 67·93 per cent.

The cultivation of high-paying crops has largely increased by 22,703 acres or 47·7 per cent.

Forests have been assessed Rs. at 5,436 for the first time; years of drought and bad seasons are almost unknown. The revenue has always been collected with the greatest ease, and land has increased very much in value.

Waste land grants, fee-simple and revenue-free estates assessed for the purpose of computing cesses.

17. For the purpose of computing cesses, &c., the waste land grants and fee-simple and revenue-free estates were also assessed by Mr. Ross.

Statement showing land revenue and cesses for all classes of estates under old and new settlements.

18. The following table gives the results, the revenue-paying estates being included also, so as to make the statement complete for the whole district.

		Western Dún.				Eastern Dún.				Total of district.			
		Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Increase.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Increase.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Increase.
Revenue-paying*	{ F.	24,603	2,952	27,555	...	7,090	851	7,941	...	31,993	3,803	35,496	...
estates	{ P.	40,014	4,802	44,816	17,261	11,474	1,377	12,851	4,910	51,488	6,179	57,667	22,171
estate land	{ F.	4,083	490	4,573	...	3,181	382	3,563	...	7,201	872	8,136	...
grants.	{ P.	7,481	898	8,379	3,806	8,207	985	9,192	5,629	15,688	1,883	17,571	9,435
ex-ample	{ F.	4,149	498	4,647	...	170	21	190	...	4,319	518	4,837	...
grants.	{ P.	7,137	856	7,993	3,346	200	24	224	34	7,387	830	8,217	3,389
Revenue-free	{ F.	3,211	385	3,596	...	1,843	161	1,574	...	4,554	546	5,100	...
estates.	{ P.	5,733	638	6,421	2,825	2,230	268	2,498	994	7,963	951	8,919	3,819
Total	{ F.	36,046	4,826	40,872	...	11,784	1,414	13,198	...	47,830	5,740	53,570	...
	{ P.	60,363	7,244	67,609	27,237	22,111	2,653	24,764	11,566	82,476	9,897	92,373	38,803

*F. for former, P. for present.

19. The nominal revenue has thus risen from Rs. 8,873 to Rs. 15,300, an increase of Rs. 6,427 or 72·4 per cent. Cesses have risen from Rs. 5,740 to Rs. 9,897, and the new revenue including cesses to be paid is Rs. 77,073, as compared with Rs. 44,697 under the expiring settlement. The increase in actual collections will therefore be Rs. 32,376 or 72·4 per cent.

20. With reference to the adequacy of his assessment Mr. Ross remarks—
 Mr. Ross' remarks in regard to the adequacy of his assessment. "There is no necessity to enter into any elaborate calculations as to the adequacy or otherwise of the assessment. The returns speak for themselves and the result of the assessment also speaks for itself. The increase in revenue and cesses is Rs. 38,803 or 72·4 per cent. It would be most impolitic, even were it possible or justifiable on general principles, to increase the assessment more than this. There can be no question therefore that the assessment is as high as Government can look for. On the other hand, it is not higher than what is shown to be fair according to the recorded rentals, and so the people have no cause of complaint."

21. "The increase of revenue will not necessitate any enhancement of rent, and if commutation is applied for and granted at the assumed rates, it will in no case press heavily on the tenants. No tenant will be found to complain of the rates that can be imposed on him by the proposed assessment. No doubt in some instances landlords will be disappointed that they are not able to assess occupancy tenants higher than the rates permit, but this is to make up for the improvement effected by such tenants; and though the landlord may grumble, he is in no case asked to pay more than half what he receives from the occupancy tenant."

22. The remarks made in para. 12 of the orders of Government received Mr. Ross' careful attention and consideration. He did his best to carry out the suggestions made as to arranging for progressive increments in the new demand in cases where this might seem advisable. In no case, however, has a progressive assessment been imposed, because the people themselves were altogether opposed to it. The rise in some estates was very great, so great that Mr. Ross was most desirous of fixing progressive assessments to make the rise more gradually felt; but the landlords begged so earnestly that the full assessment might be put on at once that he thought it better to give way to their wishes, though he did so with some reluctance. The landlords urged that although perhaps it would not lead to complication between Government and themselves, it would lead to great trouble with the tenants if they had to be continually changing their rents. It was pointed out that in some cases where there were a large number of tenants with rights of occupancy there would be no change of rents; still they held out. They said they liked to know exactly what they had to pay each for the full

twenty years and liked that sum to be the same, and they looked with the greatest suspicion on any proposed change or interference with their assessments during the twenty years. It was pointed out that it would be merely a paper change; that there would be no interference at all; and that the agreement taken now would embody all the changes; no new agreement would be taken. Still they objected, and as it was quite clear that the plan would be most unpopular and obnoxious to them, and as it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in collecting the revenue at the full rates proposed, the idea of progressive assessment was abandoned. The increase is very large in many cases, but Mr. Ross has made every allowance as directed in paras. 6, 11 and 12 of the orders of Government for the special circumstances of each estate, and satisfied himself that the landlords can pay the new demand without hardship. This he was enabled to do from his long and intimate acquaintance with the district, and from his knowledge of the capabilities of each village, as also of the means and resources of their owners.

23. The term of the old settlement expires on the 30th June, 1886, consequently the new assessments will come into force in both the parganas from the 1st July, 1886.

Dates from which the new settlements come in to force.

The term of settlement was fixed at 20 years in G. O. No. ³²²₁₋₄₀, dated 19th February, 1885, and the engagements have been signed accordingly. Sanction is requested to the revised demand for 20 years with effect from the 1st July, 1886, i.e., until 30th June, 1906.



CHAPTER VI.

SURVEY, MAPS, AND PREPARATION OF RECORDS.

1. The survey has been carried out by the professional staff of the Survey Department on the cadastral system, the khasras, &c., being prepared at the time of the survey by the survey staff according to the plan adopted in Benares and Gorakhpur. The advantages of this system are now fully recognised, and it worked well in the Dún. Mr. Ross remarks:—"All village boundaries in the valley have been retraversed with the theodolite. All villages in which the greater portion is cultivated, or where the cultivated land is scattered about and mixed up with the uncultivated, have been resurveyed on the 16-inch scale. When the cultivated area bears only a small proportion to the uncultivated or is in compact blocks, the cultivated only has been surveyed on the 16-inch scale and the remainder has been filled in from Major Thuillier's 4-inch scale map.

"Major Thuillier's map of the Dún is most perfect, and the protractions from it on to our 16-inch cadastral map are for all practical purposes absolutely correct. The maps now prepared ought to answer for all time to come, care being taken to add extended cultivation from time to time. I would not advise changes in shapes of fields to be made yearly in the backward parts of the district, because in these the shape and size of the fields are altered yearly, in fact half yearly, if two crops are grown. Each time the land is ploughed up some alteration is made. This is not the case with good land near Dehra. The maps being so perfect, changes in fields can be entered in a very short time without any professional assistance.

2. "In the hills, where the estates are sometimes 6 or 7 thousand acres with two or three hundred acres only cultivated, and where the boundaries are always natural features, the boundaries have not been retraversed with the theodolite, and the cultivated portion only has been resurveyed on the 16-inch scale. I have adhered to two standards of measurement—the imperial acre and the kutchha bigha. The pukka bigha is unknown here. The acre will answer for all imperial purposes, and the kutchha bigha, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to the acre, for local purposes. The pukka bigha would have been of no use for either."

3. The revenue survey party under Mr. W. A. Wilson, Surveyor in charge, entered the district in the beginning of November, 1883, and commenced making over the maps on the 16-inch scale to the Settlement Department in the beginning of February of the year following. The filling in of the necessary entries for the khasra and jamabandi was carried out by the Survey Department in accordance with the instructions laid down in Major Barron's Manual. These entries were subsequently carefully checked by the Settlement Munsarims and the Deputy Collector.

4. Jamabandi slips were given out to the cultivators, and their correctness attested by the Deputy Collector in the presence of the zamindár, cultivator, and patwári.

The khasra, jamabandi, and khewat, after being prepared in rough, were carefully checked and compared in the Settlement Office, the corresponding entries in maps being also made to agree. They were again tested by the Deputy Collector on the spot before being finally faired out, and every effort made to ensure their correctness. The wajib-ul-arz or village agreement was read over and explained to all the parties concerned before their signatures were obtained. The statement below shows the number of maps and of each kind of paper that had to be prepared. Copies were made in triplicate as usual—one for the tahsíl, one for the patwári, and one for record at the sadar office:—

	Maps.	Khasra.	Jamabandi.	Khewat.	Wajib-ul-arz.
Western Dún	249	259	259	259	259
Eastern Dún	194	194	194	194	194
Total	443	453	453	453	453

5. Copies of each map prepared by the photo-zincographic process will be furnished by the Survey Department, three on cloth and two on paper. Those on cloth will be given, one to the tahsil, one to the patwári, and one to the sadr office, the two paper copies being retained as spare ones.

6. The maps have been received for 209 villages in the Western Dún and 31 villages in the Eastern Dún, leaving 40 sets still to be supplied for the former and 163 for the latter, or 203 in all.

7. The survey of the Western Dún, which was undertaken first, commenced in the cold weather of 1883, but the survey of both parganas was not completed until the end of February, 1885. This was considerably later than the first estimate. When operations commenced, the survey was to be completed by the end of March, 1884. Subsequently the period was extended to the middle of June, 1884, and eventually the work was not finished until the end of February, 1885.

Settlement operations were retarded in consequence. The giving out of the jamas for the Eastern Dún, which could have been done in August or September, 1884, had the maps and khasras been ready, had to wait till the end of March, 1885.

The maps are, however, most perfect and complete. It will never be necessary to have a resurvey of the Dehra plateau or river tract, as there is no great room for increase of cultivation. It will not pay to resurvey the sub-montane or hill tract, as nothing can ever make cultivation there really valuable. It may then be stated broadly that the Western Dún need never be surveyed again. In the Eastern Dún there is still a large field for extending cultivation, and so probably after 20 years it will be found necessary to make entirely new maps.

CHAPTER VII.

WASTE-LAND GRANTS.

1. Waste-land grants form such an important feature in the fiscal history of the Dún that they are entitled to special notice. Their early history is given at length in the Dún Memoir. It is mainly a record of failure and blunders, the causes of which are there pointed out at length, involving both the grantees and Government in great losses, in place of the wild visions of unexampled prosperity and rapid acquisition of wealth which were indulged in. Grants were first made in 1838 and 1840, when some 46,000 to 48,000 acres were given away in 9 separate grants to 11 grantees. The terms on which the grants were to be made are laid down in the enclosure to the letter from the Secretary to Government, dated 22nd January, 1845, to the address of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, which is published as an appendix to Mr. A. Ross' Settlement Report.

Conditions under which
grants made. Form of
warrant.

2. The form of warrant is as follows :—

“ Know all men by these presents that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has been pleased to confer on Mr. , his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the grant of a tract of waste land measuring British statute acres , situate in , to be holden by him on the conditions hereinafter stated, that is to say for the first fifty years, on the following conditions :—

“ 1st.—To clear, according to the undermentioned proportions, the whole tract within the period of twenty years, with the exception of acres of irremediably barren land, and one-fourth or acres of the remainder deducted, as approved of by Government.

“ 2nd.—If no commencement be made to clear within the first year, the settlement to be void and the grant resumable by Government, who may settle it with any other person.

“ 3rd.—If one-fourth of the whole culturable land be not cleared and cultivated within the first five years, the remainder to lapse to Government, or a settlement to be made with any other person, and the grantee to be liable to a fine of 4 annas for every acre of the one-fourth remaining uncultivated.

“ 4th.—If one-half of the whole culturable land be not cleared and cultivated in ten years, the remainder to lapse to Government, or a settlement to be made with any other person, and the grantee to be liable to a fine of 4 annas for every acre of the one-half remaining uncultivated.

“ 5th.—If three-fourths of the whole culturable land be not cleared and cultivated in twenty years, the remainder to be at the disposal of Government, and the grantee to be liable to a fine of 4 annas for every acre of the three-fourths remaining uncultivated.

“ 6th.—A fine incurred under any one of the three preceding clauses shall be leviable from the cleared portion of the grant in the same way as any ordinary balance of land revenue, but the person and other property of the grantee shall not be liable for it.

“ 7th.—To pay, according to the kistbandis in use in the Dehra Dún, the following yearly jamas, viz. :—

Years fasli.				Jama.	Years fasli.				Jama.
1	or	"	...	Nil.	16	or	"	...	
2	"	"	...	Nil.	17	"	"	...	
3	"	"	...	Nil.	18	"	"	...	
4	"	"	...	...	19	"	"	...	
5	"	"	...	...	20	"	"	...	
6	"	"	...	...	21	"	"	...	
7	"	"	...	...	22	"	"	...	
8	"	"	...	...	23	"	"	...	
9	"	"	...	...	24	"	"	...	
10	"	"	...	...	25	"	"	...	
11	"	"	...	...	26	"	"	...	
12	"	"	...	...	27	"	"	...	
13	"	"	...	...	28	"	"	...	
14	"	"	...	...	29	"	"	...	
15	"	"	...	...			

Year.	Rate per acre.	Year.	Rate per acre.	Year.	Rate per acre.
	Rs. s. p.		Rs. s. p.		
1st, 2nd, and 3rd ...	Nil.	6th ...	0 6 1	9th ...	0 10 9
4th ...	0 3 0	7th ...	0 7 9	10th ...	0 12 0
5th ...	0 4 6	8th ...	0 9 2		

"These jamas are to be recoverable according to the rules and regulations in force for the collection of the revenue from málguzars, farmers, &c., in cases of arrears.

"8th.—The standard of measurment to be the British standard acre, consisting of 4,840 square yards, and the Government shall be at liberty to measure the land in the 6th, 11th, and 21st years, with the view of ascertaining that the conditions respecting the clearance of the specified portion of land by each of those periods have been fulfilled.

"9th.—The grantee to erect boundary-marks round his grant and to keep them in a proper state of repair.

"10th.—The public highways are not considered included in the grant of the land through which they run and remain the property of the State.

"11th.—The grantee is to pay a contribution of one per cent. per annum on the amount of his jama for the year, for the repairs of the high road, in lieu of all demands of the State for aid in repairing the high roads. The grantee will have no claim on the Government for making or repairing private roads.

"12th.—The right of Government to take lands for roads, canals, or other public purposes, in the mode laid down by the Regulation, is to remain in force in the lands included in this grant.

"13th.—All rights of way for men and cattle from the villages to watering-places and from villages to the high roads are to be respected, and any dispute to be settled by the Magistrate under the control of the Commissioner.

"14th.—The right to all mineral products found within the grant is reserved to Government, and the grantee shall not deprive the public of the use of the natural products of the ground to the extent and on the terms under which they may have hitherto enjoyed them.

"15th.—The right of distribution of water for irrigation is reserved to the State. Government will direct such cuts and sluices to be made as may appear proper.

"16th.—The grantee is bound to conform to such rules regarding police arrangements as may be determined on, and to appoint and support a *gorait* for each inhabited village if required.

.. "17th.—The grantee is bound to conform to all Regulations and Acts of Governments in common with all other landholders.

"Note.—The lands included in this grant are shown in the subjoined table:—

No. in map.	Name of grant.	Name of grantee.	Total area in acres.	Deduct irremediably barren acres.	Remaining useful area in acres.	Deduct one-fourth as approved by Government.	Area to be engaged for.

"And provided the said conditions be well and truly fulfilled, then from and after the lapse of the said term, the lands to be holden on the same conditions and subject to the same rules and regulations as all other landed tenures paying revenue to the British Government in the North-Western Provinces.

"By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, dated this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Examined and registered as No. in the Secretary's }
Office, Revenue Department, North-Western Provinces. } Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P."

Nearly all the grants have been made on these terms. The original grantees have all disappeared, but the statement below gives full details of all the existing grants both in the Western and Eastern Dúns.

3. The following statement shows the details for all existing grants in the Western and Eastern Dún.

Statement giving full details for all existing grants in the Western and Eastern Dún.

Pargana Western Dún.

Serial No.	Name of grant and present proprietors.	Conditions under which given.	Total area.	Barren.	Culturable.	Cultivated.	Total of culturable and cultivated.	Year in which the grant was given and year in which terms expire.	Area entered in warrant as required to be cultivated.	Area actually cultivated and plus or minus required area.	Present jama.	Jama fixed by Mr. Ross.	Whether conditions have been fulfilled or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	West Hoptown grant— H. Vansittart, Esq.	...	8,709.46	1,562.42	3,326.23	3,820.81	7,147.04	1840-89	4,002	-181.19	2,040	5,000	Fulfilled the conditions.	
	Kargi grant— John Edward Powell	...	51.92	5.60	5.52	40.80	46.32	1841 to 90					20	
	James Henry Powell.	...	65.30	24.18	7.88	33.24	41.12	...					16	Ditto.
2	Lewis Benjamin Powell.	...	40.25	13.77	6.12	20.36	26.48	...	182	+26.27	...	10		
	William Augustus Powell.	...	42.68	10.41	2.70	22.52	32.22	...					12	
	George Edwin Powell.	...	52.24	7.86	3.03	41.35	44.38	...					20	
	Total of Kargi...		252.39	61.87	32.25	168.27	190.52	...	132	+26.27	...	77		

Pargana Western Dún.—(concluded).

Serial No.	Name of grant and present proprietors.	Conditions under which given.	Total area.	Barren.	Culturable.	Cultivated.	Total of culturable and cultivated.	Year in which the grant was given and year in which terms expire	Area entered in warrant as required to be cultivated.	Area actually cultivated and plus or minus required area.	Present jama.	Jama fixed by Mr. R.O.s.	Whether conditions have been fulfilled or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.		
3	Bharuwalla grant—Lewis Benjamin Powell.	...	108.71	...	97.49	11.22	108.71	1841 to 20	420	-57.22	...	20	Fulfilled.	
	John Edward Powell.	...	211.64	102.57	20.64	88.43	109.07					50		
	James Henry Powell.	...	157.50	18.87	50.03	88.00	138.63					60		
	George Edwin Powell.	...	184.16	30.74	57.14	96.28	153.42					50		
	William Augustus Powell.	...	171.17	37.29	55.03	78.85	153.68					40		
	Total of Bharuwalla.	...	833.18	169.47	250.93	362.74	643.71	...	420	-57.22	...	220		
4	Kunja grant—Lewis Benjamin Powell.	...	454.42	178.95	146.80	128.67	275.47	1841 to 20	158	+5.69	387	100	Fulfilled.	
	John Edward Powell.	...	116.57	19.70	61.85	35.02	96.87	...				50		
	Total of Kunja ...	...	570.99	198.65	208.65	163.69	372.34	1841 to 20	158	+5.69	387	150		
5	Jiwangarh grant—Ahmad Khan and Mr. J. F. W. Watson and others.	...	1,014.74	10.64	263.52	649.61	913.13	1844-46 to 1893-94	622	+27.61	478	1,000	Fulfilled the conditions.	
6	Mirzapur grant—John Edward Powell.	...	160.58	41.54	87.75	21.29	109.04	1845-94	394	-292.36	60	20	Not fulfilled the conditions.	
	Lewis Benjamin Powell.	...	394.63	87.89	276.38	80.35	356.73					241		100
	Total of Mirzapur.	...	545.20	79.43	364.13	101.64	465.77	...	394	-292.36	301	120		
7	Kolhupani grant—Kanhya Singh	...	257.26	111.27	42.91	103.08	145.99	1851-52 to 1900-1901	173	-74.92	69	60	Fulfilled.	
8	Telpura grant—Lewis Benjamin Powell.	...	46.54	2.45	44.14	...	44.14	1851-1901	163	-161.68	25	25	Not fulfilled the conditions.	
	John Edward Powell.	...	44.88	1.07	43.81	...	43.81					25		
	James Henry Powell.	...	72.37	2.78	69.02	.57	69.59					25		
	George Edwin Powell.	...	57.67	.32	50.77	.58	51.35					25		
	William Augustus Powell.	...	39.10	1.81	37.29	...	37.29					25		
	Total of Telpura ...	...	234.61	8.43	245.03	1.15	246.18	...	163	-161.68	125	125		
9	Annfield or Choharpur grant—General Murray, Mr. Hind, and Mr. Guichet.	...	4,172.09	341.57	1,532.61	2,297.90	3,830.52	1859 to 1908	918	+1379.90	579	579	Fulfilled.	
	Grant Arazi Annfield—Ambari Tea Company, General Macpherson, and proprietors of Annfield grant.	...	691.63	188.93	502.70	...	502.70	1861 to 1910.	...	...	52	52		
10	Ambari Tea Company's jungle—Ambari Tea Company.	...	423.50	336.77	86.73	...	86.73	...	...	...	26	26	Fulfilled.	
	Danda jungle or Macpherson's grant—General Macpherson.	...	395.00	...	395.00	...	395.00	...	...	...	26	26		
	Total of Arazi Annfield.	...	1,510.13	525.70	984.43	...	984.43	...	...	...	104	104		
	Total, Western Dún	...	18,120.05	3,180.42	7,280.70	7,658.93	14,939.63	...	6,987	+671.93	4,083	7436		

Eastern Dún.

Serial No.	Name of grant and present proprietors.	Conditions under which given.	Total area.	Barren.	Culturable.	Cultivated.	Total culturable and cultivated.	Year in which the grant was given and year in which terms expire.	Area entered in war-grants required to be cultivated.	Area actually cultivated and plus or minus required area.	Present jama.	Jama fixed by Mr. Ross.	Whether conditions have been fulfilled or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Chak Tunwala grant—Rani Sheodei ...	...	Acres. 584.25	Acres. 109.48	Acres. 23.65	Acres. 451.12	Acres. 474.77	1841-42 to 1890-91.	444	+7.12	341	580	Fulfilled the conditions.	
2	Rani Pokhri grant—Fateh Singh ...	...	296.85	18.20	55.91	222.74	278.65	1845-46 to 1894-95.	569	+201.17	153	175	Ditto.	
3	Lachmanpuri ...	...	667.72	* 19.27	90.17	547.68	637.85	189			284	500		
4	Markham grant—Dehli and London Bank, Limited.	...	4,949.07	898.11	3,806.72	144.24	3,950.96	1861-1910.	2,947	-2802.61	2,210	2,205	Not fulfilled the conditions.	
5	Johi grant—Seth Lachman Das, Muttra.	...	2,175.14	25.57	1,371.82	778.75	2,150.57	1876-1925.	...	...	193	1,153	Fulfilled the conditions.	
6	Majri grant—Messrs. Lister and Company.	...	3,471.90	249.89	2,550.68	671.13	3,222.01	1882-1931.	1,000	1,000	...	3,624	Ditto.	
	Total, Eastern Dún.	...	12,135.93	1,421.12	7,699.15	2,815.66	10,714.81	...	4,960	...	3,181	8,207		

4. The total area of the grants in the Western Dún is thus 18,120 acres, of which 7,658 are now cultivated. The present revenue is Rs. 4,083, and the revised revenue fixed by Mr. Ross was Rs. 7,435. The grants, however, having been made for 50 years as a rule in the first instance have still several years to run before their terms expire, and it has been decided that the question of their re-assessment must remain over for the present. Full statistics have been collected for all grants, and it is very important that these should be kept accurately up to date, to facilitate the work of re-assessment when the time comes for it.

5. The area of the grants in the Eastern Dún is 12,136 acres. The only one which has not fulfilled the conditions is the largest, viz., the Markham grant of 4,947 acres. This is due mainly to the mistakes in management made by the grantees, and a further period of 10 years has been conceded by Government. The present revenue of these grants is Rs. 3,181, of which Rs. 2,210 are paid by the Markham grant alone. The Majri grant of 3,472 acres to Messrs. Lister and Co. has been already noticed in connection with silk.

Abstract giving grant statistics for whole district.

6. The abstract below sums up the statistics of the grants for the whole district :—

Pargana.	Number of grants (mahals).	Total area.	Irremediably barren.	Culturable.	Cultivated.	Total of culturable and cultivated.	Area entered in war-grants required to be cultivated.	Area actually cultivated and plus or minus required area.	Present jama.	Jama fixed by Mr. Ross.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Dún ...	27	18,120.05	3,180.42	7,280.70	7,658.93	14,939.63	6,987	+671.98	4,083	7,435
Percentage ...	...	100	17.55	40.18	42.27	82.45	...	...	...	...
Eastern Dún ...	6	12,135.93	1,421.12	7,899.15	2,815.66	10,714.81	4,960	-2,144.94	3,181	8,207
Percentage ...	...	100	11.70	65.10	23.20	88.30	...	...	...	...
Total for district ...	33	30,255.98	4,601.54	15,179.85	10,474.59	25,654.44	11,947	-1,472.41	7,264	15,642
Percentage ...	...	100	15.2	50.2	34.6	84.4	...	...	...	...

TOTAL DIS-ESTATED TRICT. WESTERN DÚN.						Present revenue.	Revenue assessed by Mr. Russ.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Incidence of revenue on total area	...	...	...		0 3 7·3	0 6 6·8
	Ditto	on cultivated	...	...	...	0 8 6·4	0 15 6·4
	Ditto	on culturable and cultivated	...	...	...	0 4 4·5	0 7 11·6
	Ditto	on total area	...	...	...	0 4 2·3	0 10 9·8
	Ditto	on cultivated	...	...	...	1 2 1	2 14 7·6
	Ditto	on culturable and cultivated	...	...	...	0 4 9	0 12 2·1
	Ditto	on total area	...	...	...	0 3 10	0 8 3·3
	Ditto	on cultivated	...	...	...	0 11 1	1 7 11
	Ditto	on culturable and cultivated	...	...	...	0 4 6·3	0 9 9

7. Besides the waste-land grants a considerable area was sold in fee-simple under the rules contained in Government Resolution No. 3264, dated 17th October, 1861.

Fee-simple estates.

Statement showing area, purchase-money, &c., of estates sold.

8. The statement below gives the area and other details of the estates sold and the amount of purchase-money paid :—

Pargana.	Circle.	Name of fee-simple grant.	Present proprietors.	Total area in acres.	Not assessable area in acres.	Culturable area.	Cultivated area.	Assessable area.	Nominal land revenue.	Purchase-money.	Purchased or redeemed.
Dehra Dún.	Dehra plateau.	1. Arcadia ...	Dehra Dún Tea Company, Limited.	4,324.85	1,307.59	1,294.03	1,733.23	3,017.26	2,000	23,730 0 0	Purchased.
		2. Dallanwala khas.	Mrs. Dick	511.52	146.70	58.79	306.01	364.82	700	6,491 7 0	Redeemed.
		3. Kaulagir tea plantation.	Raja of Nahan	418.73	28.02	7.72	382.99	390.71	500	2,000 0 0	
		Total ...	...	6,255.10	1,482.31	1,360.54	2,412.25	3,772.79	3,200	2,30,221 7 0	
	River tract.	1. Asanori ...	Raja of Nahan	1,281.83	24.60	1,257.23	...	1,257.23	600	...	
		Ambari forest ...	General Macpherson	...	...	...	...	...	87	With Kaulagir.	
		2. Anneville or Carbery grant.	John Dyer	938.91	18.34	874.33	66.24	940.57	150	With Pirithpur	Purchased.
		3. Chanderbani ...	Colonel Barlow	898.94	668.31	230.63	...	230.63	500	3,265 0 0	Ditto.
		4. Central Hopetown.	Mrs. Vansittart	3,107.31	1,969.99	914.29	223.03	1,137.37	200	...	
		5. Dhokot ...	Mrs. Dick	259.04	7.74	216.80	34.50	251.30	50	1,595 0 0	Ditto.
		6. East Hope town.	East Hope town Tea Estate Company	5,680.48	2,047.94	1,453.76	2,178.78	3,632.54	1,500	7,702 8 0	Ditto.
	Submontane.	7. Malhan ...	Miss Swetenham, Premsookh, and Nagar Mai.	429.07	10.68	502.14	116.35	418.49	100	14,285 0 0	Ditto.
		Total ...	...	12,615.53	4,747.40	5,249.28	2,618.80	7,862.18	2,787	22,265 0 0	
		1. Attie Farm ...	Mrs. Mackin	2,338.11	650.53	1,535.73	152.25	1,687.98	400	7,845 0 0	Redeemed.
	Submontane.	2. Bakhtwarpur ...	non.	381.29	51.01	20.01	310.27	350.23	140	2,410 10 6	
		3. Danda jungle ...	General Macpherson.	916.40	378.24	537.16	...	537.16	130	1,300 0 0	Purchased.
		4. (1). Kahlupani ...	Ahmad Hassan	195.73	47.65	101.22	46.86	141.08	80	1,004 14 6	Redeemed.
		5. Pirithpur ...	Mr. Swetenham	2,437.20	1,802.25	593.29	41.66	634.95	400	9,887 8 0	Purchased.
	Submontane.	Total ...	...	6,267.73	2,329.68	2,787.01	651.04	3,338.05	1,150	22,448 1 0	
		Total, Western Dún.	...	24,138.41	9,159.29	9,399.83	5,682.19	14,979.02	7,137	2,81,934 8 0	
	Submontane.	1. Lysterabad ...	Colonel Lyster	1,098.76	218.73	785.66	94.37	880.03	200	4,985 0 0	Purchased.
		GRAND TOTAL OF DISTRICT	...	26,937.17	9,378.12	10,182.49	5,676.66	15,859.05	7,337	2,85,919 8 0	
	Submontane.	educt Kaulagir ...	...	1,700.56	52.62	1,265.09	382.99	1,648.04	1,000	2,00,000 0 0	
		otal ...	...	23,636.61	9,325.60	8,917.44	5,293.67	14,211.01	6,337	85,919 8 0	

* Purchase-money of the Government Tea Garden at Kaulagir with all appurtenances.

9. In considering the above figures, the purchase of the Kaulagir tea estate for 2 lakhs by the Raja of Nahan should be excluded, as it was a transaction of an entirely different nature. Leaving this out, 23,536.61 acres were sold for Rs. 86,919-8-0.

Purchase of Kaulagir by Raja of Nahan must be excluded.

seen from the superior style of houses people commenced to build, the finer clothes they wore, and so on. This supply of money has now ceased, the district will continue to prosper without doubt, but the lavish influx of money has ceased; this must tell on the people, they must reduce their expenditure, and alter their mode of living. And it would not only have been cruel, but also most mistaken policy, to add to their difficulties by a heavy assessment.

20. The special reasons which induced me to, in the cases of the Western Dún, depart from the regular rates in different villages, and in the Eastern Dún depart from the average pargana rates in certain villages, were as follows :—

(A) One hundred and ten villages had been reported for permanent assessment. The revenue assessed on them had been increased, and the zamindárs signed their agreements in the belief that they were permanently settled. The permanent settlement was not sanctioned, but the orders refusing to sanction it were not published for ten or twelve years after the assessment. The people felt they had a grievance. The assessment was not one whit too high for a temporary assessment, and the people were well able to pay it, still they felt that they had to a certain extent been taken in, and so I felt bound, as noted in demi-official letter, to show them some consideration.

(B) Some villages were encumbered with large areas of tea on them, and so although the land might be first class irrigable soil, yet I could not assess rates on it higher than ordinary wheat lands, because I knew a higher income was not being reaped from them.

(C) Some villages were much more exposed to the ravages of wild animals than others; I had to make allowances for this. I had, times without number, seen with my own eyes the damage done by wild beasts, and so knew what the poor people suffered. In certain villages pigs and deer were a never-ceasing source of damage to crops. In others, wild elephants came down, sometimes destroying everything.

On one occasion I remember near Ranipokhri seeing some beautiful fields of wheat about the middle of March, the ear was fully formed and there was every prospect of a bumper harvest. Five or six days after I returned the same way, and found the village a perfect waste; a herd of wild elephants had taken it into their heads to live in the wheat fields, what they did not eat they trampled down; out of the four or five acres, there was not a bushel of wheat to be reaped.

I have seen the same thing over and over again in rice lands in the rains; just as the grain commences to ripen, down come the elephants, and in the soft wet mud of the paddy fields trample under foot four times more than they eat.

(D). Some villages at the tail ends of canals, although the land is entered as irrigated, can seldom be fully watered.

(E). Some villages, this applies chiefly to the Eastern Dún, are situated in very unhealthy localities, and it so happens every now and then, that not a man or woman is left with strength to reap the rice. The worst of it is that this usually happens when the crops are abnormally fine. I remember in 1873, and again 1878, I think, the crops in the villages at Dudhli and thereabouts were simply perfect, but all the people were down with fever, and so the deer and pigs alone benefited by them.

21. Apart from these reasons which I can define, there were reasons which I cannot define. I had been for eleven years in the district; it is a small one, but sixty miles long and fourteen broad. Every one of these eleven years I had been in the habit of wandering about in the Dún from October to May. It can be readily understood that I had seen every village in the district over and over again under every sort of condition. I knew the people and the people knew me. I always did my best to discourage litigation, because, quite apart from the expenses it entails, it demoralizes the people and causes bitter feelings and feuds; for this reason I was always ready to

CHAPTER VIII.

GRAZING RIGHTS.

1. Any account of the Dún would be incomplete without some mention of the important question of what are the grazing rights of the people, and what are the rules which now apply to grazing in the Government forests. It is unnecessary here to recapitulate the history of the long controversy which went on until the points at issue between the Department and the villagers were finally settled by Government Notification No. 702, dated 7th July, 1880. This notification is given below. Mr. Ross revised the numbers of cattle, &c., which each village is entitled to graze at privileged rates, and the amended figures are shown in the statements. It may be noted that Mr. Ross was very strongly of opinion that "shall have the right" should have been substituted for "shall be permitted" in clause I of the Notification No. 702, dated 7th July, 1880, as the former expression was agreed upon by the District Officers and Forest Officers and sanctioned by the Commissioner.

2. "I. In the undermentioned forests of the Dehra Dún district the inhabitants of the undermentioned villages shall be permitted (a) to collect headloads of fallen dry wood for fuel under passes signed by such officers of the Forest Department as may be authorized in that behalf by the Conservator of Forests, which passes shall be granted without payment; and (b), on payment of the rates prescribed in No. III of these rules, to graze the number of cattle specified opposite the name of each village :—

Number.	Name of forest.	Name of village.	Number of buffaloes.	Number of cows and bullocks.	Number of donkeys and ponies.	Number of sheep and goats.
1	AMBALI.	Dumet ...	10	200	...	...
			10	100	...	...
2		Katápathar ...	4	60	...	...
			4	60	...	...
3	CHANDPUR.	Mihunwala ...	8	150	...	...
			8	150	...	...
4		Tauli ...	16	75	...	...
			8	50	...	...
1	CHANDPUR.	Sahanspur ...	108	500	25	...
			108	500	25	...
2		Dhaki ...	10	140	12	125
			10	140	12	125
3		Abdullapur ...	4	50	...	...
			4	50	...	...
4		Karimpur ...	40	80	...	...
			40	80	...	...
5		Ramsahaiwala ...	2	60	...	...
			2	60	...	...
6	DHOLKOT.	Hurawala ...	53	235	15	50
			53	235	15	50
7		Tilwari ...	4	100	...	...
			4	50	...	...
1		Jhajra ...	25	500	10	200
			24	500	11	250
2		Mahra-ká-gaon ...	3	80	3	...
			3	80	...	...
3		Sudhonwala ...	10	50	...	20
			10	50	...	...
4	DHOLKOT.	Dholkot ...	...	24	...	...
			...	24	...	...
5		Manduwala ...	16	150	...	...
			16	150	...	...
6		Naugaon ...	8	130	...	...
			8	130	...	...
7		Bhauwala ...	10	150	20	...
			10	150	20	...
8		Rajawala ...	12	125	...	...
			12	125	...	...
9		Grant Baktawarpur ...	14	135	...	...
			14	135	...	...
10		Bhagwanpur Julon ...	8	120	...	...
			8	120	...	...
		Carried over ...	367	3,114	85	395
			358	2,989	83	426

N. B.—The lower figures indicate the number as recorded by Mr. Ross.

Number.	Name of forest.	Name of village.	Number of buffaloes.	Number of cows and bullocks.	Number of donkeys and ponies.	Number of sheep and goats.
		Brought forward	367	3,114	85	395
			358	2,989	83	425
1	Nagston.	Nawada ...	5	105	...	...
2		Dhuddhli ...	5	105	...	...
3		Bulandawala Nagla ...	6	125	...	...
4		Phando ...	6	125	...	...
5		Muhammadpur ...	...	60	...	...
6		Pandit Nagal ...	...	60	...	...
7		Kishenpur ...	4	30	...	...
8		Majri (muáfi) ...	4	30	...	...
9		Badripur ...	4	45	...	...
10		Mahokampur Kalan ...	4	45	...	...
11		Mahokampur Khurd ...	10	75	...	...
		Mothronwala ...	10	175	...	...
			...	36	...	...
			...	36	...	...
			16	140	5	...
			16	140	5	...
			28	160	...	...
			28	160	...	...
		
			5	20	...	...
			10	130	...	...
			35	200	5	...
			35	200	5	...
		Total	480	4,220	95	395
			476	4,315	93	425

"II. In the Western Siwalik forest the inhabitants of the villages named below shall be permitted (a) to collect head loads of fallen dry wood for fuel under passes signed by such officers of the Forest Department as may be authorized in that behalf by the Conservator of Forests, which passes shall be granted without payment; and (b), on payment of the rates prescribed in No. III of these rules, to graze the number of cattle mentioned opposite the name of each village. But any portion of this forest, not exceeding one-half of its total area, may be closed against the exercise of these privileges by the Conservator of Forests with the sanction of the Superintendent of the Dún, provided that the portions left open for grazing and for the collection of fuel are situated within a reasonable distance from the villages :—

Number.	Name of forest.	Name of village.	Number of buffaloes.	Number of cows and bullocks.	Number of donkeys and ponies.	Number of sheep and goats.
1	Western Siwaliks.	Mahobawala ...	26	50	...	...
2		Sheola Khurd ...	26	50	...	...
3		Sheola Kalan ...	8	60	...	...
4		Majra ...	8	60	...	...
5		Pithuwala ...	50	260	...	...
6		Mihunwala (muáfi) ...	50	260	10	...
7		Harbhajwala ...	50	225	10	...
8		Malhan ...	10	40	...	...
9		Grant Carbery ...	10	40	...	...
10		Felion ...	50	300	4	60
11		Kaunli with Haripur ..	50	300	4	60
12		Shisambari ...	15	300	...	...
13		Hassanpur ...	15	300	...	...
		Carried over	18	260	...	...
			18	260	...	...
			8	100	...	...
			8	100	...	...
			10	250	...	...
			10	250	...	...
			60	300	10	260
			60	300	10	260
			40	340	...	...
			40	340	...	...
			4	50	...	...
			4	50	...	...
			349	2,535	24	320
			349	2,535	24	320

Number.	Name of forest.	Name of village.	Number of buffaloes.	Number of cows and bullocks.	Number of donkeys and ponies.	Number of sheep and goats.
		Brought forward ...	340	2,535	24	320
			349	2,535	24	320
14		Sherpur ...	15	90	...	...
15		Sabhawala ...	15	90	...	...
16		Tiparpur ...	45	200	...	...
17		Kalianpur ...	45	200	...	...
18		Jatanwala ...	...	40	...	...
19		Majri ...	...	40	...	...
20		Timli with Chari Beli ...	4	32	...	...
21		Dharmawala ...	4	32	...	...
22		Shapur ...	4	30	...	...
23		Aduwala ...	4	50	...	...
24		Kunja grant ...	10	150	...	...
25		Kanja Kargi ...	12	160	...	...
26		Kulhal Matak Majri ...	65	246	22	250
			65	246	22	250
			40	50	...	...
			40	50	...	...
			25	170	...	...
			25	170	...	...
			50	190	8	...
			50	190	8	...
			18	180	5	...
			18	180	5	...
			14	120	3	...
			14	120	3	...
			100	200	...	...
			20	100	...	...
		Total	739	4,323	62	570
			661	4,163	62	570

3. The following statement shows the additional villages omitted in the above Supplementary list drawn up by Mr. Ross. lists which Mr. Ross considered are also entitled to graze the number of cattle shown against each at privileged rates in the nearest Government forest :—

Number.	Name of forest.	Name of village.	Number of buffaloes.	Number of cows and bullocks.	Number of donkeys and ponies.	Number of sheep and goats.
1	...	Ghemolen ...	10	40	...	...
2	...	Keshowala ...	...	30	...	...
3	...	Khushalpur Abdulla ...	...	100	...	...
4	...	Ditto Nasrath Khan ...	...	100	...	...
5	...	Kunja Khalsa ...	14	200	...	...
6	...	Langha ...	20	100	...	...
7	...	Lachhmipur ...	...	40	...	...
8	...	Purthipur Gomani ...	...	40	...	...
9	...	Ditto Mithan Lal ...	...	50	...	...
10	...	Partitpur Kalianpur ...	8	100	...	...
11	...	Grant Kalhupani Kanhia Singh ...	...	20	...	...
12	...	Jassuwala ...	10	100	...	...
13	...	Harrawala ...	...	100	...	...
14	...	Shahnagar Gomani ...	...	50	...	...
15	...	Ditto Ghau Lal ...	...	40	...	...
		Total	62	1,119	...	...

4. " III. The rates chargeable to the inhabitants of the villages mentioned in rules I and II for the grazing of cattle during a period of twelve months are as follows :—Buffaloes, four annas each ; cows and bullocks, two annas each ; donkeys and ponies, one anna each ; sheep and goats, six pias each.

5. " IV. In the undermentioned forests the roads specified shall not be closed :—

Name of forest.	Names of roads and watercourses.
Western Siwaliks ...	Assarori road.
Ditto ...	Khujnaur pass.
Ditto ...	Water-course to Dehra Dún Tea Company and Carbery grant.
Ditto ...	Timli road.
Ditto ...	Road from Khurja to Fyzabad <i>via</i> Kolát.
Ambari ...	Road from Indarpur to the Jumna.
Chandpur ...	Road from Horawala to Sahanspur.
Dholkot ...	Road from Dunga <i>via</i> Manduwala to Jhajra.
Nagsidh ...	Road from Dushli to Manduwala.
Tirsal ...	Road from Ranipokri to Khairi.
Ditto ...	Road from Ranipokhri to Jogiwala.
Sawra-Saruli, Kachar and Thano ...	Road from Dehra to Thano.
Song ...	Water-course leading to Markham grant.
Ditto ...	Road from Jiwangarh and Fatehpur to Markham grant.
Tirsal and Sainkot ...	Road from Lachwala <i>via</i> Ranipokhri to Riknikesh.
Thano ...	Road from Thano to Sangtiawala.
Ditto ...	Road from Thano to Bhogpur.
Eastern Siwaliks ...	Khansran Pass road.
Ditto ...	Road from Dehra to Hardwar."

6. The friction between the Department and villagers has very much diminished of late years, and the latter are beginning to appreciate the advantages they obtain from the large amount of employment, which the Department affords to those who are willing to work.

Better relations beginning to prevail between the Forest Department and villagers.

7. The following Memo, dated 8th April, 1884, shows the grazing fees levied in the Government forests of the School Circle, of which the Dún forests form a part :—

(1) "The ordinary rates for the various classes of animals for one year's grazing are as follows :—

						Rs. a. p.
For each elephant	...	...	...	...	...	80 0 0
						(or 8 annas a day).
" camel	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
						(or 8 annas a month or 1 anna a day).
" buffalo	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0
" cow or bullock	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0
" pony or donkey	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 0
" sheep or goat	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 0

Fees paid by residents of Dehra and Sahāranpur.

8. "(2) The cattle belonging to villagers resident in the Dehra Dún and Sahāranpur districts, when taken to graze, are paid for at ordinary rates, except that certain "privileged" villages pay at half rates. If the animals of one district are taken to graze in the forests of another district, a second payment at ordinary rates must be made.

9. "(3) Cattle belonging to persons resident in distant districts, when taken to graze, pay ordinary rates in each division which they enter.

Fees payable by residents of other districts.

10. "(4) *Bonâ fide* travellers' animals (butchers' and wayfarer's) when passing through the forest and not brought to graze.—Camping-grounds are appointed on the principal routes which pass through the forest, and so long as the animals are taken straight on without halting for more than one night at any camping-ground, no charge is made.

Bonâ fide travellers' animals.

11. "(5) Banjāra's and Kumhārs' cattle, ponies and donkeys carrying merchandise, passing to and fro through the forests, are paid for at ordinary rates, the fees being payable in the first forest division that they enter and additional fees are not charged in other divisions. The owners have, however, the option of paying one-twelfth rates (one pie in each anna) for each animal for each journey, including return.

Banjāras and Kumhar's cattle.

12. "(6) Chamba and Kangra sheep and goats, when passing through the forests, Chamba and Kangra are paid for at the rate of 3 pies per animal at the first chaulki sheep and goats. they pass. They must, however, move straight on and not halt for more than one night at any of the camping-grounds, and if they do not comply with this condition, they are charged for at ordinary rates.

13. "(7) Gújars' buffaloes brought into the forests to graze are charged for at ordinary rates in each forest division in which they graze; but Gújars' buffaloes. when passing along the main roads in any division in order to reach their grazing-grounds, and when they do not halt for more than one night at any camping-ground, they are treated in that division as 'wayfarers' under paragraph (3), and no fee is levied.

14. "(8) Camels carrying the camps of Government officers travelling on duty are allowed to graze free of charge. Other camels which are Camels. fed in the Government forests are paid for at ordinary rates; but in the case of camels carrying merchandise, the owners have the option of paying four annas for each camel for each journey, including return. The fee in this latter case is payable in the first division entered, and no further fee is demanded in other divisions. This option can be exercised only when the journey in either direction does not exceed 14 days.

15. "(9) Elephants provided for the use of district officials or accompanying Government officers travelling on duty are allowed to obtain Elephants. fodder free of charge. All other elephants fed from the Government forests are paid for at ordinary rates.

16. "(10) Dák horses and ponies.—For each animal stabled in the forest a Dák horses and ponies. monthly fee at eight annas is charged."

17. Special rules relating to the grazing of residents' cattle in the Government forests of the Dehra Dún and Saháranpur districts were Special rules for cattle belonging to the residents of Dehra Dún and Saháranpur. published in the Government notification dated 9th January, 1885, as under:—

18. "(1) The actual number of cattle of each kind above one year old, owned by The Rules quoted. the inhabitants in each village which elects to use the Government forests as grazing-ground, shall be ascertained by actual enumeration.

19. "(2) The numbers shall be compared with those on which grazing dues have been paid for the last three years; this comparison to be made with a view to prevent fraud, and not with a view to reduction of the number which is now to be paid for.

20. "(3) The forest officer shall then draw up an account showing what the demand on account of grazing dues would be at the prescribed rates. The whole of the cattle in the village above one year of age must be brought into this account, none being exempted except as provided below in the case of the privileged villages of Dehra Dún.

"The forest officer shall then strike the average rate and inform the lambardars and villagers of the number of cattle assessed, and the rate per head which the lambardar is to realize from one and all.

"*Example (i).*—In the case of a "privileged" village in Dehra Dún having 600 head of cattle the account might stand thus:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Prescribed number for which there is pasturage within the village boundaries,	100 free.			
Prescribed number at privileged rates (two annas)	50	...	6	4 0
Additional number at full rates (four annas)	450	...	112	8 0
Total ... ..		...	118	12 0

118-12-0 ÷ 600 = Re. 0-3-2, which is the rate to be levied by the lambardar.

“ Example (ii).—In the case of a “ privileged” village in Saháranpur having 600 head of cattle, the account might stand thus :—

					Rs. a. p.
Prescribed number of cattle at privileged rates (two annas)	150				= 18 12 0
Additional number at full rates	...	...	450		= 112 8 0
					<hr/>
Total	...	...		131	4 0
					<hr/>

$131-4-0 \div 600 = \text{Re. } 0-3-6$ gives the rate to be levied by the lambardar.

“ Example (iii).—In the case of a non-privileged village having 600 head of cattle, the account would stand thus :—

					Rs. a. p.
600 at full rates (four annas), 4 annas to be levied here	...	...		150	0 0

21. “(4) The Collector shall, on consideration of the above figures, and of the representations of the forest officer on the one hand and of the people on the other hand, determine the amount of a fixed annual payment for the next three years, it being understood that, should either party be dissatisfied with the assessment, he can appeal to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

22. “(5) The head lambardar of each village shall inform the Collector of the number of herds into which the village cattle are divided and of the number in each herd, and one metal herdsman’s arm-badge for each herd shall then be issued to him by the forest officer; these badges, on which the name of the village, the number of cattle which the badge passes, and the period for which it holds good are to be recorded, shall always be worn by the herdsmen when the cattle are grazing in the forest.

23. “(6) Should the head lambardar agree to make himself responsible for the amount of the fixed assessment, he shall be entitled to receive a sum equal to 5 per cent. thereof as a consideration for his services and responsibility; but should he decline this, he shall be entitled to receive a sum equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the sum actually deposited by him. Sums not paid in by him with the land revenue shall be recoverable from the cattle-owners as land revenue.

24. “(7) The Collector shall credit all payments made into the treasury under these rules as forest revenue, and as soon as the head lambardars have all paid in the amounts realizable through them, he shall send to the forest officer a list showing the sums paid in by each man and the amount due to each under the previous rules. The sum thus shown to be due shall be at once paid by the forest officer to the Collector.

25. “(8) Should additional establishment be required by the Collector in order to carry out the above arrangements, such extra establishment will be paid for by the Forest Department.

26. “(9) During the period for which the payment is fixed, no account of increases and decreases within 10 per cent. of the number fixed shall be taken. The head lambardar shall be responsible to report increases above that limit. Should the number of cattle be found to have changed beyond the limit of 10 per cent., the Collector may order a revision of the fixed demand.

27. “(10) At the expiry of the period for which the demand has been fixed under these rules, the same demand may be fixed for a further period, should neither the head lambardar nor the forest officer claim a fresh assessment.

28. “(11) The inhabitants of all villages who pay grazing dues under these rules shall be permitted to collect headloads of fallen dry wood for fuel, free of charge, under such arrangements as may from time to time be ordered by the Conservator of Forests.

29. “(12) It is to be understood the Forest Department does not undertake to keep particular areas of forest always open to grazing; all that is guaranteed is a sufficient area in a convenient situation, to be approved by the District Officer. Subject to the above condition, the grazing-grounds may be changed from time to time, and portions of forest not actually required for grazing purposes may be closed.”

30. The rules, with a few trifling alterations, have been found to work well, and it may be hoped that disputes regarding grazing rights and grazing in the Government forests of the Dún will be unknown in future.



CHAPTER IX.

PATWÁRIS' CIRCLES.

1. Under the former settlement there were only 27 patwáris in the Dún. Each Proposed increase of man, therefore, had on average of 16·7 villages, with an area of number of patwáris to 43. 9,412 7 acres, to attend to—a task obviously beyond his power under the present system of elaborate returns. Mr. Ross accordingly revised the circles and increased the number of patwáris to 43. His proposals were embodied in his No. $\frac{97}{1-160}$, dated 7th March, 1885, to the address of the Superintendent of the Dún, copy of which was forwarded to your office with Superintendent's No. $\frac{606}{ivA-190}$, dated 10th March, 1885, but no further orders have yet been received.

2. The abstract below shows the circles proposed, the number of maháls, the Statement showing re- number of fields, and the total area in each. The maháls of vised circles proposed. which each circle is to be composed are given in the enclosures to the letter referred to above.

Western Dún.

Number.	Name of circle.	Number of maháls.	Number of fields.	Total area in acres.	Pay.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
1	Ambari ...	8	1,959	5,141·12	9	
2	Annfield ...	3	1,996	5,285 46	9	
3	Dhakrani ...	2	528	3,399 53	8	
4	West Hopetown ...	2	2,566	8,976·10	10	
5	Rudarpur ...	11	2,026	7,188 86	9	
6	Binahar ...	3	7,381	12,905 04	10	
7	Horawala ...	5	2,098	5,866 78	9	
8	Tilwari ...	8	2,720	5,682 21	10	
9	Attie Farm ...	11	1,981	4,482 50	9	
10	Musraspatti ...	6	4,698	10,020 89	10	
11	Kandholi ...	6	1,858	5,401·93	9	
12	Paundha ...	8	2,373	3,876·83	10	
13	Kunja ...	13	1,887	5,708·82	9	
14	Sabhawala ...	12	1,579	5,731·38	9	
15	Sahaspur ...	6	1,744	3,347·78	9	
16	Sherpur ...	6	1,449	8,048·30	8	
17	Jhajra ...	14	1,720	5,609 84	9	
18	Mithibheri ...	4	1,776	4,975·11	9	
19	East Hopetown ...	1	1,431	5,637·65	9	
20	Majra ...	10	1,802	4,352 38	9	
21	Mathronwala ...	8	1,728	3,529 35	9	
22	Ajabpur ...	4	1,995	2,356·96	9	
23	Dehra khas ...	3	1,739	1,947 11	10	
24	Kaunli ...	8	1,801	3,447·19	9	
25	Rangharwala ...	6	1,771	1,888 95	9	
26	Garhi ...	12	3,214	2,853·63	10	
27	Dhauilas ...	12	4,003	6,124·02	9	
28	Hathi Barkla ...	4	2,675	2,418·81	10	
29	Kiar Kuli ...	10	9,350	12,603·88	10	
30	Rajpur ...	18	5,471	3,864·68	10	
31	Karaupur ...	10	2,846	2,115·20	10	
	Total ...	234	82,168	164,682·79	288	

Eastern Dún.

1	Raiwala ...	22	1,416	8,752 03	9	And also a gomashta on Rs. 5 per mensem.
2	Markham ...	20	2,135	14,455 68	10	
3	Bhogpur ...	13	4,832	11,653 96	10	
4	Ranipokhri grant ...	6	1,403	5,059·36	9	
5	Badripur ...	17	2,074	2,877·25	9	
6	Balawala ...	5	2,860	7,497·80	10	Ditto.
7	Thano ...	34	3,018	4,1 8·08	10	
8	Harrawala ...	8	1,928	3,055·63	9	
9	Baipur ...	8	2,132	5,587·40	9	
10	Bhatber ...	19	6,519	3,554·77	10	
11	Nagul ...	15	5,003	3,199·79	10	
12	Adhaiwala ...	23	3,732	4,468·63	10	
					5	
	Total ...	190	37,052	74,280 28	125	

3. Looking to the large sums which have been spent in the survey and the preparation of maps and records during the revision of settle-
 Necessity for keeping maps and records accurately up to date. ment, it is obviously most essential that both the patwáris' papers and maps should be kept accurately up to date. The thorough efficiency of the patwári staff, both as regards numbers and qualifications, is therefore a matter of the first moment. The waste-land grants, for which complete statistics have been prepared, but whose terms have not yet expired, require particular attention, so that no fresh survey need be undertaken for their reassessment when the time comes.



CHAPTER X.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. The assessment of a tract like the Dún, where rents as a rule are paid in kind, necessarily differs in many important respects from the assessment of districts in the plains where cash-rents generally prevail. An intimate knowledge not only of the capabilities of the different classes of soil, but of the outturn of the various crops grown, and of the special characteristics of each individual village, was essential to framing assessments which should be fair to Government and the people alike.

2. It was particularly fortunate for the district that the revision was carried out by Mr. Ross, who possessed this knowledge in a very exceptional degree, and also enjoyed the complete confidence of both the proprietary and cultivating classes. Mr. Ross began where most Settlement Officers have had to leave off. The cultivated area of the Dún is small, and the number of villages so few, that an officer in charge of the district for 11 years could hardly fail to acquire a complete insight into all the facts necessary to be ascertained for the purpose of revising the revenue demand, and Mr. Ross had the additional advantage of being a thoroughly practical agriculturist himself, capable of appraising the value of land, outturn of different crops, &c., as well as the most experienced native. He therefore had little or nothing to learn regarding the value of any class of land in the district when he entered on the revision of settlement, and had not, as was the case with most Settlement Officers, to depend mainly on elaborate sets of statistics for the correctness of his proposed rates. He himself says that with his existing knowledge he felt perfectly competent to assess any village in the Dún on its own merits according to the method generally adopted by the people themselves of fixing rents, and that at first he was inclined to dispense with rent-rates altogether, and to frame his assessments village by village, after full and careful consideration of the circumstances of each. As, however, other assessments had been based on rent-rates of some kind previously submitted for sanction, he felt it his duty to do his best to comply with the practice which has prevailed hitherto. Mr. Ross found it much easier to fix his actual assessment than to frame rent-rates which he could propose for general adoption, or to give reasons for general rates which would commend themselves as satisfactory to those not acquainted with the peculiar conditions and tenures of the Dún, and the manner in which adjacent fields and hill sides often differ in productive power for no outward apparent reason whatever.

3. Another great advantage Mr. Ross enjoyed, compared with an officer new to the district, was that the people knew it was useless to make any attempt to deceive or mislead him.

It is pleasant to be able to record the revision of a settlement which has disclosed no chapters of overassessment, impoverishment of the classes dependant on the land for their support, remissions and reductions of revenue necessitated by bad seasons, rack-renting or oppression of tenants by landlords, in the past, and where the revision itself passed off so smoothly for all concerned. The people felt that their interests were safe with Mr. Ross and trusted to him implicitly, giving him any information he might require with perfect frankness. With hardly a single exception they cheerfully acquiesced in his revised assessments. The Dún zamíndár has a particular dread of strangers and of having his affairs overhauled by any one he does not know. The appointment of a Settlement Officer who was fresh to the district would probably have created something like a panic, and the revision would have been regarded as a most grievous calamity. As it is, the people are only too thankful for their escape. They had been told for some years beforehand they must expect to have their assessments doubled and trebled, and so the revised demand, considerable though the increase was, came on them

almost as a positive relief. The general feeling was that they had got off easier than they expected, and that at a stranger's hands they would have fared much worse.

4. In paragraph 14 of the G. O. dated 19th February, 1885, it was asked that the condition of tenantry in the Dún and the extent to which the enhancement of cash-rents and commutation of produce-rents are likely to follow the re-assessment of the revenue should be fully and carefully noticed. Most Settlement reports teem with complaints about the harsh manner in which landlords treat their tenants, the bad feeling existing between them, and the fraudulent devices practised by each side to get the better of the other, nearly always resulting in loss to the tenant. In the Dún there has as yet been nothing of the kind. The zamindárs and tenants live on the happiest terms, disputes about the appraisement and weighment of grain are unheard of, complaints about illegal exaction, harassment by delaying appraisement of crops, &c., are unknown.

Rents in kind still preponderate in the Dún and are liked by the people, though in the course of the expiring settlement they have been largely commuted into cash in the case of occupancy tenants. The advantages of rents in kind where good relations exist between landlord and tenant were forcibly pointed out by Mr. Moens in his report on the Bareilly settlement. After noticing the disadvantages and objections urged against rents in kind, he goes on to say—"Still I maintain that the *batái* system has very great counterbalancing advantages.

"It is the existing system—the *dastur*—with which the people are familiar, and according to which rights in the soil have been fixed from time immemorial.

"The rate of division being customary over large tracts, the tenant is freed from all danger of competition; 'none but a fool or foe' would agree to cultivate at rates exceeding those which are the custom of the village.

"While the cultivator is thus secured in this tenure, the landlord receives a fair profit on any improvements he may make from the increased produce he receives.

"Under the system the rents are self-adjusting, the value of the landlords and tenant's share rises and falls simultaneously with prices, while, if the crop partially fails, the loss is shared by both parties; if it fails entirely, the tenant loses his seed, but is not crushed by having to pay a rent for the land which has yielded him nothing.

"The tenant is never actually turned on the world with a load of debt due to the money-lender.

"If his cattle die, the landlord usually assists him to replace them.

"Under a *batái* system he usually borrows from his landlord and at a lower rate of interest than he would have to pay to a money-lender, while the latter is far more pressing and exacting in his demands for repayment.

"The system creates a tie of self-interest between landlord and tenant. The landlord is more directly concerned in the well-being of his tenants and the good cultivation of his estates. He exerts himself to promote the cultivation of the better crops for the sake of the increased produce of his *nijkari* crops sown subsequently in the manured fields. He exerts himself to provide irrigation at the right time, because he knows his share of the produce will be increased at once thereby, and his supervision and authority direct the tenants, and better results are produced for all than where each petty cultivator of six or seven acres has to look out for his own interests unaided by the influence and capital of the zamindár. This is always strongly exemplified in years of drought, when the *batái* villages always get more water than the money villages. In those years the zamindárs of the *batái* villages fed their cultivators; those of the money-paying villages left them to starve. They knew

the places of the dead would soon be filled up by immigrants from other districts, and they actually profited by the deaths, for they demanded and got increased money-rents for the vacant fields."

5. So long as tenants are in demand, as they have been in the Dún, the full benefit of these advantages will be felt. In time population is sure to press on the land in the Dún as elsewhere, and the causes which have led to the commutation of kind-rents into cash will operate here also. Applications for commutation will probably be made by tenants in considerable numbers, and the result of commutation will, in the case of occupancy tenants, nearly always be in their favour. Landlords may be disappointed at not being able to enhance the rent of their occupancy tenants above the Settlement Officer's rates, but they can have no real cause of complaint as the revenue to be paid by them was fixed in accordance with those rates. The most valuable occupancy rights are in the highly-cultivated land of the Dehra plateau. Here the rights were all carefully recorded at the last settlement, and no attempts have been made to infringe them. At this settlement too all occupancy rights have been recorded and the tenants are safe in their holdings.

For another 20 years at least there is every reason to suppose tenants will be well off in the Dún. As the working of our rent-law is more and more understood, kind-rents will be commuted into cash, but it must be many years before rents approach the competition stage, or rack-renting becomes possible. The condition of the tenantry in the Dún at present gives no cause for anxiety.

6. The future of the Western Dún mainly depends on the success or failure of the tea industry, the fate of which is still hanging in the balance. Tea prefers a damp, moist, unhealthy climate, such as is to be found in the Assam valleys. If the power of the hot west wind increases in the Western Dún, the result must be fatal to the tea plant, but it is to be hoped the evil may be averted by the preventive measures taken in the shape of tree-planting on an extensive scale.

Presuming that prices keep up to the present figure, there will be room for considerable increase in the revenue at the next settlement. In the Dehra plateau there will be but little increase to the actual area, but the soil will be improved by continued careful cultivation. The present settlement of 20 years at fairly light rates will have enabled occupancy tenants to recoup themselves for their labours, and Mr. Ross feels sure that at its termination a rise of from 10 to 15 per cent. could be made without any settlement operations at all. In the river tract and some of the sub-montane villages there will be increase in the cultivated area and also some improvement, but not to a very great extent. The Superintendent of the Dún for the time being will be able to assess the increased revenue that may be required without any outside aid. In the Eastern Dún, if the extension anticipated takes place, it will probably be necessary to have a new settlement.

7. It is little use criticising the revenue policy of the past when the state of things brought about by it cannot be altered. A few remarks, however, seem called for with regard to the waste-land grants and grants sold in fee-simple in the Dún.

8. For many years after the possession of the Dún was acquired the value of the forests does not seem to have been realized or appreciated.

Perhaps no mistake was more common in the early days of British rule than to suppose that the extension of cultivation wherever culturable land could be found, and the clearing of forest and jungle to extend cultivation, must necessarily benefit the country and Government, and should be encouraged and pushed on as much as possible. It is now fully recognised that every country requires to have a certain proportion of its area under forests, and that in a tropical country like-

India, where the heat is so intense and the very existence and well-being of the people depend on a regular and sufficient rainfall, this proportion should be even larger than in European countries.

9. For the Dún itself the forest area is still ample, and from its situation between two mountain ranges there is little danger of its rainfall becoming deficient. But the fact that forests in themselves constituted a property of great value, and might be made to yield an annual revenue equally with cultivation, seems to have been entirely overlooked in the anxiety to obtain an increase in the cultivated area. There can be no doubt, taking a purely financial view of the matter, that the State parted with its rights in the waste-land grants, and particularly in the fee-simple grants, for a very inadequate return, and that had these lands been retained as Government forests, far larger sums would have been paid into the treasury on their account. The loss has been greatest in regard to the fee-simple grants. Excluding the sale of the Kaulagir tea estate and Assarori forest for two lakhs to the Rája of Náhan, a transaction of an entirely different nature, 23,537 acres were sold under the fee-simple rules for Rs. 86,919, the average price being a little over Rs. 3-11-0 per acre. Much of this land had valuable sál forest worth Rs. 50 or 60 an acre, or even more, standing on it. In several cases the forest was sold within a few years for five or ten times the purchase-money, and the immediate loss to the State must have been enormous. The total area of the waste-land grants given away on clearing leases is 30,256 acres, on which the Government revenue now paid is Rs. 7,264, or an average of 3 annas and 10 pies per acre. In the earlier years of the grants the revenue was of course much less, and has only risen by slow degrees to the present amount. These grants also contained much valuable forest which has been lost to the State for the very small annual payments received in the shape of revenue. The grantees were bound to bring three-fourths of the whole culturable area under cultivation within 15 and 20 years, and the only cases in which these conditions have not been fulfilled are those of the Markham grant, and the Telpura and Mirzapur grants, belonging to Messrs. Powell. In the case of inferior soils, however, forest is perhaps in the long run more profitable than cultivation, and the expediency of making cultivation compulsory is open to question. But the main object in making the grants was to induce Europeans to settle in the Dún, and to attract English capital to develop the natural capabilities of the soil. In the Western Dún this has to some extent been accomplished, and the gain thereby must be taken as a set-off against the loss sustained by parting with over 50,000 acres of land for the trifling sums received. The sanguine expectations at one time raised have not been realized. The grantees did not make the rapid fortunes they expected, and the Government revenue has profited little. But all this could not be foreseen. In any case the value of land has risen by leaps and bounds, and the worst of what has been an unprofitable bargain to Government is that if land should be required at any future time for public purposes, such as cantonments, &c., the compensation to be paid will be very many times the amount for which the land was originally made over.

10. The future of the Eastern Dún turned on whether the drainage schemes were completed or not, and efforts made to reclaim the waste lands and to bring them under cultivation in the same way as in the Western Dún. In his rent-rate report Mr. Ross urged very strongly that this should be done, and that it could be done there is no doubt. But subsequently, on looking at the question from the standpoint of provincial interests as a whole, he modified his views very considerably, and Government has finally decided to abandon the further prosecution of the schemes. The decision is, I think, certainly a wise and right one. It has already been pointed out that the area of Government forests and of revenue-paying villages in the Dún is nearly equal, and that while the gross forest revenue for 1884-85 was Rs. 81,798, the land revenue under the expiring settlement was only Rs. 31,693, and for the next 20 years will only be

Inadequate sums received by the State for the fee-simple and waste-land grants.

Decision to abandon the further prosecution of the drainage schemes for the Eastern Dún a wise one.

Rs 51,488. Forest revenue is capable of expansion yearly, and the value of forest produce is likely to rise far more than the value of cultivated produce in the Dún. Not only are prices rising already, but a railway into the Dún, which would make all forest produce more valuable by facilitating export, would lower the price of cultivated produce by facilitating import, and sooner or later a railway must be made.

11. The revenue obtained from waste-land grants is merely nominal for many years, and at any time circumstances may arise to make the land itself become of great value, or required for public purposes. The mere extension of cultivation in itself, at the expense of clearing away forest, is a source of weakness rather than gain to the State in a country where the forest area is admittedly too small already. Forests form a great reserve for the people and cattle to fall back on in years of drought. When they are cleared away, not only are the rainfall and the water-supply of the country prejudicially affected, and the chances of drought increased, but the resources of the country are diminished—evils which a few thousand acres more or less of cultivation poorly compensate for.

12. At present the Eastern Dún is a vast natural reservoir or feeder of the Ganges. The forests are intersected with running streams rising from innumerable springs in every direction, and the ground is literally oozing with water. The volume of water poured into the Ganges by the Suswa and Song is immense. With drainage and cultivation the soil would dry up and the springs disappear. It is very doubtful if Government would gain any increase in revenue, and the water-supply of the plains would be permanently decreased. Scattered patches of cultivation in the midst of or on the borders of forests are not desirable. It is almost impossible to protect the crops from the ravages of wild animals. The wretched cultivator can barely raise enough to support life, and has but a scanty margin left for rent. The State, therefore, can never get much revenue.

Forests and cultivation intermixed cannot go well together. From an economic point of view all forest would probably yield a better return, and forests, not more cultivation, which barely repays its expenses, are the great desiderata of the country.

13. There is one possible source of forest revenue which has never yet been turned to any account by the Indian Government, though I believe it might be made in a few years to yield a very considerable income in the Dún, especially in the forests of the Eastern Dún. I refer to the rights of shooting or killing game, and of fishing. The whole valley of the Dún forms one of the most splendid natural preserves in the world. Wild animals and what is termed 'game' in an English sense literally swarmed till within the last decade or so. But all persons are allowed to shoot in Government forests, free of any restriction, so long as they are entitled to carry fire-arms. There is no limit as to the number of days any person may shoot or the number of animals he may kill, though lately rules have been issued laying down a close season for winged game, and prohibiting the shooting of does at all times. Forests protected against fire are also closed against shooting for six or seven months in the year. This is done in the interests of the forests themselves, and in no way from any desire to afford protection to animals. As a matter of fact, but for the protection so afforded game would almost have been exterminated in the Dún before now.

14. The present situation is this: Wild animals, game, &c., are as much a part of forest produce as trees, bamboos, &c. In all countries of the world the owner of forests is held to be virtually the owner of animals living in the forest and to be entitled to the right of killing them. This right in England and Scotland sells for very large sums. The whole land revenue of the Dún several times over would not pay for the lease of a first class Scotch deer forest, or for the fishing on a single Scotch river. The present land revenue of the Eastern Dún is

Rights of shooting and fishing might be made a valuable source of forest revenue.

Wild animals a natural product of the forest of considerable market value. Large rents realized from shootings in England and Scotland compared with Dún land revenue.

barely equivalent to £500 : under the new settlement it is only about £800, the rent of a fairly-good, small-sized grouse moor. And yet the shooting and fishing, properly preserved and controlled, would be infinitely more varied and finer than anything that Scotland can offer. Elephants, tigers, bears, leopards, sambhar, spotted-deer, barking-deer, hog-deer, four-horned deer, pea-fowl, black and grey partridges, birds innumerable—all these are found in the Dūn forests, and could be made to afford sport in comparison with which English or Scotch shooting is tame and uninteresting. Many of the animals have a considerable intrinsic market value. Elephants are now reserved for the use of the State, and their capture or killing is forbidden by law. A tiger skin is worth at least 30 or 40 rupees, a leopard skin 15 or 20. The flesh, skins, and horns of a sambhar stag will sell for 15 or 16 rupees, of a chital stag for 5 or 6 rupees, and of the smaller kinds of deer in proportion. Pea-fowl, partridges, hares, &c., all sell readily as articles of food in the same way as game in England. Now while not a bundle of grass, or of dry sticks, worth less than an anna is allowed to leave the forest without payment, and not a single tree can be felled without permission, any number of these valuable animals may be slaughtered and removed from the forests without either permission being asked, or any charge made. A few sportsmen may kill thousands of rupees worth of game in a season in Government forests, just as much part of the forest produce as the trees, bamboos, grass, &c., but have to pay nothing, and not even to ask permission.

15. The principle of making revenue out of the right to shoot in State forests is not a new one. In France the right of killing game in the State forests is sold yearly by auction, and so strictly is the game preserved that not even a forest officer is allowed to shoot in the forest of which he is in charge. Very considerable sums are realized by the sales of this right, and the system has been in force there for many years.

16. Allowing indiscriminate shooting as at present operates in regard to animals and game in much the same way as indiscriminate felling on the forests. So long as animals were plentiful slaughter was excessive, especially after the arrival of the ex-Amir of Cabul in the Dūn, for whom elephants are kept up at Government expense. Having nothing to do and not being permitted to leave the Dūn, he naturally devoted almost the whole of his time to shooting, so long as anything could be found to shoot. Some local sportsmen do the same. A good chital stag is now seldom seen. Sambhars are still more rare. Pea-fowl are getting quite scarce, and the black partridge also. At the present rate of destruction there will in a few years be no game left except in the closed forests.

What one spares another slays. European sportsmen, native shikaris, and men of the Gurkha regiment are always in the forests. Where all can shoot, no one sees any advantage in exercising moderation for the benefit of those who come after him. On a private estate the owner knows that what game he leaves he may find again another day, and is interested in keeping up a permanent stock. A lessor is bound by certain conditions. It is only in Indian Government forests that all are allowed to slay without limit, and that the principle generally acted on is to let nothing escape if possible. I have heard of 20 sambhar stags being shot by a single sportsman in a week, and 70 or 80 chital stags in a fortnight, not many years ago. Pea-fowl were shot by the cart-load where hardly one can now be seen. It is only lately that the slaughter of does has been prohibited.

17. My object in dwelling on the subject at such length is to point out that a very large amount of valuable forest produce in the shape of animals and game is yearly removed from the forests and appropriated by a few individuals for their own use without payment. These animals do no harm to crops for there are none to injure, and get their living almost entirely in the Gov-

Right to shoot in State forests already leased out in France.

Evils of indiscriminate shooting now allow. Rapid extermination of game in the last decade.

Object in making the above proposals. Advantage to Government of retaining the Eastern Dūn as forest and keeping the proprietary rights in its own hands.

ernment Forests. There is no object in having them exterminated. The right of shooting them would, if sold by auction, add considerably to forest revenue, and conditions might be imposed on lessees which would effectually prevent the reckless and indiscriminate slaughter now going on. In another generation game in India, except where preserved, will probably be as scarce as in European countries, and shooting may become as valuable as in England and Scotland. France has set the example of selling the right of shooting in her State forests, and the Indian Government might well add to its revenues in the same way. The land revenue of the Eastern Dún must always be insignificant. Maintained as forest it will help to supply one of the pressing wants of the country, and the forest revenue, added to the sums which might be derived from leasing the rights of shooting and fishing, will in a few years exceed the land revenue (even supposing the whole were cultivated) many times over. At the same time Government retains the proprietary rights in the soil, and if land should be required at any future time for public purposes, it can be made available without having to pay excessive compensation for interference with private rights. Government will obtain more interest on its capital, and retain the possession of its capital, which must yearly increase in value, in its own hands. For these reasons I believe it is far better that the drainage scheme has been abandoned, and that the extension of cultivation in the Eastern Dún is not to be desired.



CHAPTER XI.

CASE-WORK.

The case-work disposed of during the settlement was not very heavy.

Statement showing the number of cases and appeals disposed of during the settlement operations.

1. The following statement shows the number of cases and appeals under each head instituted and decided :—

	CASES		APPEALS.	
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.
I.—Mutation of names	226	226	2	2
II.—Boundary disputes	192	192	9	9
IV.—Distribution of assessment or redistribution of land revenue...	89	89	...	...
UNDER ACT XIX OF 1873.				
VII. (a)—Proprietary rights	55	55	6	5
(b) Cultivating rights	637	637	56	56
Any other matters unders section 65	1	1	...	...
RENT CASES.				
VIII.—Determination of rent	15	15	...	...
Ejectment cases	180	180	...	...
Contested ejectment	158	158	5	5
Enhancement of rent	18	18	...	...
Commutation of rent	259	259	13	13
Execution of decrees	1	1	...	...
IX.—Partitions*	16	16	...	...
X.—Union of mahals	6	6	...	...
XI.—Miscellaneous	789	789	...	...
Total	2,641	2,641	90	90

* One imperfect partition.

2. In the 180 ejectment cases the area from which ejectment was applied for Ejectment cases. was 786 acres.

In 410 acres the right of occupancy was established by the tenants after contestment. Ejectment was decreed in regard to 376 acres. The cases were decided as follows :—

In favour of zamindars	52
" cultivators	77
Compromised	51
Total	180

3. There were 18 cases only of enhancement of rent, relating to 158 acres. In 17 of these enhancement was decreed, the area affected being 157·16 acres. In one case only, relating to '84 of an acre, was the claim dismissed. The original rent was Rs. 737-9-6, and the enhanced rent Rs. 1,055-14-7, an increase of Rs. 318-5-1, or 43·1 per cent.

4. The 259 cases in which commutation of kind-rents into cash was applied for related to 1,080 acres. Commutation was granted in regard to 1,039 acres, and the cash-rents fixed amounted to Rs. 3,000-1-0.

5. On the whole there was remarkably little litigation. Generally speaking, this may be ascribed to the good feeling prevailing between proprietors and tenants. In most villages the rent-rates were little (if any) more than the actual rents received by the zamindars, and hence the small number of enhancement suits.

Litigation small owing to good feeling between landlord and tenant.

CHAPTER XII.

COST OF SETTLEMENT.

Statement showing details of cost for both Settlement and Survey Departments.

1. The total cost of the revision of settlement, including the survey, has been Rs. 1,39,711-10-6—viz., charges of the Settlement Department Rs. 69,710-3-3; of the Survey Department Rs. 70,00-17-3. Details are given in the annexed statements :—

Statement of expenditure of Settlement Department.

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pay of Settlement Officer ...	7,887 1 7	22,000 0 0	...	29,887 1 7
" Deputy Collectors ...	1,223 5 4	3,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	6,323 5 4
" Deputation allowance ...	262 14 6	...	...	262 14 6
" Fixed establishment (clerks) ...	1,255 8 1	3,735 2 1	1,200 0 0	6,190 10 2
" " (servants), ...	263 2 2	650 10 8	90 0 0	1,003 12 10
Field establishment (peshkars, &c.) ...	934 1 5	2,147 9 8	...	3,081 11 1
" " (mirdahs) ...	395 2 2	748 10 0	26 0 0	1,169 12 2
Temporary establishment (clerks) ...	1,546 8 2	6,568 7 7	2,540 9 3	10,655 9 0
" " (servants) ...	36 9 8	187 5 6	48 0 0	221 15 2
Purchase of tents ...	1,570 8 0	...	...	1,570 8 0
Contingencies of fixed establishment ...	1,133 6 11	1,313 2 1	134 6 2	2,580 15 2
Mazkuri peons ...	53 8 11	313 14 8	43 11 4	411 2 11
Binding charges ...	...	302 7 0	...	302 7 0
Office furniture ...	354 4 9	69 6 6	...	423 11 3
Contingencies of variable establishment, ...	...	134 12 0	...	134 12 0
Travelling allowance of officers ...	730 4 0	1,708 8 0	11 0 0	2,449 12 0
" " establishment ...	225 1 0	203 2 0	8 8 0	436 11 0
Country stationery ...	175 12 6	371 5 4	134 10 9	681 12 7
Unforeseen charges (miscellaneous) ...	103 0 6	158 15 0	3 0 0	264 15 6
Job work ...	54 5 4	877 14 8	200 0 0	1,132 4 0
House-rent ...	77 8 0	228 0 0	159 0 0	524 8 0
Total ...	18,282 1 0	45,329 4 9	6,098 13 6	69,710 3 3

Statement of expenditure of the Survey Department.

	European establishment.	Native establishment.		Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.	Remarks.
		Professional.	Cadastral.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Season 1883-84,	9,601 12 2	9,058 3 1	12,110 0 10	4,621 14 0	*7,011 7 5	43,403 5 6	
" 1884-85,	5,784 0 0	2,683 1 11	9,054 4 4	1,278 8 0	1,798 3 6	20,598 1 9	
Total ...	15,385 12 2	11,741 5 0	28,164 5 2	5,900 6 0	8,809 10 11	70,001 7 3	

* Inclusive of Rs. 2,978-8-0, value of mathematical instruments; also of Rs. 1,326-5-2 expended on permanent marks.

2. The cost is greatly in excess of what was at first anticipated, the cost of the last settlement having been only Rs. 45,083. For the excess the Survey Department is mainly responsible. The cost of survey was first put at Rs. 25,000 and the work was to be finished by the end of March, 1884. The cost eventually rose to over Rs. 70,000 and the work was not finished till the end of February, 1885. The work of the Settlement Department was delayed in proportion. The increase in revenue and cesses obtained is 32-376, so that the cost of revision will be repaid in less than five years.

Cost in excess of estimate.

CHAPTER XIII.

SUBORDINATES.

Maulvi Nihal-ud-dín joined the district as Settlement Deputy Collector on the 9th November, 1883, having been appointed by Government Notification No. 2064, dated 19th September, 1883. He was transferred to Bánda by Notification No. $\frac{1731}{11-419-20\ 5}$, dated 9th July, 1884, and made over charge on the 19th July, 1884. The work of the settlement staff in its primary stages was supervised by him.

2. Munshi Barkat Ali, as Tahsildár of Dehra, commenced the demarcation of boundaries on 24th August, 1883. He was appointed Settlement Deputy Collector. Munshi Barkat Ali, Settlement Deputy Collector. He assumed charge of his duties on 19th April, 1884. On him fell chiefly the work of attesting the settlement papers, and disposing of the majority of cases which arose.

By Notification No. $\frac{3867}{11-435-33-17}$, dated 9th October, 1885, he was transferred, in the Settlement Department, to Gorakhpur, and made over charge on the 13th October, 1885. His career was cut short by cholera almost immediately after he joined at Gorakhpur.

Mr. Ross desires to place on record his acknowledgment of the able and zealous manner in which Deputy Collector Barkat Ali conducted his work. He proved himself a most trustworthy and efficient Settlement Officer and his untimely death is much to be regretted.

3. Raghunath Battacharya, as head of the English Office, has held a most responsible position and worked day and night. Besides being a first-rate methodical English Clerk, he is thoroughly well versed in all revenue and settlement matters and would make a first-rate tahsildar. Raghunath Battacharya, Head Clerk.

All the statistical returns for the final report have been compiled by him or directly under his supervision.

4. The staff of the Settlement Office as a body gave satisfaction, but great drawbacks were experienced from the difficulty of obtaining competent English Clerks in the Dún. The compilation of the final report has been greatly retarded thereby. Settlement staff as a whole gave satisfaction.

CHAPTER XIV.

CONCLUSION.

The following statements accompany the report :—

A. Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál in the parganas of Western and Eastern Dúns.

B. General pargana statement of the area, revenue, &c., of each mahál in the district.

C. Statement showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-paying mahál year by year for the term of the settlement from 1st July, 1886 to 30th June, 1906.

MAINPURI, }
The 25th June, 1886. }

F. BAKER,
Late Officer in charge Settlement Operations.



APPENDICES.

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahal

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Total population.	Total area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Adhaiwala chak	Rájput	12	1,105	1,123.72	
2	Ajappur Kallan Ditto Khurd	Ditto	13	196	470.98	
3	Ambiwala	Hindu Faquir	1	46	151.96	
4	Bagriál Paltan	Rájput and European	8	115	43.10	
5	Barkla	Tea Company	1	...	26.66	
6	Bajawala	Brahman	6	235	368.25	
7	Bahmanwala	Hindu Faquir	1	159	302.27	
8	Chokhuwala	Ditto	1	1,536	574.73	
9	Dalanwala Gopal	Rájput	1	206	32.86	
10	Dharampur	Brahman Rájput Barhai Brahman	3 13 3 13	19	375	706.64
11	Garhi-Hathi Barkla	Rájput Banía Gosain	36 2 1	52	823	736.61
12	Gopiwala Khas	Rájput	12	147	121.50	
13	Harbanswala	Tea Company	1	456	293.27	
14	Harbhajwala	Banía European Tea Company	2 1 ...	17	288.03	
15	Haripur Jodh	Rájput Banía Banjara European	2 2 4 1	9	293	411.60
16	Ditto Zaharia	Rájput Mahajan Banjara Lodha European	14 2 2 1 12	20	284	451.28
17	Karanpur Khas	Mogal Banía Hindu Faquir	1 3 1	17	132	218.84
18	Khera Mansinghwala	Rájput European	6	2	26.19
19	Kaonli Wazir	Tea Company Rájput Banía European	14	252	469.02
20	Ditto Gohar	Tea Company Rájput Banía Shaikh Telí	11	323	456.63
21	Kaonlagir	Brahman	35	405	263.85	
22	Kedarpur	Rájput	5	...	330.19	
23	Khemsooz	Rájput	1	56	50.47	
24	Loharwala	Barhai European Brahman Rájput Bilwar	1	...	18.59
25	Majra	Banía Hindu Faquir Sayad Pathan	11 1 1 2	31	393	808.57
26	Melukawala	Tea Company, Rájput,	1	2	...	274.43
27	Mithubheri	Ditto ditto	2	3	216	330.33
28	Mathronwala	Hindu Faquir Brahman	1 3	363	1,198.72	
29	Nawanagar Dhoran	Rájput Shaikh	1 1	5	357	14.20
		Carried over ... ..	...	...	...

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún.

[illegible]

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.		Caste of owners.		Number of co-shares.	Revenue without cesses.	
						Former.	Present.
						Rs.	Rs.
1	2		3		4	17	18
			Brought forward	...			
1	Adhaiwala chak	...	Rájpút	...	12	675	1,200
2	Ajabpur Kallau	...	Ditto	...	13	350	600
3	Ambiwala	...	Hindu Faquir	...	1	115	220
4	Bagriál Paltan	...	Rájpút and European	...	8	50	50
5	Barkla	...	Tea Company	...	1	23	40
6	Bajawala	...	Brahman	...	6	260	520
7	Bahmanwala	...	Hindu Faquir	...	1	180	260
8	Chokhuwala	...	Ditto	...	1	380	500
9	Dalanwala Gopal	...	Rájpút	...	1	8	16
10	Dharampur	...	Brahman	...	3		
			Rájpút	...	13	475	950
			Barhai	...	3		
			Brahman	...	13		
11	Garhi Hathi Barkla	...	Rájpút	...	36	680	1,000
			Bania	...	2		
			Gosain	...	1		
12	Gopiwala Khas	...	Rájpút	...	12	90	120
13	Harbauwala	...	Tea Company	...	1	380	460
14	Harbhajwala	...	Bania	...	1	200	290
			European	...	1		
			Tea Company	...	1		
15	Haripur Jodhi	...	Rájpút	...	2	410	650
			Bania	...	2		
			Banjara	...	4		
			European	...	1		
16	Ditto Zaharia	...	Rájpút	...	14	410	550
			Mahajan	...	2		
			Banjara	...	2		
			Lodha	...	1		
			European	...	12		
17	Karanpur Khas	...	Mogul	...	1	220	260
			Bania	...	3		
			Hindu Faquir	...	1		
18	Khera Mansinghwala	...	Rájpút	...	1	33	33
			European	...	1		
19	Kaonli Wazir	...	Tea Company	...	14	426	700
			Rájpút	...	10		
			Bania	...	3		
			European	...	2		
			Tea Company	...	1		
20	Ditto Gohar	...	Rájpút	...	4	425	650
			Bania	...	3		
			Shaikh	...	1		
			Teli	...	1		
21	Kaonlagir	...	Brahman	...	35	200	370
22	Kedarpur	...	Rájpút	...	5	160	250
23	Khemadoz	...	Rájpút	...	1	68	80
24	Loharwala	...	Barhai	...	1	12	16
			European	...	5		
			Brahman	...	1		
			Rájpút	...	4		
25	Majra	...	Bilwar	...	6	575	1,200
			Bania	...	11		
			Hindu Faquir	...	1		
			Sayad	...	1		
			Pathan	...	2		
26	Molukawala	...	Tea Company, Rájpút	...	1	260	350
27	Mithibheri	...	Ditto Rájpút	...	2	350	500
28	Mathronwala	...	Hindu Faquir	...	1	275	600
			Brahman	...	3		
29	Nawanagar Dhoran	...	Rájpút	...	1	22	22
			Shaikh	...	1		
			Carried over	...	...	...	...

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

Rate of new revenue on cultivated area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188 .	188 .	188 .	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	This village has been altogether absorbed into the Government Body guard lines.
1 9 9	525	...	...	...	...
1 8 8	250	...	...	...	...
1 8 9	105	...	...	...	...
1 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal.
1 6 2	18	...	...	...	...	No maurusi tenants, so no corrected rental could be worked out.
1 13 6	260	...	...	...	...
1 3 4	80	...	...	...	...
1 10 2	120	...	...	...	...	Nearly half of the area is within the municipal limits, so no corrected rental was worked out.
1 14 6	8	...	...	...	...	The whole area is within municipality.
1 15 4	475	...	...	...	...
1 10 6	320	...	...	...	...
1 3 10	30	...	...	...	...
1 14 3	70	...	...	...	...	No maurusi tenants, so no corrected rental could be worked out.
1 8 8	90	...	...	...	...	No cash maurusi tenants, so no corrected rental was worked out.
2 2 1	240	...	...	...	...	No ghair-maurusi cash-paying tenants, so no corrected rental could be worked out.
2 2 4	140	...	...	...	...
2 0 6	30	...	...	...	...	Municipal, so no corrected rental.
4 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
1 15 8	275	...	...	...	...
2 3 8	225	...	...	...	...
1 10 2	170	...	...	...	...
1 4 0	90	...	...	...	...	No cash-paying ghair-maurusi tenants, so no corrected rental.
1 13 1	12	...	...	...	...	All sir, so no corrected rental.
1 4 6	4	...	...	...	...	No maurusi tenants.
1 11 11	625	...	...	...	...
2 6 0	90	...	...	...	...	All sir, so no corrected rental.
1 14 0	150	...	...	...	...	No maurusi, hence no corrected rental.
1 5 7	525	...	...	...	...	No cash-paying ghair-maurusi, so no corrected rental.
2 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal.
...	

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Total population.	Total area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	...	...	...
30	Nawanagar Kalalowali ...	European ... 1 Brahman ... 6 Pathan ... 1	8	211	46.21
31	Niranjanpur Debi and Kanhya Lal ...	European ... 1 Brahman ... 1 Bania ... 6	8	302	377.11
32	Ditto Batt Sahib ...	European ... 1 Brahman ... 2 Bania ... 4	7	150	295.17
33	Parsuliwala ...	Rajput ... 1	1	37	54.60
34	Pithuwala ...	Bania ... 2	2	121	215.06
35	Rangharwala ...	Rajput ... 2	2	441	365.85
36	Sheola Kallan Baki ...	Kalal ... 11	11	148	247.33
37	Ditto Debi ...	Ditto ... 9	9	149	247.94
38	Ditto Khurd ...	Brahman ... 2 Bania ... 2 Kalal ... 9	13	74	161.02
39	Shahpur Santor ...	Tea Company—Pathan ... 1	2	315	229.32
40	Sualehwali-Dhoran ...	Brahman ... 4	4	9	36.16
		European ... 6			
		Brahman ... 3			
		Rajput ... 21			
41	Udiwala Khas ...	Bania ... 2 Pathan ... 2 Kalal ... 1 Barhai ... 2 Julaha ... 1	39	682	97.19
		European ... 11			
		Rajput ... 22			
		Bania ... 1			
42	Ditto Mansinghwal ...	Hindu Faquir ... 1 Shaikh ... 1 Pathan ... 1	37	682	227.12
		European ... 1			
		Brahman ... 3			
43	Ditto Adhaiwala ...	Rajput ... 1	5	652	57.99
		European ... 16			
		Brahman ... 9			
		Rajput ... 13			
		Khatri ... 2			
		Kaith ... 3			
		Bania ... 9			
		Shaikh ... 5			
		Pathan ... 5			
		Hindu Faquir ... 1			
44	Ditto Karanpur ...	Muhammadan Faquir ... 1 Barbai ... 4 Lohar ... 1 Darzi ... 3 Jogi ... 1 Mali ... 1 Teli ... 1 Butcher ... 4 Gararia ... 5 Chamar ... 5	89	646	252.56
45	Chak Banjarawala ...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Dehra Plateau ...	...	527	13,111	13,474.12

IX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

DETAIL OF AREA.						RENT.			
Area of waste culturable.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Gauhan area.	Cultivated.		Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	Rental by sanctioned rates.	Estimated assets.
				Best soil.	Worst soil.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...
172	34.39	25.70	20.82	17.16	17.23	531	...	119	72
46.01	241.48	182.87	10.76	234.88	6.60	1,711	1,581	972	1,148
25.86	224.30	154.36	2.11	223.96	.34	1,612	2,317	1,051	1,352
7.80	33.74	7.23	8.15	7.23	23.51	104	...	112	178
48.78	159.05	88.70	5.03	158.66	.99	629	...	679	699
10.12	279.58	233.37	23.77	198.72	81.26	1,069	1,552	1,062	1,581
42.15	190.28	172.77	6.93	189.30	.98	696	1,291	1,199	1,111
38.85	182.84	178.59	7.96	179.23	3.61	759	1,286	1,174	1,534
16.91	126.08	124.58	15.59	124.65	1.43	563	849	756	688
16.37	193.20	113.35	26.78	166.39	26.91	1,067	1,237	737	1,064
3.64	18.80	...	...	5.21	13.59	83	...	36	47
1.32	60.01	33.96	29.88	31.53	25.50	418	...	213	257
22.53	134.81	107.32	98.37	45.13	89.38	1,475	...	...	616
2.5	36.57	36.57	36.57	36.57	...	111	..	111	2.3
16.13	142.43	60.64	160.62	92.29	40.14	969	...	433	615
...
1,650.81	9,102.07	6,551.49	1,024.25	7,330.14	1,712.00	38,135	35,773	35,460	413,17

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál.

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Revenue without cesses.	
				Former.	Present.
1	2	3	4	17	18
				Rs.	Rs.
		Brought forward
30	Nawanagar Kalalowali ...	European ... 1	8	5	60
		Brahman ... 6			
		Pathan ... 1			
31	Niranjanpur Debi and Kaubya Lal ...	European ... 1	8	300	600
		Brahman ... 1			
		Bania ... 6			
32	Ditto Batt Sahib ...	European ... 1	7	285	600
		Brahman ... 2			
		Bania ... 4			
33	Parsuliwala ...	Rájpút ... 1	1	32	40
34	Pithuwala ...	Bania ...	2	112	250
35	Rangarhwala ...	Rájpút ...	2	330	550
36	Sheola Kallan Baki ...	Kalal ...	11	197	400
37	Ditto Debi ...	Ditto ...	9	203	420
38	Ditto khurd ...	Brahman ... 2	13	127	240
		Bania ... 2			
		Kalal ... 9			
39	Shahpur Santor ...	Tea Company—Pathan ... 1	2	260	500
40	Sualehwali-Dhoran ...	Brahman ...	4	28	28
		European ... 6			
		Brahman ... 3			
41	Udiwala Khas... ...	Rájpút ... 21	39	110	110
		Bania ... 2			
		Pathan ... 3			
		Kalal ... 1			
		Barhai ... 2			
		Julaha ... 1			
42	Ditto Mansinghwala ...	European ... 11	37	260	260
		Rájpút ... 22			
		Bania ... 1			
		Hindu Faquir ... 1			
		Khaikh ... 1			
		Pathan ... 1			
43	Ditto Adhaiwala ...	European ... 1	5	50	50
		Brahman ... 3			
		Rájpút ... 1			
44	Ditto Karanpur ...	European ... 16	89	280	280
		Brahman ... 9			
		Rájpút ... 13			
		Khatrí ... 2			
		Kaith ... 3			
		Bania ... 9			
		Shaikh ... 5			
		Pathan ... 5			
		Hindu Faquir ... 1			
		Muhammadan Faquir ... 1			
		Barhai ... 4			
		Lohar ... 1			
		Darzi ... 3			
		Jogi ... 1			
		Mali ... 1			
		Teli ... 1			
		Butcher ... 4			
		Gararia ... 5			
		Chamar ... 5			
45	Chak Banjarawala	8
	Total, Dehra Plateau	10,338	16,833

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

Rate of new revenue on cultivated area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188	188	188	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	R.				
...	
1 12 0	5	...	...	...	...	Municipal recorded rental is mostly from rents from house sites.
2 7 8	300	...	...	...	...
2 10 8	315	...	...	...	...
1 3 0	8	...	...	...	...	Within municipal limits, so no corrected rental was worked out. No cash-paying ghair-maurusi tenants, hence no corrected rental.
1 9 1	138	...	...	...	...
1 15 5	220	...	...	...	...
2 1 1	203	...	...	...	...
2 4 9	217	...	...	...	...
1 14 4	120	...	...	...	...	Within municipal limits, hence no corrected rental was worked out.
2 9 4	240	...	...	...	...
1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...
1 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
1 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
1 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
2 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
...	3	...	...	...	...
...	6,501	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Total population.	Total area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					RIVER
1	Ambari	European	1	163	331.55
2	Aduwala	Gujar	5	220	517.27
3	Badripur Mednipur	Do.	5	80	663.25
4	Betwala Mandi Gangbhewa	European	1	...	423.19
5	Bharuwala	Khatra 2 Shaikh 2 Hindu Temple	5	23	268.31
6	Bairagiwala	Shaikh	2	209	227.69
7	Chandarban	European	1	16	78.49
8	Dhaki with chakt	Do.	1	290	141.58
9	Dholkot	Tea Company	1	...	79.46
10	Dhumipura Gangbhewa	European	1	...	251.89
11	Dhakraini	Do.	1	581	3,146.61
12	Dunkwala	Brahman	1	43	115.75
13	Dyrhamtown Fazlhaq	Shaikh	2	...	84.73
14	Ditto Kuyvett	European	3	123	256.04
15	Dharmawala	Gujar	5	3	400.82
16	Fattehpur	Do.	5	208	1,022.32
17	Ghomolon	Bania 2 Rajput 8	10	113	298.04
18	Hassanpur	Brahman	1	62	687.01
19	Indripur	Rajput	1	...	150.19
20	Jhajra Debi Singh	Do.	3	113	385.86
21	Jhajra Dhum Singh	Tea Company	1	1,121	386.36
22	Jatowala	Gujar	5	91	340.00
23	Jassuwala	Rajput	2	542	916.06
24	Kallyanpur	Gujar	5	27	327.58
25	Kunjah, L. B. Powell	Eurasian	1	116	534.35
26	Ditto J. E. Powell	Ditto	1	116	121.10
27	Kulhal Matak Majri	Rajput	2	16	361.99
28	Kessonwala	Rajput	1	11	131.30
29	Khushalpur Abdulla Khan	Muselman Rajput	4	55	486.55
30	Ditto Nasrat Khan	Ditto 2 Gujar 4	6	45	442.94
31	Lachunpur	Rajput	6	78	467.95
32	Lakhanwala	Shaikh	2	69	300.46
33	Majri Abdulla Khan	Muselman Rajput	4	103	91.68
34	Do. Nasrath Khan	Ditto 2—Gujars 4	6	103	55.15
35	Mahabawala	European	1	198	156.07
36	Mehunwala	Bania	2	235	396.00
37	Mehrakagaon	Rajput	1	18	186.17
38	Partipur Kallyanpur	Gujars	5	29	384.71
39	Pirhipur Gomani	Rajput	7	...	67.75
40	Pirhipur Mithan Lal	Bania	2	121	64.97
41	Pirwala	Gujar	2	...	43.43
42	Pelion-Nathanwala	Rajput	5	331	454.88
43	Rampur Khurd	Brahman	1	...	79.24
44	Ditto Kallan	European	1	500	1,018.43
45	Sherpur	Brahman Bengali	1	289	945.26
46	Shishanbara	Tea Company	1	200	1,232.11
47	Sabhawala	Gujar	5	547	1,380.48
48	Sahaspur	Rajput	6	1,185	1,051.35
49	Shahpur Kallyanpur	Gujar	5	170	1,063.98
50	Timdi-Cheribheli	Ditto	5	727	302.59
51	Tiparpur	Ditto	5	223	606.51
		Total, River Tract	156	8,414	23,959.47
					SUB-MON
1	Ambwala	Brahman	11	187	325.06
2	Abdellapur	Banjara	1	81	217.00
3	Bansiwala	Tea Company	1	...	152.68
4	Bislanpur	Brahman	1	...	76.87
5	Birsani	Rajput	1	152	730.17
		Carried over ... ..	...	...	...

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

DETAIL OF AREA.						RENT.			
Area of waste culturable.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Gauhan area.	Cultivated.		Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	Rental by sanctioned rates.	Estimated assets.
				Best soil.	Worst soil.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TRACT.									
120.68	152.64	129.08	1.85	138.36	14.28	450	...	531	454
144.35	217.65	64.58	18.77	110.87	106.78	767	...	496	714
298.61	175.02	40.92	11.79	116.00	89.02	339	...	479	378
75.07	362.41	...	...	162.54	139.87	315	...	442	826
78.27	179.09	5.39	6.48	49.64	129.45	105	...	249	323
56.48	133.46	123.45	13.46	132.98	48	454	...	478	557
45.22	24.31	...	...	18.02	6.29	24	...	50	56
98	122.53	37.56	11.29	122.63	...	871	...	341	650
36.05	7.63	...	...	...	7.63	...	...	42	...
192.85	42.81	...	...	9.44	33.67	28	...	41	168
2,133.04	592.37	224.07	49.33	386.93	205.44	2,950	...	1,310	2,051
32.07	47.58	33.33	1.29	45.19	2.46	351	...	198	274
3.46	79.78	76.33	...	74.41	5.37	369	...	319	319
76.85	170.56	60.45	170.11	143.78	26.78	591	...	414	566
162.68	150.16	62.09	10.94	145.05	5.11	892	...	433	507
261.60	514.61	334.01	28.85	382.43	132.08	2,463	...	1,546	1,725
32.89	109.70	64.20	3.48	151.64	48.06	703	...	538	373
362.60	84.10	...	5.40	6.93	77.17	82	...	145	143
34.98	67.60	...	...	67.60	...	46	...	114	172
92.40	155.56	...	15.92	131.05	24.61	278	...	270	412
83.65	201.92	...	29.62	129.12	72.80	453	...	313	805
65.22	175.90	53.55	8.72	150.15	25.75	618	...	314	595
112.82	569.67	158.55	17.03	502.76	66.91	1,598	...	1,384	1,759
176.75	65.55	...	4.72	51.54	14.01	64	...	159	153
112.68	155.12	45.59	7.90	67.73	97.39	782	...	383	540
3.56	61.91	...	...	42.21	19.70	225	...	82	110
171.12	28.72	...	...	18.22	10.50	60	...	35	85
33.24	70.93	45.57	48	48.92	22.06	302	...	203	221
244.28	185.55	78.68	6.35	130.59	55.03	516	...	563	516
257.38	126.36	47.98	2.59	95.61	30.85	427	...	399	458
126.31	192.19	8.97	5.28	170.46	22.03	295	...	327	435
18.68	143.33	91.86	6.29	111.02	32.31	764	...	467	436
8.67	53.55	...	6.16	53.17	38	186	...	81	154
23.71	43.21	...	4.96	40.35	2.86	102	...	67	84
22.98	113.16	...	9.93	111.24	1.32	311	...	153	351
20.88	203.98	23.37	17.76	134.52	69.46	526	...	473	322
72.50	72.48	...	6.35	51.39	21.09	80	...	99	248
243.95	75.60	7.09	5.84	31.12	41.48	109	...	251	336
2.12	58.97	46.64	8.97	58.65	32	330	...	255	384
2.57	56.39	51.84	6.73	55.39	...	300	...	247	377
29.76	12.31	...	...	12.31	...	14	...	23	39
31.54	268.84	161.49	20.30	130.84	138.00	1,421	...	707	977
2.63	21.26	20.30	...	4.92	16.94	88	...	30	100
326.32	476.84	136.37	28.62	426.94	49.99	1,633	...	1,088	1,278
387.94	182.93	68.91	16.39	164.21	12.72	600	...	656	771
411.20	361.12	61.77	31.35	146.39	234.73	751	...	615	933
526.73	583.20	131.95	27.10	433.41	151.79	1,411	...	1,386	1,931
385.07	484.41	117.02	47.44	462.03	12.38	1,471	...	1,353	1,817
397.32	272.41	102.93	17.94	219.13	53.28	1,552	...	918	1,001
249.23	27.02	...	3.29	3.29	18.73	22	...	193	24
204.29	315.36	84.93	43.76	159.41	155.95	1,986	...	679	1,024
3,953.90	9,099.71	2,895.72	731.83	6,602.69	2,197.02	30,124	...	22,181	28,947
TANE.									
59.75	131.08	10.43	15.79	122.79	8.29	149	...	203	...
45.15	103.48	99.95	16.33	99.10	10.33	396	...	396	...
97.67	25.63	...	...	8.74	16.89	24	...	65	...
54.32	14.44	...	...	...	14.44	24	...	55	...
49.63	376.03	...	15.80	7.95	368.08	210	...	316	356
...

APPEN

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Revenue without cesses.	
				Former.	Present.
1	2	3	4	17	18
				Rs.	Rs.
1	Ambari	European	1	250	250
2	Aduwala	Gujar	5	70	180
3	Bedripur Medhipur	Do.	5	168	230
4	Betwala Mandi Gangbhewa	European	1	65	150
5	Bharuwalla	Khatri 2 Shaikh 2 Hindu Temple	5	40	100
6	Bairagiwala	Shaikh	2	45	150
7	Chandarhant	European	1	28	28
8	Dhaki with chak	Do.	1	75	170
9	Dholkot	Tea Company	1	8	20
10	Dhumipura Gangbhewa	European	1	55	60
11	Phakmini	Do.	1	900	1,400
12	Denkwalla	Brahman	1	25	50
13	Dyrhamtown Fazlhaq	Shaikh	2	72½	72½
14	Ditto Knyvett	European	3	217½	217½
15	Dharmawala	Gujar	5	110	220
16	Fatehpur	Do.	5	260	600
17	Ghomolon	Bania 2 Rajput 8	10	78	200
18	Hassanpur	Brahman	1	45	90
19	Indripur	Rajput	1	45	50
20	Jhajra Debi Singh	Do.	3	50	110
21	Jhajra Dhum Singh	Tea Company	1	60	140
22	Jatonwala	Gujar	5	42	120
23	Jassuwala	Rajput	2	275	600
24	Kallyanpur	Gujar	5	25	60
25	Kunjah, L. B. Powell	Eurasian	1	112	200
26	Ditto, J. E. Powell	Ditto	1	28	40
27	Kulshah Motak Majri	Rajput	2	30	41
28	Kessonwala	Ditto	1	48	80
29	Khushalpur Abdulla Khan	Musalman Rajput	4	60	200
30	Ditto Nasrath Khan	Ditto 2—Gujars 4	6	60	180
31	Lachmipur	Rajput	0	55	120
32	Lakhanwala	Shaikh	2	130	220
33	Majri-Abdulla Khan	Musalman Rajput	4	32	40
34	Do. Nasrath Khan	Ditto 2—Gujars 4	6	32	40
35	Mahabbawala	European	1	65	90
36	Mohanwala	Bania	2	80	200
37	Mehrakagan	Rajput	1	16	30
38	Partipur Kallyanpur	Gujars	5	120	150
39	Pirthipur Gomani	Rajput	7	47½	100
40	Pirthipur, Mithan Lal	Bania	2	47½	90
41	Pirwala	Gujar	2	12	14
42	Pelion-Nathwala	Rajput	5	145	250
43	Rampur Khurd	Brahman	1	8	16
44	Ditto Kallan	European	1	161	400
45	Saerpur	Brahman Bengall	1	100	230
46	Shishambara	Tea Company	1	205	300
47	Sabbawala	Gujar	5	409	660
48	Sahaspur	Rajput	6	330	620
49	Shahpur Kallyanpur	Gujar	5	154	310
50	Tindi-Cheribheli	Ditto	5	40	80
51	Tiparpur	Ditto	5	104	220
		Total, River Tract	156	5,623	10,189
					SUB-MON
1	Ambwala	Brahman	11	62	110
2	Abdullapur	Banjara	1	38	140
3	Bansiwala	Tea Company	1	19	30
4	Bishanpur	Brahman	1	11	20
5	Birsani	Rajput	1	84	120
		Carried over ... ..	...	...	..

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

Rate of new revenue on culti- vative area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188	188	188	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TRACT--(concluded).						
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				
1 10 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 5	110	...	...	...	...
1 5 1	62	...	...	...	...
0 7 11	95	...	...	...	...
0 8 11	60	...	...	...	...
1 2 0	105	...	...	...	...
0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...
1 6 2	95	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	...	...
1 6 5	5	...	...	...	...
2 5 9	500	...	...	...	...
1 0 16	24	...	...	...	...
0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 5	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 5	110	...	...	...	...
1 2 8	340	...	...	...	...
1 0 0	122	...	...	...	...
0 12 4	44	...	...	...	...
0 10 8	5	...	...	...	...
0 10 5	60	...	...	...	...
0 11 1	80	...	...	...	...
0 11 6	78	...	...	...	...
1 0 10	326	...	...	...	...
0 14 8	35	...	...	...	...
1 1 6	88	...	...	...	...
0 10 4	12	...	...	...	...
1 3 8	11	...	...	...	...
1 2 10	32	...	...	...	...
1 1 3	140	...	...	...	...
1 6 9	120	...	...	...	...
0 9 5	65	...	...	...	...
1 8 7	90	...	...	...	...
0 11 11	8	...	...	...	...
0 14 19	8	...	...	...	...
0 12 9	25	...	...	...	...
0 15 1	120	...	...	...	...
0 4 4	14	...	...	...	...
1 14 3	30	...	...	...	...
1 11 2	52½	...	...	...	...
1 9 11	42½	...	...	...	...
0 12 11	2	...	...	...	...
0 14 9	105	...	...	...	...
0 11 9	8	...	...	...	...
0 13 6	250	...	...	...	...
1 2 4	120	...	...	...	...
0 12 7	95	...	...	...	...
1 1 2	260	...	...	...	...
1 4 6	290	...	...	...	...
1 2 2	156	...	...	...	...
3 10 2	40	...	...	...	...
0 11 2	116	...	...	...	...
...	4,563	...	...	...	...
TANE,						
0 11 0	48	...	...	...	...
1 3 0	102	...	...	...	...
0 6 3	11	...	...	...	...
0 8 10	9	...	...	...	...
0 4 3	36	...	...	...	...
...	

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Total population.	Total area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SUB-MONTANE					
		Brought forward ...	...	...	...
6	Bijaipur Hathi Barkala <i>alias</i> Tarla ...	European 1 ... Brahman 8 ... Rajput 26 ...	35	110	507.21
7	Bhanwala ...	Rajput ...	1	107	227.93
8	Baronwala ...	Brahman ...	4	100	238.87
9	Bidhauri ...	Ditto ...	3	205	746.11
10	Bulakiwala ...	European ...	1	78	247.41
11	Birgirwala ...	Brahman ...	2	285	56.18
12	Bilaspur-Kandhi ...	Ditto ...	4	193	514.81
13	Bahadurgarh ...	Bania ...	2	25	365.65
14	Barwa ...	Brahman 1 ... Rajput 1 ...	2	202	712.70
15	Binaspur ...	European ...	1	...	21.86
16	Bhagwanpur-Julon ...	Bania ...	2	159	233.45
17	Bhagwantpur ...	Brahman ...	6	75	75.21
18	Bijaipur-Gopiwala <i>alias</i> Uparla ...	European 1 ... Brahman 8 ... Rajput 23 ...	32	155	442.42
19	Bahadurpur ...	Brahman 6 ... Rajput 1 ...	7	192	256.47
20	Chandpur Kullian ...	Bania ...	2	...	155.92
21	Ditto Khurd ...	Ditto ...	2	31	173.45
22	Dandaka-Danda ...	Hindu Faqir ...	1	3	152.75
23	Dhauilas ...	Rajput 9 ... Bania 2 ... Shankh 1 ...	12	135	868.12
24	Dodhai ...	Rajput ...	4	150	1,114.46
25	Dhumnagar ...	Ditto ...	1	37	390.76
26	Dhakpatti ...	European 2 ... Brahman 2 ... Rajput 5 ...	9	231	611.93
27	Dumet ...	Ditto ...	2	57	1,212.81
28	Dhartawala ...	Ditto ...	2	...	276.32
29	Gujrata ...	Brahman ...	10	63	430.15
30	Guljwari ...	Rajput 1 ... Bania 2 ...	3	148	1,865.69
31	Gangora ...	Brahman ...	5	165	245.61
32	Gopiwala Kalam Singh ...	Rajput ...	4	189	932.26
33	Do. Man Singh ...	Do. ...	1	131	775.18
34	Do. Fatch Singh Mahal Dhani ...	Bania 5 ...	7	70	510.28
35	Do. Ram, ditto Bijai Singh, ...	Rajput 2 ...	1	104	347.20
36	Ditto ditto Khas ...	Rajput ... Do. ...	1	268	723.80
37	Ditto ditto Amar Singh ...	Do. ...	1	25	145.90
38	Ditto ditto Jai Singh ...	Rajput 1 ... Bania 1 ...	2	104	322.60
39	Gajiawala ...	Rajput ...	1	28	85.54
40	Hakumatpur Shankarpur ...	Do. ...	1	193	2,122.56
41	Hathi Barkala ...	European 2 ... Brahman 11 ... Rajput 16 ... Khatri 1 ... Udasi Faquir 1 ...	31	591	474.59
42	Hathriwala ...	Brahman ...	1	69	27.50
		Carried over ...	...	...	...

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Diiu—(continued).

DETAIL OF AREA.						RENT.			
Area of waste culturable.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Gauhar area.	Cultivated.		Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	Rental by sanctioned rates.	Estimated assets.
				Best soil.	Worst soil.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
(continued).									
...
39.36	341.68	...	21.92	39.12	302.56	443	...	360	332
24.04	110.25	12.96	9.56	6.61	132.64	83	...	160	180
12.25	223.62	...	7.23	...	223.62	261	...	230	274
161.72	287.99	3.41	12.02	163.39	181.60	297	...	590	818
124.26	104.92	68.82	11.68	100.76	3.16	297	...	353	387
3.89	13.48	...	3.38	...	13.48	198	...	...	210
22.45	310.47	72.28	11.24	36.70	273.77	566	...	495	382
221.42	14.46	...	1.07	10.17	3.99	19	...	160	31
141.62	346.02	24.36	19.06	22.38	323.64	271	...	303	209
90	23.36	...	...	21.16	2.20	15	...	31	23
14.72	198.51	67.47	15.43	69.71	138.80	518	...	352	520
4.72	38.72	11.28	...	...	38.72	41	...	48	41
4.57	291.89	14.71	11.94	112.00	179.89	379	...	375	269
22.55	144.25	20.37	9.87	78.91	65.31	219	...	214	167
98.69	49.51	11.39	...	2.96	46.55	27	...	128	50
72.12	73.68	58.00	...	34.16	39.52	63	...	153	46
...	4.42	16	...	...	40.42	39	...	72	31
138.12	271.74	3.83	14.39	...	271.74	295	...	606	263
319.62	217.03	33.34	16.94	22.95	194.08	157	...	497	292
62.27	104.83	...	...	101.83	...	56	...	193	50
56.21	190.16	1.63	30.48	27.03	163.13	711	...	486	787
5.081	248.91	64.35	21.16	149.11	98.90	618	...	707	523
195.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...
1.2.97	181.82	5.96	8.19	169.49	15.31	210	...	362	192
1.7.33	194.31	12.63	3.55	60.12	134.19	186	...	794	166
3.65	136.68	26.30	14.98	60.62	59.46	259	...	241	299
37.10	288.57	14.46	10.23	...	288.57	169	...	272	127
29.34	321.87	18.56	10.59	45.76	276.11	269	...	355	294
10.16	115.57	12.18	5.13	...	115.67	90	...	141	97
2.14	119.56	4.85	2.53	...	113.56	108	...	159	117
45.91	330.32	34.52	16.91	...	330.32	272	...	413	307
11.77	36.07	...	3.69	...	46.07	30	...	51	25
16.41	141.44	21.66	2.60	4.54	136.90	101	...	123	120
6.08	34.34	2.64	2.76	10.18	34.16	21	...	42	28
5,57.80	325.16	...	10.25	138.95	186.21	487	...	640	960
24.75	311.86	...	31.83	76.21	235.11	546	...	510	434
1.72	1.68	...	55	...	1.68	12	...	4	13
...

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahal

Number.	Name of mahal.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Revenue without cesses.	
				Former.	Present.
1	2	3	4	17	18
SUB-MONTANE					
				Rs.	Rs.
		Frought forward ...	...	...	...
6	Bijaipur Hathi Barkala <i>alias</i> Tarla ...	European 1 ... Brahman 8 ... Rajput 26 ...	35	190	150
7	Bhanwala ...	Rajput ...	1	50	60
8	Baronwala ...	Brahman ...	4	56	80
9	Bidhauri ...	Ditto ...	3	114	200
10	Bulakiwala ...	European ...	1	180	180
11	Birgirwala ...	Brahman ...	2	38	40
12	Bilaspur-Kandhli ...	Ditto ...	4	138	200
13	Bahadurgarh ...	Bania ...	2	62	70
14	Barwa ...	Brahman 1 ... Rajput 1 ...	2	75	105
15	Binaspur ...	European ...	1	6	12
16	Bhagwanpur-Julan ...	Bania ...	2	90	150
17	Bhagwantpur ...	Brahman ...	6	21	21
18	Bijaipur-Gopiwala <i>alias</i> Uparla ...	European 1 ... Brahman 8 ... Rajput 23 ...	32	112	130
19	Bahadurpur ...	Brahman 6 ... Rajput 1 ...	7	98	100
20	Chandpur-Kallan ...	Bania ...	2	30	50
21	Ditto Khurd ...	Ditto ...	2	29	40
22	Daenka-Danda ...	Hindu Faqir ...	1	25	25
23	Dhaulas ...	Rajput 9 ... Bania 2 ... Shakthi 1 ...	12	150	250
24	Dudhai ...	Rajput ...	4	96	140
25	Dhumnagar ...	Ditto ...	1	20	50
26	Dhakpatti ...	European 2 ... Brahman 2 ... Rajput 5 ...	9	210	250
27	Dumet ...	Do. ...	2	130	350
28	Dhartawala ...	Do. ...	2	40	80
29	Gujrara ...	Brahman ...	10	60	90
30	Guljwari ...	Rajput 1 ... Bania 2 ...	3	150	300
31	Gangora ...	Brahman ...	5	58	80
32	Gopiwala Kalam Singh ...	Rajput ...	4	94	120
33	Ditto Man Singh ...	Do. ...	1	100	120
34	Ditto Fattch Singh Mahat Dhanu Ram.	Bania 5 ...	7	37½	50
35	Ditto ditto do. Bajai Singh.	Rajput 2 ... Do. ...	1	37½	50
36	Ditto ditto Khas ...	Do. ...	1	89½	160
37	Ditto ditto Anar Singh ...	Do. ...	1	18½	20
38	Ditto ditto Jai Singh ...	Do. 1 ... Bania 1 ...	2	37½	50
39	Gajiwala ...	Rajput ...	1	14	14
40	Hakumaspur, Shankarpur ...	Do. ...	1	180	300
41	Hathi Barkala ...	European 2 ... Brahman 11 ... Rajput 16 ... Khatri 1 ... Udasi Faqir 1 ...	31	180	200
42	Hathriwala ...	Brahman ...	1	4	4
Carried over ...				...	...

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún.—(continued).

Rate of revenue on cultivated area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188	188	188	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
--(continued).						
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	
0 7 0	...	40	...	...	...
0 6 10	10	...	...	...	...
0 5 9	24	...	...	...	...
0 5 7	86	...	...	...	...
1 10 10	...	...	...	...	...
2 7 2	2	...	...	...	...
0 8 9	62	...	...	...	...
0 11 1	8	...	...	...	...
0 4 2	30	...	...	...	...
0 8 3	6	...	...	...	...
0 12 1	60	...	...	...	...
0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 1	18	...	...	...	...
0 11 1	2	...	...	...	...
0 12 9	20	...	...	...	...
0 7 7	11	...	...	...	...
0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 10	100	...	...	...	...
0 5 6	44	...	...	...	...
0 6 1	30	...	...	...	...
0 10 11	40	...	...	...	...
0 13 0	220	...	...	...	...
...	40	...	...	...	...
0 6 1	30	...	...	...	...
0 8 3	150	...	...	...	...
0 9 3	22	...	...	...	...
0 5 6	26	...	...	...	...
0 5 6	20	...	...	...	...
0 5 6	12½	...	...	...	...
0 5 8	12½	...	...	...	...
0 6 6	70½	...	...	...	...
0 3 6	1½	...	...	...	...
0 5 8	12½	...	...	...	...
0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 10	120	...	...	...	...
0 10 3	20	...	...	...	...
2 6 1	...	...	...	...	...
...	

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál.

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Total population.	Total area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SUB-MONTANE					
		Brought forward	...	...	...
43	Harnol	Brahman	1	9	140.54
44	Horawala	Bania	2	651	2,272.66
45	Hariawala Khurd Kishan Singh	Rajput	4	...	78.15
46	Ditto Hafiz Ahmed Hossein	Shaikh	1	...	63.89
47	Ditto Man Singh	Rajput	1	...	81.59
48	Ditto Fattah Singh	Ditto	2	87	90.72
49	Ditto Kallan Ahmed Hossein	Shaikh	1	...	51.57
50	Ditto Bijai Singh	Rajput	1	...	31.61
51	Ditto Fattah Singh	Ditto	2	77	54.60
52	Ditto Man Singh	Ditto	1	...	66.78
53	Ditto Kishan Singh	Ditto	4	...	72.34
54	Jakhan Udiwala	European	1	108	50.45
55	Ditto Shib Dat	Brahman	2	108	147.04
56	Ditto Azmat	Rajput	3	54	221.77
57	Ditto Nittu	European 1	}	4	55
		Rajput 3			
58	Ditto Karanpur	European			
59	Jagatpur Lada wala	Rajput	1	108	549.85
60	Jamuliwala	Brahman 1	}	6	17
		Rajput 5			
61	Kishanpur Hiramani	Brahman	4	32	169.52
62	Ditto Dyalu	Hajjam	3	...	64.78
63	Karimpur	Rajput 1	}	3	110
		Gujars 2			
64	Kirsali	Brahman	1	24	56.77
65	Kedarawala Captain sahib	Rajput	1	284	625.06
66	Ditto Samman Lal	Ditto	1	139	615.80
67	Kanswali Kotri	Ditto	1	357	2,156.35
68	Kandholi	Bania	2	440	3,767.35
69	Khera Pachwa	Rajput 4	}	7	17
		Bania 3			
70	Kotra Santor	Shaikh	1	57	523.91
71	Ditto Kallyanpur	Rajput	1	25	431.92
72	Katapathar	Shaikh	2	43	257.05
73	Langha	Rajput	1	209	772.36
74	Makkawala	Ditto	1	10	54.21
75	Majhond	Bania	2	17	674.56
76	Mulsi	Rajput	3	72	302.21
77	Manduwala	Brahman	1	143	764.42
78	Nugawa	Ditto	1	158	380.95
79	Ditto Chak	Ditto	2	...	74.14
80	Partitpur Santor	Rajput	1	...	10.40
81	Paundha	Bania	5	163	1,300.80
82	Pirhotwala	European 3	}	30	509
		Brahman 27			
		Brahman 10			
83	Phulsani	Rajput 6	}	16	111
		European			
84	Porwala	Banjara	1	...	114.18
85	Qutabpur	Rajput 7	1	...	66.47
86	Rajawala	Gujar 1	}	8	195
		Banjara			
87	Ram Sahaywala	Rajput	1	44	29.18
88	Ratarpur	Brahman	13	208	1,326.86
89	Rampur Bhanwala	Rajput	8	211	495.70
90	Saliawala with Chak	Brahman	9	30	248.60
91	Salangaon	Udasi Faquir	1	72	105.83
92	Salanionwala	Ditto	1	46	98.31
93	Sanola	European	1	34	395.56
94	Sarna	Tea Company	1	634	2,812.83
95	Sidhuwala	Rajput	1	11	486.29
96	Tauli	Ditto	1	170	590.92
97	Tilwari ... ..	...	1	164	572.58
	Total, Sub-montane	...	397	11,029	46,827.45

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

DETAIL OF AREA.						RENT.			
Area of waste culturable.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Gauhan area.	Cultivated.		Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	Rental by sanctioned rates.	Estimated asscis.
7	8	9	10	Best soil.	Worst soil.	13	14	15	16
(concluded).									
...
19.30	67.01	25.88	1.94	41.14	25.87	128	...	154	130
261.45	651.25	335.32	33.16	86.91	565.04	728	...	1,176	898
2.14	20.86	4.04	...	16.75	4.11	27	...	58	31
1.68	18.63	2.30	...	7.77	10.86	12	...	43	18
3.92	23.72	3.95	4.55	16.86	6.86	39	...	62	39
1.67	23.05	6.18	1.90	10.52	12.53	20	...	63	24
7.62	11.34	...	...	96	10.38	12	...	29	12
6.72	5.60	...	1.29	...	5.60	9	...	18	10
11.91	11.66	...	3.72	1.01	10.55	15	...	31	39
25.10	17.86	...	...	...	17.86	20	...	42	16
14.44	15.91	...	...	...	15.91	18	...	43	17
.17	28.67	13.28	5.60	18.29	10.28	28	...	69	66
11.38	84.39	18.67	6.09	32.93	51.46	146	...	126	200
1.87	129.80	14.79	5.95	48.86	80.94	205	...	190	293
.10	37.50	3.17	1.51	11.06	26.44	70	...	65	66
...	19.97	...	...	...	19.97	20	...	21	21
70.91	264.44	80.09	17.72	25.16	239.28	301	...	466	247
2.25	36.33	...	1.90	...	36.33	36	...	35	35
3.67	73.37	16.60	...	3.28	70.11	133	...	84	136
2.58	45.34	8.38	2.22	8.12	37.22	128	...	44	85
2.28	88.66	86.16	8.06	67.49	21.37	336	...	230	232
.06	23.78	...	.62	...	23.78	22	...	24	22
178.71	405.49	155.61	75.35	245.81	159.68	531	...	690	524
260.60	345.22	29.70	...	316.39	28.83	353	...	375	165
284.27	717.89	17.64	60.05	76.70	641.19	642	...	913	639
808.79	752.36	...	40.36	549.57	202.79	923	...	1,643	519
113.99	97.26	...	6.77	44.77	52.49	186	...	160	161
53.52	215.43	60.13	7.47	67.20	148.23	414	...	350	269
34.75	201.43	21.68	7.85	38.59	162.84	117	...	176	170
142.47	56.62	52.50	...	2.86	53.76	323	...	179	163
63.33	475.71	10.19	10.14	25.30	450.41	334	...	335	309
2.87	25.16	...	...	...	25.16	16	...	25	24
38.74	164.84	41.14	...	27.24	77.60	194	...	298	123
93.13	129.40	...	...	...	129.47	126	...	237	88
500.69	199.80	...	22.64	110.18	89.62	197	...	633	214
52.65	285.80	...	14.14	31.92	253.38	270	...	231	242
72.30	1.90	...	...	.27	1.63	...	...	36	...
.40	6.85	...	...	...	6.85	10	...	7	13
136.39	621.66	77.40	35.84	167.16	451.60	915	...	872	618
78.19	594.43	22.71	32.45	70.39	524.04	842	...	884	699
39.61	189.34	...	20.89	68.67	126.67	240	...	252	207
22.73	90.36	...	...	...	90.36	89	...	101	73
16.17	49.88	...	...	49.88	...	50	...	75	21
59.35	387.31	44.75	12.46	70.45	316.86	445	...	479	325
.29	26.46	26.43	...	26.46	...	75	...	78	83
581.00	281.01	87.38	19.60	123.44	157.57	262	...	824	252
109.62	300.32	...	15.47	15.38	284.94	266	...	344	254
17.53	108.32	...	...	...	108.32	123	...	108	105
1.85	53.41	15.68	.48	...	53.41	50	...	54	47
1.43	46.94	.29	3.54	...	46.94	46	...	53	42
5.67	107.72	...	3.92	...	107.72	133	...	190	112
1,406.27	747.85	140.42	71.96	111.74	636.11	1,103	...	1,459	977
191.06	164.64	...	...	159.25	5.39	222	...	226	162
67.60	272.93	13.20	41.60	31.69	241.24	280	...	327	181
226.30	204.65	55.83	11.60	90.99	113.66	220	...	352	239
10,996.60	16,848.25	2,226.61	1,009.29	4,635.50	12,172.85	21,700	...	27,832	20,048

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Revenue without cesses.	
				Former.	Present.
1	2	3	4	17	18
				SUB-MONTANE	
				Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...				...	...
43	Harnol ...	Brahman ...	1	15	50
44	Horawala ...	Bania ...	2	360	600
45	Hariawala Khurd Kishan Singh	Rajput ...	4	12½	20
46	Ditto Hafiz Ahmad Hossein,	Shaikh ...	1	10	15
47	Ditto Man Singh	Rajput ...	1	12½	20
48	Ditto Fattch Singh	Do. ...	2	15	15
49	Ditto Kallan Ahmad Hossein	Shaikh ...	1	9	11
50	Ditto Bijai Singh	Rajput ...	1	4½	6
51	Ditto Fattch Singh	Do. ...	2	9	13
52	Ditto Man Singh	Do. ...	1	11½	15
53	Ditto Kishan Singh	Do. ...	4	11½	15
54	Jakhan Udiwala	European ...	1	24	25
55	Ditto Shib Dat	Brahman ...	2	64	50
56	Ditto Azmat	Rajput ...	3	92	80
57	Ditto Nitlu	European 1	4	30	25
		Rajput 3			
58	Ditto Baranpur	European ...	1	12	12
59	Jagatpur Ladawala	Rajput ...	1	120	150
60	Jamulwala	Brahman 1	6	16	16
		Rajput 5			
61	Kishanpur Hiramani	Brahman ...	4	26-6-9	30
62	Ditto Dyatu	Hajjam ...	3	13-9-3	15
63	Karimpur	Rajput 1	1	38	80
		Gujar 2	2		
64	Kirsali	Brahman ...	1	11	11
65	Kedarawala Captain sahib	Rajput ...	1	70	150
66	Ditto Samman Lal	Ditto ...	1	60	120
67	Kanswali Kotri	Ditto ...	1	150	300
68	Kandholi	Bania ...	3	420	700
69	Khera Pachwa	Rajput 4	7	50	70
		Bania 3			
70	Kotra Santor	Shaikh ...	1	98	140
71	Ditto Kallyanpur	Rajput ...	1	66	90
72	Katapathar	Shaikh ...	2	60	90
73	Langha	Rajput ...	1	105	150
74	Makkuwala	Ditto ...	1	10	10
75	Mujhond	Bania ...	2	80	150
76	Malsi	Rajput ...	3	85	70
77	Manduwala	Brahman ...	1	70	250
78	Nugawa	Ditto ...	1	84	120
79	Ditto	Ditto ...	2	*8½	20
80	Partitpur Santor	Rajput ...	1	8	6
81	Panudha	Bania ...	5	190	350
82	Pirhotwala	European 3	30	380	400
		Brahman 27			
83	Phulsani	Ditto 10	16	50	100
		Rajput 6			
84	Porwala	European ...	1	16	32
85	Qatabpur	Banjara ...	1	15	25
86	Rajawala	Rajput 7	8	55	110
		Gujar 1			
87	Ram Sahaywala	Banjara 1	1	18	30
88	Rudarpur	Rajput ...	1	120	250
89	Rampur Bhauwala	Brahman ...	13	100	140
90	Saliawala with chak	Rajput ...	8	45	50
91	Salangaon	Brahman ...	9	26	25
92	Salanionwala	Udasi Faquir	1	22	22
93	Sanola	Ditto ...	1	70	80
94	Surna	European ...	1	200	550
95	Sidhuwala	Tea Company	1	50	90
96	Tauli	Rajput ...	1	35	80
97	Tilwari	Ditto ...	1	100	170
Total, Sub-montane ...				7,019½	10,926

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

Rate of new revenue on cultivated area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188	188	188	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
—(concluded).						
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	
0 10 9	35	...	...	...	...
0 11 9	240	...	...	...	...
0 4 6	7½	...	...	...	...
0 4 4	6	...	...	...	...
0 10 1	7½	...	...	...	...
0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 3	2	...	...	...	...
0 5 8	1½	...	...	...	...
0 4 2	4	...	...	...	...
0 4 6	3½	...	...	...	...
0 5 6	3½	...	...	...	...
0 14 0	1	...	...	...	...
0 9 6	...	14	...	...	...
0 9 10	...	12	...	...	...
0 6 5	...	5	...	...	...
0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 1	30	...	...	...	...
0 7 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 7	3-9-3	...	...	...	...
0 5 4	1-6-9	...	...	...	...
0 14 5	42	...	...	...	...
0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 11	80	...	...	...	...
0 5 7	60	...	...	...	...
0 5 4	150	...	...	...	...
0 9 7	280	...	...	...	...
0 10 8	20	...	...	...	...
0 8 11	42	...	...	...	...
0 6 9	24	...	...	...	...
1 9 5	30	...	...	...	...
0 4 9	45	...	...	...	...
0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 3	70	...	...	...	...
0 6 2	35	...	...	...	...
0 9 7	1-0	...	...	...	...
0 5 7	36	...	...	...	...
...	11½	...	...	...	...
0 14 0	...	2	...	...	...
0 6 5	160	...	...	...	...	* By Summary settlement.
0 9 5	20	...	...	...	...
0 8 0	50	...	...	...	...
0 5 4	16	...	...	...	...
0 8 0	10	...	...	...	...
0 4 7	55	...	...	...	...
1 2 2	12	...	...	...	...
0 10 3	13½	...	...	...	...
0 6 11	40	...	...	...	...
0 7 5	5	...	...	...	...
0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 5	10	...	...	...	...
...	350	...	...	...	...
0 7 9	40	...	...	...	...
0 4 1	45	...	...	...	...
0 11 9	70	...	...	...	...
..	3,979½	73	...	...	...

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.				Caste of owners.			Number of co-sharers.	Total population.	Total area.
1	2				3			4	5	6
HILL										
1	Binahar	...	...	...	Rájput	...	...	1	743	10,652-01
2	Bhitauli	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	16	135	2,154-80
3	Bakarna	...	...	...	Brahman	...	...	1	129	1,297-94
4	Chauki	...	...	...	Rájput	4	...	14	151	1,062-06
					Bania	2	...			
					Gossain	6	...			
					Shaikh	2	...			
5	Dhulani	...	...	...	Rájput	...	...	1	271	1,433-23
6	Jharipani	...	...	...	European	...	...	3	39	334-56
					Bank	...	1			
7	Khara khet	...	...	...	Rájput	...	...	1	24	373-09
8	Koti	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	68	816-91
9	Keyarkuli Bhatta	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	108	470	3,703-66
10	Misraspatti	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	182	5,219-47
11	Makreti	...	...	...	European	1	...	2	59	171-80
					Brahman	1	...			
12	Nardh	...	...	...	Bania	...	...	1	59	178-97
13	Rikhauli	...	...	...	Rájput	...	...	2	239	3,538-31
Total of Hill Tract								175	2,569	30,948-81
DEHRA PLATEAU										
1	Kargi J. E. Powell	...	...	...	Eurasian	...	...	1	21	51-92
2	Ditto J. H. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	14	65-30
3	Ditto L. B. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	2	...	40-25
4	Ditto W. A. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	42-68
5	Ditto G. E. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	152	52-24
Total								6	187	252-39
RIVER TRACT										
1	Ambari Tea Company's Jungle	...	...	...	Tea Company	...	...	1	...	423-50
2	Ambari Jungle	...	...	...	European	...	...	1	...	267-68
3	Bharuwalla L. B. Powell	...	...	...	Eurasian	...	...	2	...	108-71
4	Ditto J. E. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	211-61
5	Ditto J. H. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	157-50
6	Ditto G. E. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	307	184-16
7	Ditto W. A. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	171-17
8	Jiwangarh	...	...	...	European	1	...	10	502	1,008-99
					Brahman	4	...			
					Pathan	1	...			
					Banjara	4	...			
9	Kunja L. B. Powell	...	...	...	Eurasian	...	...	1	63	454-42
10	Ditto J. E. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	116-57
11	Mirzapur J. E. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	34	150-58
12	Ditto L. B. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	80	394-62
13	Telpura L. B. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	2	...	46-59
14	Ditto J. E. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	44-88
15	Ditto J. H. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	72-37
16	Ditto G. E. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	51-67
17	Ditto W. A. Powell	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	39-10
18	West Hopetown	...	...	...	European	...	...	1	2,736	8,837-82
Total								29	3,722	12,741-94

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dm—(continued).

DETAIL OF AREA.						RENT.			
Area of waste culturable.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Canhan area.	Cultivated.		Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	Rental by sanctioned rates.	Estimated assets.
7	8	9	10	Best soil.	Worst soil.	13	14	15	16
TRACT.									
128.59	821.13	4.73	70.75	...	821.13	700	...	1,462	410
40.09	203.38	22.16	3.38	...	203.38	181	...	426	224
38.15	102.01	4.16	1.89	4.16	97.85	107	...	216	86
49.22	126.08	5.47	12.74	4.83	121.25	157	...	173	170
176.84	353.60	24.91	21.70	...	353.60	356	...	597	224
23.30	13.59	2.79	43	...	13.59	235	...	188	305
5.12	57.22	8.24	4.60	...	57.22	96	...	92	26
22.82	109.17	...	3.91	...	109.17	94	...	140	88
277.74	243.67	73.71	17.87	76.57	167.10	391	...	582	306
28.11	196.74	3.00	8.40	...	196.74	169	...	400	308
1.82	16.06	3.93	.85	...	16.06	16	...	42	13
2.78	120.57	...	5.82	...	120.57	74	...	130	120
43.08	160.80	16.36	3.65	...	160.80	156	...	352	138
837.66	2,524.02	205.46	155.00	85.56	2,438.46	2,732	...	4,799	2,418
RASADI GRANT.									
5.52	40.80	...	7.52	36.47	4.33	108	...	60	149
5.40	35.72	...	2.69	18.84	16.88	102	...	42	121
6.12	20.36	...	.42	16.58	3.78	60	...	29	87
9.70	22.52	...	...	15.07	7.45	59	...	29	75
8.03	41.25	...	5.45	41.35	...	122	...	60	143
29.77	160.75	...	16.08	128.31	32.44	451	...	220	576
RASADI.									
86.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	...
126.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
94.41	14.30	...	...	11.22	3.08	43	...	59	25
12.99	96.05	...	1.13	88.43	7.61	208	...	135	330
46.87	92.76	34.39	7.76	84.79	7.97	754	...	208	350
42.59	110.83	...	8.84	96.18	14.55	248	...	124	246
53.80	80.08	...	.57	47.51	32.57	213	...	102	230
254.23	658.90	470.96	8.96	612.96	45.95	3,568	...	2,180	2,392
140.66	134.81	15.92	3.29	59.93	74.88	864	...	233	510
60.55	36.32	19.76	.02	28.40	7.92	177	...	110	156
47.74	61.30	...	.72	3.92	57.32	61	...	47	60
251.15	105.58	...	...	5.75	99.83	154	...	240	312
42.18	1.96	...	...	...	1.16	3	...	...	...
43.51	.30	...	...	...	.30	3	...	...	...
66.90	2.69	...	...	...	2.69	9	...	...	...
48.80	2.55	...	...	...	2.55	11	...	...	...
31.13	3.16	...	...	...	3.16	10	...	...	...
3,232.76	4,010.51	2,158.50	168.37	3,369.96	649.55	15,500	...	10,878	13,066
4,685.65	5,412.10	2,699.53	199.36	4,409.21	1,002.89	21,766	...	14,566	17,677

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.			Caste of owners.			Number of co-sharers.	Revenue without cesses.	
								Former.	Present.
1	2			3			4	17	18
HILL									
								Rs.	Rs.
1	Binahar	...	...	Rájput	...	...	1	420	600
2	Bhitarli	...	...	Ditto	...	...	16	130	200
3	Bakarna	...	...	Brahman	...	...	1	70	80
4	Chauki	...	...	Rájput 4	...	...	14	86	86
				Bania 2	...	...	
				Goshain 6	...	...	
5	Dhulani	...	...	Sháikh 2	...	...	1	86	200
6	Jharipani	...	...	Rájput	...	...	3	60	80
				European 2	...	...	
7	Khara khet	...	...	Bank 1	...	...	1	25	40
8	Koti	...	...	Rájput	...	...	1	40	50
9	Keyarkuli Bhatta	...	...	Ditto	...	...	108	280	300
10	Misraspatti	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	210	200
11	Makreti	...	...	European 1	...	...	2	10	10
				Brahman 1	...	...	
12	Nardh	...	...	Bania	...	...	1	25	40
13	Rikhauli	...	...	Rájput	...	...	25	180	180
Total of Hill Tract							175	1,625	2,066
DEHRA PLATEAU									
1	Kargi J. E. Powell	...	...	Eurasian	...	...	1	...	20
2	Ditto J. H. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	15
3	Ditto L. B. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	2	...	10
4	Ditto W. A. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	12
5	Ditto G. E. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	20
							6	...	77
RIVER TRACT									
1	Ambari Tea Company's Jungle	...	...	Tea Company	...	...	1	...	26
2	Ambari Jungle	...	...	European	...	...	1	...	46
3	Bharuwala L. B. Powell	...	...	Eurasian	...	...	2	...	20
4	Ditto J. E. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	50
5	Ditto J. H. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	60
6	Ditto G. E. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	50
7	Ditto W. A. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	...	40
8	Jiwangarh	...	...	European 1	...	...	10	478	1,000
				Brahman 4	...	...	
				Pathan 1	...	...	
				Banjara 4	...	...	
9	Kanja L. B. Powell	...	...	Eurasian	...	...	1	310	100
10	Ditto J. E. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	77	50
11	Mirzapur J. E. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	60	20
12	Ditto L. B. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	241	100
13	Telpura L. B. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	2	25	25
14	Ditto J. E. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	25	25
15	Ditto J. H. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	25	25
16	Ditto G. E. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	25	25
17	Ditto W. A. Powell	...	...	Ditto	...	...	1	25	25
18	West Hopetown	...	...	European	...	...	1	2,040	5,000
Total							29	3,331	6,687

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

Rate of new revenue on cultivated area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188	189	188	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TRACT.						
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				
0 6 0	180	...	...	...	...
0 7 1	70	...	...	...	...
0 6 3	10	...	...	...	...
0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 11	114	...	...	...	...
1 7 6	20	...	...	...	...
0 6 11	14	...	...	...	...
0 4 5	10	...	...	...	...
0 11 10	20	...	...	...	...
0 6 4	...	10	...	...	...
0 7 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 9	15	...	...	...	...
0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...
...	453	10	...	...	...
RASADI GRANT.						
0 7 10	20	...	...	...	...
0 6 9	15	...	...	...	...
0 7 10	10	...	...	...	...
0 8 6	12	...	...	...	...
0 7 6	20	...	...	...	...
...	77	...	...	...	...
RASADI.						
...	26	...	...	...	...
...	46	...	...	...	...
1 6 5	20	...	...	...	...
0 8 4	50	...	...	...	...
0 10 4	60	...	...	...	...
0 7 3	50	...	...	...	...
0 8 0	40	...	...	...	...
1 8 3	522	...	...	...	...
0 9 6	...	210	...	...	...
1 1 7	...	27	...	...	...
0 5 3	...	40	...	...	...
0 15 2	...	141	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
1 2 9	2,960	...	...	...	...
...	3,774	418	...	...	...

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahal

Number.	Name of mahal.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Total population.	Total area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SUB-MONTANE					
1	Annfield or Choharpur ...	Tea Company ...	1	1,569	4,171.75
2	Annfield Jungle ...	Ditto ...	1	...	691.68
3	(Danda Jungle) ...	...	...	...	...
3	Kalhupani-Kanhya Singh ...	Rajput ...	1	48	257.26
		Total ...	3	1,617	5,120.64
DEHRA PLATEAU					
1	Arcadia ...	Tea Company ...	1	862	4,324.85
2	Dalanwala, Mrs. General Dick ...	European ...	1	898	517.37
3	Chabugh-Kaonlagir ...	Rajput ...	1	191	418.73
		Total ...	3	1,951	5,260.95
RIVER TRACT FEE					
1	Assarori ...	Rajput ...	1	...	1,281.83
	Ambari Forest (F. S. portion) ...	...	...	...	...
2	Carberry grant ...	European ...	1	34	958.91
3	Chandarbani ...	Ditto ...	1	...	898.94
4	Central Hopetown ...	Ditto ...	1	158	3,107.31
5	Dholkot ...	Ditto ...	1	3	259.04
6	East Hopetown ...	Tea Company ...	1	467	5,680.48
7	Malhan ...	Brahman 2 ... Bania 1 ...	3	156	429.07
		Total ...	9	818	12,615.58
SUB-MONTANE					
1	Attic farm ...	European ...	1	70	2,338.11
2	Bakhtawarpur ...	Ditto ...	1	86	381.29
3	Danda Jungle ...	Ditto ...	1	...	915.40
4	Kalhupani Hafiz Ahmad Husain ...	Shaikh ...	1	14	195.73
5	Pirthipur Jungle ...	European ...	1	32	2,437.20
		Total ...	5	202	6,267.73
DEHRA PLA					
	Bahmanwala muafi portion ...	...	...	...	...
1	Banjarawala ...	Temple of Shiva ...	1	239	493.97
	Chandanwala Chak ...	European ...	1	...	...
2	Dehra khas ...	Udasi Faquir ...	1	15,959	2,037.37
3	Dhartawala ...	Ditto ...	1	50	314.17
4	Dubhalwala ...	Hindu temple ...	1	166	154.73
5	Gorakhpur ...	Gosain ...	1	11	25.28
6	Mehunwala ...	Udasi Faquir ...	1	578	1,045.83
7	Mulhawala ...	Brahman 1 ... Bhat 4 ...	5	232	231.06
	Niranjanpur ...	...	...	...	...
8	Prempur ...	Brahman ...	3	137	137.98
9	Panditwari with Chak ...	Udasi Faquir ...	1	424	330.38
		Total ...	16	17,796	4,820.77

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

DETAIL OF AREA.						RENT.			
Area of waste culturable.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Gauhan area.	Cultivated.		Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	Rental by sanctioned rates.	Estimated assets.
7	8	9	10	Best soil.	Worst soil.	13	14	15	16
BASADI GRANTS.									
1,460.14	2,571.29	523.65	87.99	1,941.19	430.01	8,155	...	5,417	7,715
502.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	...
41.57	101.42	...	6.18	16.96	87.46	187	...	123	142
2,004.41	2,475.62	523.65	94.17	1,958.15	517.47	8,342	...	5,988	7,857
FEE-SIMPLE GRANTS.									
882.53	2,134.73	1,107.42	66.90	1,488.56	646.17	5,104	...	6,830	8,200
58.56	306.26	203.35	23.32	167.39	138.87	2,363	...	1,443	1,827
7.72	862.99	...	...	382.99	...	1,274	...	1,022	1,274
948.81	2,323.98	1,310.77	90.22	2,038.94	785.04	8,741	...	9,295	11,391
SIMPLE GRANTS.									
1,257.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
...
869.73	70.84	14.24	3.51	56.25	14.59	533	...	318	211
230.63	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	423	103
895.28	242.64	24.67	9.43	198.27	43.77	512	...	559	625
202.90	48.40	...	...	34.50	13.90	91	...	140	100
1,349.75	2,282.79	280.51	83.98	989.41	1,293.35	6,096	...	4,201	4,151
272.48	146.01	...	3.47	56.83	89.18	226	...	245	187
5,078.10	2,790.08	4,942	100.39	1,335.29	1,454.79	7,544	...	6,886	5,377
FEE-SIMPLE.									
1,490.44	188.14	50.68	2.63	73.82	114.32	287	...	1,162	325
15.74	214.54	22.53	14.06	58.38	256.16	374	...	286	318
537.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	...
98.18	49.90	...	...	20.60	20.30	82	...	223	99
591.43	43.52	...	1.36	19.50	24.02	16	...	200	42
2,741.95	596.10	73.21	18.05	181.30	414.80	759	...	2,851	784
TEAU MUAFI.									
...
242.29	237.33	114.64	8.34	237.33	...	884	...	1,105	690
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
270.28	1,378.06	403.69	145.84	170.68	1,207.38	5,790	...	3,485	6,220
4,262	263.69	139.72	18.61	213.65	50.04	1,002	...	1,062	794
14.98	143.36	...	16.27	46.79	56.57	184	...	431	322
7.74	14.54	8.63	7.75	3.72	10.82	29	...	49	37
342.87	672.60	320.56	38.82	603.82	68.78	2,730	...	2,900	1,470
4.66	213.34	186.41	13.97	148.63	64.71	972	...	843	844
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
2.63	121.32	97.23	12.45	52.67	68.65	634	...	434	509
9.60	306.20	166.47	54.68	236.16	64.04	1,257	...	1,302	785
937.67	3,304.44	1,437.35	309.73	1,713.45	1,590.99	13,182	...	11,716	10,671

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahal

Number.	Name of mahal.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Revenue without cesses.	
				Former.	Present.
1	2	3	4	17	18
SUB-MONTANE					
				Rs.	Rs.
1	Annfield or Choharpur ...	Tea Company ...	1	579	579
2	Annfield Jungle ...	Ditto ...	1	104	52
	(Danda Jungle) ...	... ..	...	...	26
3	Kalhupani-Kanhya Singh ...	Rajput ...	1	69	60
	Total	...	3	752	717
DEHRA PLATEAU					
1	Arcadia ...	Tea Company ...	1	950	2,000
2	Dalanwala, Mrs. General Dick ...	European ...	1	292	700
3	Chabagh-Kaonlagir ...	Rajput ...	1	500	500
	Total	...	3	1,742	3,200
RIVER TRACT FEE					
1	Assarori ...	Rajput ...	1	437	500
	Ambari Forest (F. S. portion) ...	...	...	...	...
2	Carberry grant ...	European ...	1	...	87
3	Chandarbani ...	Ditto ...	1	131	150
4	Central Hopetown ...	Ditto ...	1	60	200
5	Dholkot ...	Ditto ...	1	200	200
6	East Hopetown ...	Tea Company ...	1	50	50
7	Malhan ...	Brahman ...	2	571	1,500
		Bania ...	1	47	100
	Total	...	9	1,496	2,787
SUB-MONTANE					
1	Attie farm ...	European ...	1	272	400
2	Bakhtawarpur ...	Ditto ...	1	129	140
3	Danda Jungle ...	Ditto ...	1	82	130
4	Kalhupani Matiz Ahmad Husain ...	Shaikh ...	1	64	80
5	Pirhipur Jungle ...	European ...	1	394	400
	Total	...	5	911	1,150
DEHRA PLA					
	Bahmanwala mnafi portion ...	...	...	11	11
1	Banjarawala ...	Temple of Shiva ...	1	175	490
	Chandanwala Chak ...	European ...	1	...	12
2	Dehra khas ...	Udasi Faquir ...	1	1,500	2,000
3	Dhartawala ...	Ditto ...	1	220	500
4	Dubhalwala ...	Hindu temple ...	1	80	200
5	Gorakhpur ...	Gosain ...	1	20	20
6	Mehunwala ...	Udasi Faquir ...	1	320	1,000
7	Malhawala ...	Brahman ...	1	160	400
		Bhat ...	4	...	...
	Niranjanpur ...	...	...	30	40
8	Prempur ...	Brahman ...	3	75	180
9	Panditwari with Chak ...	Udasi Faquir ...	1	250	600
	Total	...	16	2,841	5,363

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

Rate of new revenue on cultivated area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188	188	189	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
RASADI GRANTS.						
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				The term of the grant is to expire after the settlement is over.
...	
...	...	52	...	...	...
...	26	...	...	...	...
0 7 8	...	9	...	...	...
...	26	61	
FEE-SIMPLE GRANTS.						
0 13 9	1,050	Detached from Pirthipur fee-simple grant.
2 4 7	408	...	...	...	...
1 4 11	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,458	...	...	...	...
SIMPLE GRANTS.						
...	63	Transferred to River Tract.
...	87	...	...	...	...
0 9 0	19	...	...	...	...
...	140	...	...	...	...
0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 1	929	...	...	...	...
0 10 10	53	...	...	...	...
...	1,291	...	...	...	...
FEE-SIMPLE.						
0 8 6	128	This is shown in Sub-montane Tract in the general statement.
0 6 4	11	...	...	...	...
...	78	...	...	...	...
0 5 2	16	...	...	...	...
0 7 5	6	...	...	...	...
...	239	
FEAU MUAFI.						
...	This is shown in Sub-montane Tract in the general statement.
1 11 0	225	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	...	...
1 7 3	500	...	...	...	...
1 14 4	280	...	...	...	...
1 13 2	120	...	...	...	...
1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 9	680	...	...	...	...
1 10 6	240	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	...
1 7 8	105	...	...	...	...
1 10 6	350	...	...	...	...
...	2,522	

APPEN

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahal

Number.	Name of mahal.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-shares.	Total population.	Total area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SUB-MONTANE					
1	Jakhm	Bairagi	1	...	13.29
2	Rajpur	Udasi Faquir... ..	1	698	75.39
	Total ... ..	...	2	698	88.68
HILL TRACT					
1	Chamasari	Udasi Faquir... ..	1	224	3,726.66
A B S					
KHAL					
45	Dehra Plateau ... ..	...	527	13,111	13,474.12
51	River Tract ... ..	...	156	8,414	23,959.47
97	Sub-montane Tract ... ..	...	397	11,029	46,827.45
13	Hill Tract ... ..	...	175	2,569	30,948.81
206	Total ... ..	...	1,255	35,123	115,209.85
RASADI					
5	Dehra Plateau ... ..	...	6	187	252.39
18	River Tract ... ..	...	29	3,522	12,741.94
3	Sub-montane ... ..	...	3	1,617	5,120.64
26	Total ... ..	...	38	5,526	18,114.97
FREE-SIMPLE					
3	Dehra Plateau ... ..	...	3	1,951	5,260.95
7	River Tract ... ..	...	9	818	12,615.58
5	Sub-montane ... ..	...	5	202	6,267.73
15	Total ... ..	...	17	2,971	24,144.26
MUAFI					
9	Dehra Plateau ... ..	...	16	17,796	4,820.77
2	Sub-montane Tract ... ..	...	2	698	88.68
1	Hill Tract ... ..	...	1	224	3,726.66
12	Total ... ..	...	19	18,718	8,636.11
259	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	1,829	62,338	166,105.19
EASTERN					
1	Adhaiwala khas	European	2	34	181
		Brahman	3		
		Rajput	23		
		Shaikh	2		
		Pathan	2		
		Sardai	1		
		Koli	1		
	Carried over ... ..	...	...	...	...

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

Rate of revenue on cultivated area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188	189	190	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
MAUFI.						
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				
0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...
2 11 1	...	...	...	...	...
...	
MUAFL.						
0 13 1	...	...	...	...	...
TRACT.						
SA.						
1 13 6	6,495	—	...	...	...
1 1 4	4,566	...	...	...	...
0 8 0	3,907	...	...	...	...
0 7 9	443	...	...	...	...
0 15 5	15,411	...	...	...	...
GRANTS.						
0 7 8	77	...	...	...	...
1 2 2	3,356	...	...	...	...
0 15 8	...	35	...	...	...
1 1 3	3,433	35	...	...	...
GRANTS.						
1 1 3	1,458	...	...	...	...
0 9 4	1,291	...	...	...	...
0 7 6	239	...	...	...	...
0 12 9	2,988	...	...	...	...
VILLAGES.						
1 9 5	2,522	...	...	...	...
1 15 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 1	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 10	2,522	...	...	...	...
1 0 0	24,319	...	...	...	...
DÚN.						
0 8 2	10	...	...	...	...
...	

Statement showing the assessment of each mahál.

Number.	Name of mahál.			Caste of owners.		Number of co-sharers.	Total population.	Total area.
1	2			3		4	5	6
EASTERN DÚN								
			Brought forward		..	...	...	...
2	Akharwani-Bhilang	...	...	Brahman	1	2	25	762.80
				Rájput	1			
3	Amwala Karanpur	...	...	Bank	...	1	...	25.54
4	Ditto Uparla	...	...	Rájput	...	1	...	64.34
5	Ditto Majhla	...	...	Ditto	...	1	78	77.50
6	Ditto Tarla	...	...	Ditto	...	6	133	385.04
7	Asthal-Karanpur	...	...	Udasi Faquir,	1	3	33	198.90
				Bairagi	2			
8	Bandawali	...	...	Rájput	...	8	24	322.00
9	Boata-Dalla	...	...	Ditto	...	1	12	313.10
10	Do. Khima	...	...	Ditto	...	4	13	306.60
11	Bibiwala	...	...	Ditto	...	2	...	38.92
12	Birpur khurd	...	...	Goshain	...	3	...	54.05
13	Bhaniawala	...	...	Brahman	...	2	162	630.36
14	Bhogpur	...	...	Brahman	18	52	549	1,188.57
				Rájput	28			
				Bania	5			
				Udasi Faquir	1			
15	Bhupatwala kalan	...	...	Ditto	...	1	40	434.95
16	Ditto khurd	...	...	Ditto	...	1	4	60.38
17	Bhandariwala	...	...	Rájput	...	1	11	79.85
18	Bhanglana	...	...	Ditto	...	1	3	39.47
				Brahman	56	134	1,110	9,442.72
19	Bhatber	...	...	Rájput	72			
				Bania	3			
				Lohar	3	1	...	33.71
20	Bramawala	...	...	Rájput	...			
21	Bishaugarh	...	...	Bania	...	6	9	63.41
22	Bulandwala	...	...	Bania	...	2	76	167.46
				Pathan	1			
23	Bhattonwala	...	...	Goshain	...	1	35	88.50
24	Baksarwala	...	...	Rájput	...	4	17	88.45
25	Badripur	...	...	Kalal	...	7	229	456.65
26	Baderna kalan	...	...	Brahman	1	14	35	30.74
				Rájput	13			
27	Baderna khurd	...	...	Brahman	2	8	35	392.11
				Rájput	6			
28	Ditto majhla	...	...	Bania	...	1	9	27.24
29	Bagdah	...	...	Brahman	...	6	45	242.00
30	Rajhet	...	...	Rájput	...	1	60	493.12
31	Baronwala Rampur	...	...	Bania	...	1	...	236.40
32	Barasi	...	...	Rájput	...	1	59	867.60
33	Barkot Chak	...	...	Goshain	...	1	...	12.87
34	Chalang	...	...	Brahman	6	7	213	541.99
				Faquir	1			
35	Chironwala	...	...	Thakur	...	4	62	108.18
36	Chauki Saron Ramdial	...	...	Bania	...	1	30	146.40
				Brahman	1	20	30	71.58
37	Ditto Bhuppu	...	...	Rájput	4			
				Bania	15	1	30	46.78
38	Ditto Anupgir	...	...	Goshain	...			
39	Dalanwala Chak	...	...	Thakur	...	1	...	29.68
				Bank	1	4	82	117.24
40	Danda Dhoran	...	...	Rájput	1			
				Bania	1	1	220	171.50
				Khatiri	1			
41	Ditto Khudanewala	...	...	Rájput	...	1	350	455.06
42	Ditto Lakhaund	...	...	Ditto	...	1	...	187.67
43	Dashwala	...	...	Bania	...	1	...	102.74
44	Dhalwala	...	...	Achhari	...	1	...	21.51
45	Dharkot Ram Dayal	...	...	Bania	...	1	14	...
Carried over						...	...	...

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

DETAIL OF AREA.						RENT.			
Area of waste culturable	Cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Gaduan area.	Cultivated.		Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	Rental by sanctioned rates.	Estimated assets.
				Best soil.	Worst soil.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
—(continued).—						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
06	66.97	...	4.17	...	66.97	44	...	...	86
2.47	20.73	...	...	...	20.73	20	...	...	19
11	51.60	...	...	...	51.60	41	...	...	41
2.98	57.77	...	8.54	9.53	48.24	58	...	...	50
9.84	228.49	...	10.63	...	228.49	202	...	...	188
5.56	90.55	8.28	2.55	7.31	83.24	132	...	...	86
2.87	41.84	6.22	...	...	41.84	30	...	...	30
...	8.48	...	...	...	8.48	12	...	...	9
...	11.09	...	1.04	...	11.09	12	...	...	18
17.53	19.76	19.21	...	19.76	...	16	...	...	13
48.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
291.25	161.91	134.69	5.98	134.69	27.22	242	...	...	199
196.78	354.97	228.30	40.36	111.87	243.10	611	...	...	799
298.04	81.92	...	4.29	56.54	25.38	52	...	...	130
26.44	26.63	...	...	16.42	11.21	17	...	...	86
04	31.66	...	1.46	...	31.66	27	...	...	24
28.47	39	39	...	39	...	2	...	...	3
1,423.30	739.22	59.98	41.09	9.52	729.70	508	...	...	726
...	28.02	...	...	...	28.02	24	...	...	25
5.93	53.54	42.04	1.71	4.22	49.32	66	...	...	40
16.35	123.66	121.67	22.58	121.67	1.89	184	...	...	311
41.40	41.56	38.49	27.85	38.49	3.07	63	...	...	33
46.85	28.69	28.69	2.28	28.69	...	94	...	...	124
14.16	386.92	384.59	6.14	212.95	173.97	1,404	...	...	1,369
1.71	28.25	...	8.8	1.32	27.63	26	...	...	14
1.29	29.65	...	1.95	...	29.65	69	...	...	15
5.68	21.56	...	...	...	21.56	27	...	...	6
65	32.03	7.66	3.78	...	32.03	22	...	...	21
3.34	50.90	4.76	1.95	...	50.90	58	...	...	61
148.87	74.44	23.77	...	32.63	41.81	135	...	...	54
343.18	90.84	...	8.09	...	90.84	98	...	...	69
12.87	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
20.93	250.39	11.58	13.77	...	257.39	246	...	...	220
4.89	81.02	15.58	20.38	16.88	64.14	133	...	...	160
54.14	52.64	...	11.05	...	52.64	97	...	...	71
9.95	51.69	...	10.63	...	51.69	37	...	...	22
10.84	29.54	...	9.01	...	29.54	19	...	...	15
3.14	10.97	...	...	...	10.97	7	...	...	33
13.06	89.88	...	7.83	...	89.88	169	...	...	84
6.70	94.27	...	16.57	...	95.27	133	...	...	94
16.96	264.62	...	14.38	...	264.62	236	...	...	244
98.50	5.91	5.91	...	3.26	2.65	16	...	...	45
18.71	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	16
5.10	16.41	...	...	...	16.41	13	...	...	9
...

APPEN

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Revenue without cesses.	
				Former.	Present.
1	2	3	4	17	18
EASTERN DÚN					
				Rs.	Rs.
		Brought forward ...	...	...	...
2	Akharwani Bhilang ...	Brahman ... 1	2	40	50
3	Amwala Karanpur ...	Rájpút ... 1		10	10
4	Ditto Uparla ...	Rájpút ...	1	22	22
5	Ditto Majhla ...	Ditto ...	1	22	22
6	Ditto Taria ...	Ditto ...	6	90	100
7	Asthal-Karanpur ...	Udasi Faquir ... 1	3	16	32
8	Bandawali ...	Bairagi ... 2		11	18
9	Boana-palla ...	Rájpút ...	8	7	7
10	Do. Khuma ...	Ditto ...	1	7	7
11	Bibiwala ...	Ditto ...	2	12	12
12	Birpur khurd ...	Gossain ...	3	10	10
13	Bhaniawala ...	Brahman ...	2	90	120
		Brahman ... 18	52	220	375
14	Bhogpur ...	Rájpút ... 28			
		Bania ... 5	1	36	50
15	Bhupatwala kalan ...	Udasi Faquir ... 1		10	30
16	Ditto khurd ...	Ditto ...	1	12	12
17	Bhandariwala ...	Rájpút ...	1	10	10
18	Bhanglana ...	Ditto ...	1		
		Brahman ... 56	134	200	460
19	Bhatber ...	Rájpút ... 72			
		Bania ... 3	1	10	10
20	Barmawala ...	Lohar ... 3		10	20
21	Bisbaugarh ...	Rájpút ...	6	65	80
22	Bulandawala ...	Bania ... 1	2	16	20
23	Bhattonwala ...	Pathan ... 1		11	30
24	Baksarwala ...	Goshain ...	1	275	700
25	Badripur ...	Rájpút ...	4	8	8
26	Baderua kalan ...	Kalal ... 7	14	5	12
		Bratwan ... 1		2	6
27	Baderua khurd ...	Rájpút ... 13	8	7	14
		Brahman ... 2		50	80
28	Ditto majhla ...	Rájpút ... 6	1	45	50
29	Bagdah ...	Bania ...		...	96
30	Bajhet ...	Goshain ... 1	1	...	3
31	Baronwala Rampur ...	Brahman ... 6		80	100
32	Barasi ...	Faquir ... 7	7	36	40
33	Barkot chak ...	Thakur ...		19-9-9	20
34	Chalang ...	Bania ...	1	12-1-9	12
35	Chironwali ...	Brahman ... 1	20	8-4-6	9
36	Chauki Saron Ramdial ...	Rájpút ... 4		6	6
		Bania ... 15	4	30	30
37	Ditto Bhuppu ...	Khatri ... 1			
38	Ditto Anupgir ...	Rájpút ...	1	40	40
39	Dalanwala chak ...	Ditto ...		130	130
		Bania ...	1	18	20
40	Danda Dhoran ...	Achari ...	1	10	10
41	Ditto Khudanewala ...	Bania ...	1	1	5
42	Ditto Lakhaund ...				
43	Dashwala ...				
44	Dhalwala ...				
45	Dharkot Ram Dayal ...				
		Carried over ...	...	...	...

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

Rate of revenue on cultivative area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188	188	188	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
—(continued).						
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	
0 6 0	10	...	...	...	...
0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 11	10	...	...	...	...
...	16	...	...	...	...
0 4 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...
...	
0 10 10	30	...	...	...	...
0 15 6	155	...	...	...	...
0 7 9	14	...	...	...	...
0 12 0	20	...	...	...	...
0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	
0 6 0	260	...	...	...	...
0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 0	10	...	...	...	...
0 10 0	15	...	...	...	...
0 7 8	4	...	...	...	...
1 0 8	19	...	...	...	...
1 12 3	425	...	...	...	...
0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	...
0 4 4	4	...	...	...	...
0 6 11	7	...	...	...	...
0 7 10	30	...	...	...	...
0 10 9	5	...	...	...	...
0 8 10	96	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...
0 6 2	20	...	...	...	...
0 7 11	4	...	...	...	...
0 6 1	0-6-3	...	...	...	...
0 3 8	0-1-9	...	...	...	...
0 4 10	0-11-6	...	...	...	...
0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 2	...	...	...	...	...
3 6 2	2	...	...	...	...
...	
0 4 10	4	...	...	...	...
...	

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Total population.	Total area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
EASTERN DÚN					
		Brought forward ...		...	...
46	Dharkot Budhi ...	Brahman ...	1	4	16.20
47	Dhoran khas ...	Brahman 11 ...	12	68	482.96
48	Dhandola ...	Rájpút 1 ...	8	47	343.72
49	Dudhli ...	Brahman ...	2	156	264.31
50	Doiwala ...	Bank ...	1	35	166.76
51	Dwara ...	Rájpút ...	4	264	3,338.65
		Faquir ...	1		
52	Fatchpur Tanda ...	European ...	1	...	466.28
53	Ghissarpuri ...	Bank ...	1	43	304.62
54	Gumaniwala ...	Rájpút ...	2	43	340.32
		Goshain ...	1		
55	Gadul Jamna ...	Bania ...	1	194	4,324.92
		Hindu Faquir ...	1		
56	Do. Bannu ...	Brahman ...	6	193	2,235.65
		Rájpút ...	5		
		Faquir ...	1		
57	Gujrara Man Singh ...	Rájpút ...	12	164	326.22
		Khatri ...	1		
		Hindu Faquir ...	1		
58	Garhi Parwa ...	Brahman ...	1	65	427.48
		Rájpút ...	2		
59	Gujarmi Dhoran ...	Brahman ...	3	12	84.25
		Rájpút ...	1		
60	Haldwari ...	Rájpút ...	12	90	64.06
61	Hansuwala ...	Bank ...	1	36	168.49
62	Hatwal ...	Rájpút ...	1	24	5.20
63	Harchawala ...	Rájpút ...	5	29	68.72
64	Harrawala ...	Bania ...	2	143	419.91
65	Haripur kalan ...	Brahman ...	2	87	763.13
66	Do. khurd ...	Hindu Faquir ...	1	15	50.71
67	Do. Nawadu ...	Hindu Faquir ...	1	26	107.79
68	Indarpur ...	Rájpút ...	6	...	66.63
69	Jagat Khana ...	Bank ...	1	...	84.50
		Rájpút ...	1		
70	Jiwanwala ...	Bania ...	1	...	50.25
71	Jakar ...	Rájpút ...	4	19	16.19
72	Jogiwala Chak... ..	Brahman ...	2	...	312.07
73	Kalagaon ...	Hindu Faquir ...	1	35	142.48
74	Kalimitti ...	Brahman ...	2	32	165.77
75	Kalrigadh ...	European ...	1	78	826.75
		Rájpút ...	8		
76	Kaluwala with Chak ...	Brahman ...	3	52	312.80
		Bania ...	2		
77	Kanbarwala Ganga Ram ...	Brahman ...	2	2	193.05
		Bania ...	3		
78	Ditto Anúp Gir ...	Goshain ...	1	2	163.24
79	Kherawa ...	Brahman ...	1	84	290.32
80	Kuthar ...	Rájpút ...	4	30	48.67
81	Katkor kalan ...	Brahman ...	2	18	26.67
82	Katkor khurd ...	Brahman ...	1	11	30.39
		Rájpút 1 ...			
83	Khatri kalan with Chak ...	Goshain 1 ...	2	89	167.99
84	Ditto Mansinghwala ...	Rájpút ...	6	84	453.72
85	Kai wan Karanpur ...	Hindu Faquir ...	1	75	347.57
86	Ditto Malkot ...	Rájpút ...	10	34	31.59
87	Kirsoli Man Singh ...	Brahman 1 ...	2	103	197.79
		Rájpút 1 ...			
88	Kishanpur ...	Brahman ...	3	33	79.37
89	Kadhal ...	Bania ...	2	...	122.61
90	Koti arwa with Chak ...	Bania ...	3	18	373.89
		Carried over ...	...	...	...

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

DETAIL OF AREA.						RENT.			
Area of waste culturable.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Gauhan.	Cultivated.		Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	Rental by sanctioned rates.	Estimated assets.
				Best soil.	Worst soil.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
— (continued).						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...	16.20	...	...	...	16.20	16	...	...	5
8.30	325.48	5.77	13.59	4.87	320.61	267	...	...	258
1.74	64.07	17.46	14.44	...	64.07	71	...	...	62
83.06	148.83	137.31	15.33	146.03	2.80	25	...	...	264
124.99	35.02	34.27	0.72	34.86	0.16	98	...	...	44
105.56	467.58	5.98	12.94	...	467.58	273	...	...	140
401.62	1.27	...	...	...	1.27	4	...	...	37
190.78	68.40	68.09	3.92	63.86	4.54	233	...	...	61
214.97	39.70	34.63	6.40	...	39.70	47	...	...	35
359.34	257.73	58.98	6.46	5.14	252.59	209	...	...	187
121.78	240.48	22.76	12.25	6.46	234.02	206	...	...	201
8.74	197.93	...	5.22	...	197.93	134	...	...	129
304.08	91.39	75.33	1.69	62.71	8.68	...	...	...	72
2.94	42.77	...	1.09	...	42.77	38	...	...	39
...	64.04	...	5.33	...	64.04	61	...	...	17
95.98	55.24	54.69	4.16	54.86	3.8	208	...	...	165
20	4.07	...	4.07	...	4.07	7	...	...	7
6.48	11.40	...	1.36	...	11.40	18	...	...	19
16.50	300.91	276.35	17.26	75.26	225.65	671	...	...	849
293.23	28.90	24.30	20.43	22.78	7.12	75	...	...	102
47.86	65	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	24
14.04	57.46	...	3.87	19.81	37.65	109	...	...	63
30.89	31.72	23.33	...	29.62	2.10	140	...	...	58
4.75	18.80	...	...	...	18.80	10	...	...	13
46.27	2.21	...	...	...	2.21	...	...	...	10
...	15.87	...	1.70	...	15.87	16	...	...	4
164.05	4.28	4.28	...	4.28	...	3	...	...	...
1.60	56.24	...	2.05	...	56.24	47	...	...	44
21.27	74.52	17.69	8.00	16.99	57.53	304	...	...	110
98	42.62	8.41	8.74	...	42.62	63	...	...	28
217.14	71.03	...	8.05	22.54	48.49	202	...	...	136
119.91	54.19	40.61	...	40.61	13.58	88	...	...	} For both 164
102.89	54.82	33.35	...	33.35	21.47	114	...	...
3.20	84.53	6.43	...	...	84.54	60	...	...
14.10	30.62	...	2.97	...	30.62	28	...	...
4.17	22.04	...	4.46	...	22.04	24	...	...	8
6.43	23.76	...	4.58	...	23.76	27	...	...	6
75.91	60.90	60.76	2.62	60.76	14	112	...	...	79
0.53	63.79	36.32	4.35	...	63.79	101	...	...	87
4.4	36.15	4.78	3.56	...	36.15	65	...	...	34
48	30.69	...	2.27	...	30.69	30	...	...	12
5.64	132.11	...	12.15	...	132.11	120	...	...	109
30.61	38.85	38.79	7.14	32.79	06	50	...	...	85
94.07	9.49	...	...	...	9.49	10	...	...	45
335.23	31.11	3.13	5.81	...	31.11	83	...	...	55
...

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál.

1	2	3	4	Revenue without cesses.	
				Former.	Present.
17	18				
EASTERN DUN					
				Rs.	Rs.
		Brought forward ...		--	...
46	Dharkot Budhi ...	Brahman ...	1	1	4
47	Dhoran khas ...	Brahman 11...	12	130	140
48	Dhandola ...	Rájput ...	8	16	35
49	Dudhli ...	Brahman ...	2	50	120
50	Doiwala ...	Bank ...	1	20	40
51	Dwara ...	Rájput 4 ...	5	200	300
52	Fatehpur Tanda ...	Faquir 1 ...	1	45	45
53	Ghussarpuri ...	European ...	1	21	50
54	Gumaniwala ...	Bank ...	1	35	35
55	Gadul Jamna ...	Rájput 2 ...	3		
		Gosain 1 ...			
56	Do. Bannu ...	Bania 1 ...	2	145	200
		Hindu Faquir 1			
		Brahman 6 ...			
57	Gujrara Man Singh ...	Rájput 5 ...	12	145	150
		Faquir 1 ...			
		Rájput 12 ...			
58	Garhi Parwa ...	Rájput 1 ...	14	50	60
		Khatri 1 ...			
		Hindu Faquir 1			
59	Gujarmi Parwa ...	Brahman 1 ...	3	80	100
		Rájput 2 ...			
60	Gujarmi Dhoran ...	Brahman 3 ...	4	16	18
		Rájput 1 ...			
61	Haldwari ...	Rájput ...	12	10	16
62	Hansuwala ...	Bank ...	1	40	60
63	Hatwal ...	Rájput ...	1	3	3
64	Harehawala ...	Rájput ...	5	6	8
65	Hariawala ...	Bania ...	2	120	320
66	Hariapur kalan ...	Brahman ...	2	72	72
67	Ditto khurd ...	Hindu Faquir ...	1	10	12
68	Ditto Nawada ...	Hindu Faquir ...	1	36	36
69	Indarpur ...	Rájput ...	6	20	40
70	Jagat Khana ...	Bank ...	1	8	12
		Rájput ...			
71	Jiwanwala ...	Bania ...	2	8	8
		Rájput ...			
72	Jakar ...	Rájput ...	4	2	4
73	Jogiwala Chak ...	Brahman ...	2	--	81
74	Kalagaon ...	Hindu Faquir ...	1	24	30
75	Kalimitti ...	Brahman ...	2	25	40
		European ...	1		
76	Kaleigardh ...	Rájput ...	9	16	20
		Brahman ...	3		
77	Kaluwala with Chak ...	Bania ...	5	25	40
		Brahman ...	2		
78	Kanharwala Ganga Ram ...	Bania ...	5	46-10-8	60
		Goshain ...	1	33-5-4	45
79	Ditto Anup Gir ...	Brahman ...	1	12	24
80	Khorawa ...	Rájput ...	4	10	15
81	Kathar ...	Brahman ...	2	3	8
82	Katkor kalan ...	Brahman ...	1	3	8
		Rájput 1 ...			
83	Khairi kalan with Chak ...	Goshain 1 ...	2	35	60
		Rájput ...	6	30	50
84	Ditto Man Singhwala ...	Hindu Faquir ...	1	20	20
85	Kairwan Karanpur ...	Rájput ...	10	6	7
86	Ditto Malkot ...	Brahman 1 ...	2	52	60
		Rájput 1 ...			
87	Kirsali Man Singh ...	Brahman ...	3	20	40
88	Kishanpur ...	Bania ...	2	18	20
89	Kudhal ...	Bania ...	3	32	32
90	Koti Parwa with Chak ...	Bania ...			
		Carried over ...			

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dūn—(continued).

Rate of revenue on cultivated area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188	188	188	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
—(continued).						
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	
0 3 11	3	...	...	...	...
0 6 7	10	...	...	...	...
0 7 0	19	...	...	...	...
0 12 5	70	...	...	...	...
1 2 3	20	...	...	...	...
0 5 4	100	...	...	...	...
...	
0 11 8	29	...	...	...	...
0 14 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 4	55	...	...	...	...
0 8 0	5	...	...	...	...
0 4 10	10	...	...	...	...
0 15 9	20	...	...	...	...
0 6 9	2	...	...	...	...
0 4 0	6	...	...	...	...
0 1 5	20	...	...	...	...
0 11 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 7	2	...	...	...	...
1 1 0	200	...	...	...	...
2 2 3	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...
0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 6	20	...	...	...	...
0 5 2	4	...	...	...	...
3 9 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 0	2	...	...	...	...
...	81	...	...	...	...
0 5 8	6	...	...	...	...
0 7 6	12	...	...	...	...
0 7 6	4	...	...	...	...
0 7 11	15	...	...	...	...
1 0 6	13-5-4	...	...	...	...
0 11 8	11-10-8	...	...	...	...
0 3 11	12	...	...	...	...
0 7 10	5	...	...	...	...
0 5 10	5	...	...	...	...
0 5 5	5	...	...	...	...
0 15 9	25	...	...	...	...
0 11 8	20	...	...	...	...
0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 3 8	1	...	...	...	...
0 6 11	8	...	...	...	...
1 0 6	20	...	...	...	...
0 3 4	2	...	...	...	...
0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...
...	

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Total population.	Total area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
EASTERN DÚN					
		Brought forward	...	...	...
91	Kotla ...	Rájput ...	7	10	17-03
92	Kuawala ...	European ...	2	65	402-51
93	Kaknawa ...	Rájput 2 Banía 4 Goshain 1 Bank 1	7	11	127-30
94	Kulhan-Karanpur ...	Hindu Faquir 1	2	71	100-82
95	Do. Man Singh ...	Rájput ... Brahman 4	2	22	106-91
96	Kandholi ...	Rájput 1 Banía 2	7	85	152-43
97	Ladpur Bahadur Singh ...	Banía ...	2	31	207-16
98	Ladpur, Rupmardan Singh ...	Rájput ...	2	15	45-58
99	Do., Mrs. General Dick ...	European ...	2	12	62-33
100	Do., Jai Singh ...	Rájput ...	1	...	51-94
101	Ladwa Kot ...	Rájput ...	9	85	64-73
102	Lachiwala ...	Bank ...	1	49	232-73
103	Muhammádpur ...	Pathan 1 Banía 1	2	72	342-23
104	Mianwala, Jodha Singh ...	Rájput ...	16	187	201-54
105	Do., Bakhtawar ...	Rájput ...	15	189	260-85
106	Marotha ...	Rájput ...	5	46	210-06
107	Missarwala kalan ...	Brahman ...	1	27	268-88
108	Do. khurd ...	Banía ...	2	29	109-98
109	Mohkampur kalan ...	Hindu Faquir ...	1	...	42-55
110	Do. khurd, Hurst Sahib ...	European ...	1	107	285-34
111	Do. Thakur Singh ...	Thakur ...	6	108	218-64
112	Majhara ...	European 1 Rájput 5	6	40	160-95
113	Mangluwala ...	Rájput ...	1	169	234-92
114	Nahin kalan ...	Rájput ...	11	79	87-69
115	Nahin khurd ...	Brahman ...	5	13	15-60
116	Nagla Hatnala with Chak ...	Brahman 12 Banía 21 Sonar 1 Hajjám 3	37	201	77-44
117	Do. Jawalapur Baswanand ...	Brahman ...	5	33	271-89
118	Do. do. Debidatt ...	Brahman ...	2	31	120-01
119	Nali kalan ...	Hindu Faquir ..	1	55	1,860-16
120	Ditto khurd ...	Hindu Faquir ...	1	4	31-24
121	Nala pani ...	Bank ...	1	6	399-85
122	Nawada ...	Hindu Faquir ...	7	62	359-50
123	Nakraunda-Daly ...	Eurasian ...	1	62	448-16
124	Do. Dhum Singh ...	Banía Sarangi ...	1	63	495-28
125	Nurionwala ...	Rájput ...	1	...	138-76
126	Nanur Khera ...	Rájput 1 Hindu Faquir 1	2	46	181-96
127	Nathampur ...	Brahman ...	3	208	553-34
128	Nathwawala ...	Brahman ...	1	436	1,187-84
129	Pali ...	Rájput 13 Banía 1	14	43	101-88
130	Phagsi Ram Dayal ...	Banía ...	1	...	45-56
131	Do. Isri ...	Rájput 8 Banía 1	9	...	120-86
132	Phando ...	Hindu Faquir ...	1	41	90-84
133	Phulswa ...	Rájput 8 Banía 2	10	12	85-03
134	Phurti ...	Brahman ...	8	24	65-66
135	Pushtari ...	Rájput ...	5	19	118-31
136	Paled ...	Rájput ...	10	30	82-79
137	Raipur Jawala ...	Brahman ...	5	379	1,191-07
		Carried over	...	...	...

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

DETAIL OF AREA.						RENT.			
Area of waste culturable.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Gauhan area.	Cultivated.		Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	Rental by sanctioned rates.	Estimated assets.
				Best soil.	Worst soil.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
—(continued).						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
4.69	12.26	...	35	...	12.26	11	...	...	8
235.36	89.08	8.00	...	89.08	...	267	...	...	151
76.51	48.41	...	8.50	...	48.41	109	...	...	73
8.50	72.68	...	6.15	...	72.68	57	...	...	56
48	48.59	3.51	...	...	48.59	45	...	...	46
100.92	107.62	21.22	6.47	27.22	80.40	118	...	...	118
12.84	79.41	...	2.81	39.27	40.14	190	...	...	103
2.77	5.44	...	...	...	5.44	110	...	...	82
21	22.14	...	.90	...	22.14	54	...	...	28
25.65	9.48	...	.87	...	9.48	87	...	...	62
1.17	62.11	...	2.09	...	62.11	43	...	...	19
170.62	55.93	32.63	3.30	32.63	3.30	133	...	...	150
46.67	71.16	49.62	2.63	...	71.16	237	...	...	201
14.49	166.35	136.17	14.43	13.63	152.72	296	...	...	} For both
6.56	155.37	138.44	9.00	80.83	74.54	316	...	...
9.38	102.94	27.62	6.47	...	102.94	128	...	...
186.68	49.33	49.23	4.74	...	49.33	116	...	...
50.49	37.53	35.64	2.53	35.64	1.89	140	...	...
9.63	26.57	26.57	...	16.94	9.63	86	...	...
16.90	103.32	97.92	...	95.07	8.25	310	...	...
12.64	129.15	97.27	10.24	64.07	65.08	545	...	...
1.25	22.01	10.46	...	...	22.01	51	...	...
18.42	28.21	...	7.74	...	28.21	41	...	...
15.62	70.70	...	3.14	...	70.70	67	...	...
...	14.81	...	1.51	...	14.81	13	...	...
11.44	23.54	...	13.23	...	23.54	41	...	...	52
123.46	139.44	118.32	18.82	121.70	17.74	271	...	...	354
53.37	61.66	53.38	2.17	53.38	8.28	140	...	...	126
114.64	80.65	1.87	6.24	...	80.65	243	...	...	237
2.16	7.71	...	...	...	7.71	20	...	...	7
131.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
240.07	109.72	...	13.84	47.69	62.03	107	...	...	28
291.61	142.00	89.65	19.46	119.38	22.62	128	...	...	340
234.11	163.15	39.05	24.37	52.81	110.34	398	...	...	318
1.10	87.69	...	...	...	87.69	53	...	...	54
28.95	64.50	...	3.25	7.08	57.42	52	...	...	50
8.91	338.85	230.64	18.88	231.67	107.18	1,643	...	...	1,472
492.96	628.28	11.13	20.43	...	628.28	566	...	...	573
1.02	19.53	...	1.73	...	19.53	27	...	...	32
...	3.87	1.84	...	...	3.87	4	...	...	} 26
2.46	21.71	3.55	...	...	21.71	18	...	...
40.61	43.01	42.99	3.05	19.85	23.16	92	48	...	
51.73	30.86	30.16	1.66	3.80	27.06	35	...	...
4.67	42.39	...	3.69	...	42.39	40	...	...	10
3.20	21.50	18.13	3.07	...	21.50	39	...	...	35
31.22	48.21	...	3.05	2.26	46.95	59	...	...	27
82.11	381.28	52.95	21.40	240.83	140.45	458	...	...	1,192
...

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Revenue without cesses.	
				Former.	Present.
1	2	3	4	17	18
				EASTERN DÚN	
				Rs.	Rs.
		Brought forward ...		...	...
91	Kotla ...	Rájput ...	7	3	4
92	Kuawala ...	European ...	2	44	60
93	Kaknawa ...	Rájput 2 Bania 4 Goshain 1 Bank 1	7	18	25
94	Kalhan-Karanpur ...	Hindu Faquir 1	2	26	26
95	Do. Man Singh ...	Rájput ...	2	20	25
96	Kandholi ...	Brahman 4 Rájput 1 Bania 2	7	52	60
97	Ladpur Bahadur Singh ...	Bania ...	2	32-8-0	50
98	Ladpur, Rupmardan Singh ...	Rájput ...	2	10-13-4	11
99	Do., Mrs. General Dick ...	European ...	2	10-13-4	11
100	Do., Jai Singh ...	Rájput ...	1	10-13-4	11
101	Ladwa Kot ...	Rájput ...	9	12	15
102	Lachiwala ...	Bank ...	1	38	50
103	Muhammadpur ...	Pathan 1 Bania 1	2	30	50
104	Mianwala, Jodha Singh ...	Rájput ...	16	38	140
105	Do., Bakhtawar ...	Rájput ...	15	37	130
106	Maroitha ...	Rájput ...	5	32	50
107	Missarwala kalan ...	Brahman ...	1	48	90
108	Do. khurd ...	Bania ...	2	28	40
109	Mohkampur kalan ...	Hindu Faquir ...	1	22	40
110	Do. khurd, Hurst Sahib ...	European ...	1	45	120
111	Do. Thakur Singh ...	Thakur ...	6	45	170
112	Majhara ...	European 1 Rájput 5	6	5	10
113	Mangluwala ...	Rájput ...	1	14	20
114	Nahin kalan ...	Rájput ...	11	14	21
115	Nahin khurd ...	Brahman ...	5	3	4
116	Nagla Hatnala with Chak ...	Brahman 12 Bania 21 Sonar 1 Rajjám 3	37	24	30
117	Do. Jawalapur Baswanand ...	Brahman ...	5	36	100
118	Do. do. Debiddatt ...	Brahman ...	2	12	50
119	Nali kalan ...	Hindu Faquir ...	1	105	130
120	Do. khurd ...	Hindu Faquir ...	1	3	3
121	Nala pani ...	Bank ...	1	36	70
122	Nawada ...	Hindu Faquir ...	7	54	60
123	Nakraunda-Daly ...	Eurasian ...	1	36	60
124	Do. Dhum Singh ...	Bania Saraugi ...	1	36	60
125	Nurionwala ...	Rájput ...	1	35	35
126	Nanur Khura ...	Rájput 1 Hindu Faquir 1	2	25	30
127	Nathanpur ...	Brahman ...	3	240	520
128	Nathwawala ...	Brahman ...	1	140	280
129	Pali ...	Rájput 13 Bania 1	14	12	15
130	Phagsi Ram Dayal ...	Bania ...	1		
131	Do. Isri ...	Rájput 8 Bania 1	9	3	5
132	Phaundo ...	Hindu Faquir ...	1	12	30
133	Phulswa ...	Rájput 8 Bania 2	10	15	25
134	Phurti ...	Brahman ...	8	5	11
135	Pushtari ...	Rájput ...	5	4	8
136	Paled ...	Rájput ...	10	10	20
137	Raipur Jawala ...	Brahman ...	5	180	420
		Carried over ...	...	...	...

DIX A.

n the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

Rate of revenue on cultivated area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188	188	188	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
—(continued).						
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	
0 5 3	1	...	...	...	...
0 10 9	16	...	...	...	...
0 6 7	7	...	...	...	...
0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 3	5	...	...	...	...
0 8 11	8	...	...	...	...
0 7 1	17½	...	...	...	...
2 0 4	0-2-8	...	...	...	...
0 7 11	0-2-8	...	...	...	...
1 2 7	0-2-8	...	...	...	...
0 3 10	3	...	...	...	...
1 6 3	12	...	...	...	...
0 9 5	20	...	...	...	...
0 12 6	102	...	...	...	...
0 12 10	93	...	...	...	...
0 6 11	18	...	...	...	...
1 8 4	42	...	...	...	...
1 1 1	12	...	...	...	...
1 8 1	18	...	...	...	...
0 13 11	75	...	...	...	...
1 2 0	125	...	...	...	...
0 7 3	5	...	...	...	...
0 3 5	6	...	...	...	...
0 4 9	7	...	...	...	...
0 4 2	1	...	...	...	...
0 12 3	6	...	...	...	...
0 11 5	64	...	...	...	...
0 13 0	38	...	...	...	...
0 5 11	25	...	...	...	...
0 6 3	...	...	...	...	...
...	34	...	...	...	...
0 5 9	6	...	...	...	...
0 6 9	24	...	...	...	...
0 5 8	24	...	...	...	...
0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 11	5	...	...	...	...
1 7 1	280	...	...	...	...
0 6 3	140	...	...	...	...
0 8 2	3	...	...	...	...
0 7 4	2	...	...	...	...
0 8 3	6	...	...	...	...
0 11 1	18	...	...	...	...
0 13 3	10	...	...	...	...
0 3 1	6	...	...	...	...
0 5 11	4	...	...	...	...
0 6 9	10	...	...	...	...
0 12 7	240	...	...	...	...
...	

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál.

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Total population.	Total area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
EASTERN DÚN					
		Brought forward	...	...	...
138	Raepur Harsaran ...	Brahman ...	7	387	1,373.49
139	Ditto Mehur ...	Brahman ...	2	379	1,313.14
140	Raiwala ...	Goshain ...	1	75	1,101.88
141	Ramnagar Danda Ram Dayal	Bania ...	1	68	910.07
142	Ditto Budhi ...	Brahman ...	2	69	104.41
143	Ranipokhri Shibba ...	Rajput 9	15	15	115.62
		Bania 6			
144	Ditto Lachmanpuri	Brahman 11	12	12	275.49
		Bania 1			
145	Raniwala ...	Rajput 1	3	22	48.97
		Khatri 2			
146	Raithwan ...	Brahman ...	5	25	23.26
147	Serkhi ...	Rajput ...	6	59	209.42
148	Sahabnagar with Chak ...	Brahman ...	2	65	342.79
149	Samiauda ...	Rajput ...	6	22	31.88
150	Sangtiawala kalan ...	Bania ...	1	...	123.74
151	Ditto khurd ...	Brahman 3	4	17	165.86
		Rajput 1			
152	Sarandharwala ...	Brahman ...	1	192	58.99
153	Satiowala with Chak or Sidharwala	Rajput ...	1	30	608.77
154	Sarkhet ...	Rajput ...	8	23	212.73
155	Shahunagar Ghanlal Sahai ...	European ...	1	160	143.82
156	Ditto Gomani ...	Rajput ...	5	40	77.30
157	Ditto Chak Ghanlal Sahai	European ...	1	...	26.79
158	Ditto Gomani ...	Bilwar ...	4	...	14.79
159	Shampur ...	Goshain ...	1	45	561.61
160	Sandhwal ...	Rajput 16	17	99	153.46
		Bania 1			
161	Sandhewali Dhoran ...	Brahman ...	3	22	46.82
162	Ditto Man Singh ...	Rajput ...	4	57	52.82
		Brahman 1	10	290	1,350.80
163	Sawra Saroli ...	Rajput 6			
		Kori 3	12	41	199.35
164	Sandarwala ...	Rajput ...			
165	Sangaon ...	Rajput 10	11	80	124.03
		Goshain 1			
166	Sethi Gairwal ...	Brahman ...	11	45	71.90
167	Talai ...	Rajput 2	4	59	81.93
		Kurmi 2			
168	Thano Hatnalo ...	Bania ...	13	107	7.48
169	Tuwa ...	Rajput 3	6	90	403.65
		Khatri 3			
170	Timli Man Singh ...	Rajput ...	5	44	663.76
171	Tangoligarh ...	Rajput 2	4	31	27.48
		Kori 2			
		Brahman 6	9	90	382.93
172	Tarla Nagal ...	Rajput 2			
		Hindu Fakir 1			
		Total	963	12,199	63,111.54
RASADI					
1	Chak Tunwa a ...	Rajput ...	5	336	584.25
2	Joli ...	Bania ...	1	282	2,176.14
3	Naukham ...	Bauk ...	1	134	4,241.07
4	Maji ...	European ...	1	45	3,371.90
5	Rani-pokhri, Fateh Singh	Rajput 9	16	183	226.15
		Bania 7			
6	Ditto Lachmanpuri	Brahman 11	18	178	657.72
		Rajput 7			
		Total	42	1,108	12,135.93

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

DETAIL OF AREA.						RENT.			
Area of waste culturable.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Gauhan area.	Cultivated.		Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	Rental by sanctioned rates.	Estimated as c's.
7	8	9	10	Best soil.	Worst soil.	13	14	15	16
—(continued).						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
131.68	403.61	126.00	35.78	215.79	187.72	592	...	...	603
500.08	398.73	117.02	44.12	222.79	175.94	726	...	...	962
448.31	83.22	75.79	10.85	66.15	17.07	128	...	...	120
674.91	113.87	17.25	23.44	...	113.87	273	...	...	82
63.10	28.14	10.04	9.43	...	28.14	92	...	...	47
18.23	95.26	10.02	1.20	12.78	82.48	29	...	...	227
14.52	248.29	213.13	3.17	55.72	122.57	984	...	...	452
2.31	20.07	18.59	.36	1.48	18.59	25	...	...	39
1.82	20.98	...	1.01	...	20.98	58	...	...	6
2.98	31.23	17.82	1.86	...	31.23	61	...	...	42
249.95	46.72	45.00	2.95	45.00	1.72	59	...	...	48
.59	27.11	...	2.55	...	27.11	25	...	...	6
53.97	55.71	43.97	...	88.20	17.51	144	...	...	193
61.88	82.65	73.02	...	78.02	4.63	311	...	...	159
5.52	40.98	43.40	7.79	22.66	18.92	61	...	...	63
489.54	91.39	47.36	9.98	83.24	8.15	77	...	...	90
5.01	33.99	4.11	1.21	...	33.99	22	...	...	17
6.69	107.74	101.66	1.17	87.05	20.69	348	...	...	395
.68	64.49	63.35	16.09	14.73	49.67	199	...	...	175
4.75	18.81	5.23	...	4.78	14.03	84	...	...	49
2.63	9.48	...	...	4.77	4.71	199	...	...	13
310.63	155.11	108.26	2.14	133.69	21.52	148	...	...	202
3.73	147.59	...	4.20	...	147.59	121	...	...	54
1.58	24.07	...	3.72	...	24.07	22	...	...	16
5.71	31.96	...	2.59	4.47	30.49	35	...	...	36
95.99	125.19	31.83	16.58	...	125.19	87	...	...	41
7.29	92.13	9.87	2.55	31.18	60.95	120	...	...	85
26.59	92.61	.85	8.50	...	92.61	86	...	...	72
6.22	64.19	...	8.00	...	64.19	50	...	...	13
5.11	74.40	10.21	1.99	9.91	64.49	87	...	...	32
1.89	4.34	...	4.17	...	4.34	12	...	...	10
12.02	91.52	45.22	7.53	...	91.52	101	...	...	97
9.24	57.64	...	4.82	...	57.64	36	...	...	33
6.93	20.33	...	.76	...	20.33	29	...	...	10
5.66	214.67	...	10.51	...	244.67	141	...	...	154
13,19.26	15,098.69	4,913.11	1,043.59	4,122.76	10,983.93	23,238	...	...	22,345
GRANTS.									
20.22	454.55	257.26	22.74	355.55	99.00	1,166	...	...	1,429
1,345.33	80.24	...	68.22	658.47	146.77	568	...	...	151
3,754.80	194.16	68.02	12.61	140.40	56.05	415	...	...	72
2,549.43	672.68	514.91	29.66	674.13	1.45	3,310	...	...	...
55.45	223.20	222.74	33.21	11.76	211.44	482	...	...	506
87.27	550.58	547.68	17.81	20.33	530.25	1,035	...	...	524
7,812.69	2,900.31	1,610.61	179.28	1,857.34	1,044.97	6,976	...	...	2,833

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahal

Number.	Name of mahal.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Revenue without cesses.	
				Former.	Present.
1	2	3	4	17	18
EASTERN DUN					
				Rs.	Rs.
		Brought forward ...		...	...
138	Raepur Harsaran ...	Brahman ...	7	150	400
139	Ditto Mchar ...	Brahman ...	2	160	420
140	Raiwala ...	Goshain ...	1	130	190
141	Lamnagar Danda Ram Dayal ...	Bania ...	1	75	125
142	Ditto Budhi ...	Brahman ...	2	15	25
143	Ranipokhri Shikha ...	Rajput 9 ...	15	50	70
		Bania 6 ...			
144	Ditto Lachmanpuri ..	Brahman 11 ...	12	150	220
		Bania 1 ...			
145	Raniwala ...	Rajput 1 ...	3	10	15
		Khatri 2 ...			
146	Raithwan ...	Brahman ...	5	3	5
147	Serkhi ...	Rajput ...	6	17	15
148	Sahnagar with Chak ...	Brahman ...	2	34	105
149	Saniandh ...	Rajput ...	6	2	6
150	Sangtiawala kalan ...	Bania ...	1	55	70
151	Ditto khurd ...	Brahman 3 ...	4	48	70
		Rajput 1 ...			
152	Sarandharwala ...	Brahman ...	1	20	30
153	Satiowala with Chak or Sidharwala ...	Rajput ...	1	30	81
154	Sarkhet ...	Rajput ...	8	8	12
155	Shahnagar Ghanlal Shai ...	European ...	1	80	140
156	Ditto Gomani ...	Rajput ...	5	40	80
157	Ditto Chak Ghan Lal Shai ...	European ...	1	6-2-3	14
158	Ditto Gomani ...	Bilwar ...	4	3-1-3	8
159	Shampur ...	Goshain ...	1	100	120
160	Sandhwal ...	Rajput 16 ...	17	18	37
		Bania 1 ...			
161	Sandhowali Dhoran ...	Brahman ...	3	6	8
162	Ditto Man Singh ...	Rajput ...	4	15	15
163	Sawra Saroli ...	Brahman 1 ...	10	40	80
		Rajput 6 ...			
164	Sundarwala ...	Keri 3 ...	12	45	50
		Rajput ...			
165	Sangaon ...	Rajput 10 ...	11	18	25
		Goshain 1 ...			
166	Setli Gairwal ...	Brahman ...	11	6	15
167	Talai ...	Rajput 2 ...	4	15	27
		Kurmi 2 ...			
168	Thano Hatnala ...	Bania ...	13	4	4
169	Thewa ...	Rajput 3 ...	6	40	50
		Khatri 3 ...			
170	Timi Man Singh ...	Rajput ...	5	12	15
171	Tangoligarh ...	Rajput 2 ...	4	5	8
		Kori 2 ...			
172	Tarla Nagal ...	Brahman 6 ...	9	60	70
		Rajput 2 ...			
		Hindu Faquir 1 ...			
		Total ...	...	6,750 *340 7,090	11,474
RASSADI					
1	Chak Tunwala ...	Rajput ...	5	341	550
2	Joli ...	Bania ...	1	193	1,153
3	Markham ...	Bani ...	1	2,210	2,205†
4	Majri ...	European ...	1	...	3,624
5	Rani-pokhri Fateh Singh ...	Rajput 9 ...	16	153	175
		Bania 7 ...			
6	Ditto Lachmanpuri ...	Brahman 11 ...	18	284	500
		Rajput 7 ...			
		Total ...	...	3,181	8,207

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dîn—(continued).

Rate of revenue on cultivated area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188	188	188	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
—(continued).						
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	
0 13 10	250	...	...	...	...
0 13 7	260	...	...	...	...
1 14 9	60	...	...	...	...
0 9 2	50	...	...	...	...
0 11 4	10	...	...	...	...
0 11 9	20	...	...	...	...
0 14 2	70	...	...	...	...
0 11 11	5	...	...	...	...
0 3 10	2	...	...	...	...
0 7 8	3	...	...	...	...
2 0 0	71	...	...	...	...
0 3 6	4	...	...	...	...
1 4 1	15	...	...	...	...
0 13 6	22	...	...	...	...
0 11 9	10	...	...	...	...
0 14 2	51	...	...	...	...
0 4 3	4	...	...	...	...
1 4 10	60	...	...	...	...
1 3 2	40	...	...	...	...
0 11 11	7-1-3	...	...	...	...
0 13 6	4-2-3	...	...	...	...
0 12 5	20	...	...	...	...
0 4 0	19	...	...	...	...
0 5 4	2	...	...	...	...
0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 1	40	...	...	...	...
0 8 9	5	...	...	...	...
0 4 4	7	...	...	...	...
0 3 9	9	...	...	...	...
0 5 9	12	...	...	...	...
0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 8	10	...	...	...	...
0 4 2	3	...	...	...	...
0 6 3	3	...	...	...	...
0 4 7	10	...	...	...	...
...	4,384	...	...	...	...	* Three hundred and forty by summary settlement.
GRANTS.						
1 3 0	209	...	...	...	...
1 6 9	960	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	...
...	3,624	...	...	...	...	† Reduced for land taken up for Government purposes.
0 12 7	22	...	...	...	...
0 14 1	216	...	...	...	...
...	5,031	...	...	...	...

APPEN

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owner.	Number of co-shares.	Total population.	Total area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				FEE-SIMPLE	
1	Lysterabad	European	1	6	1,098'76
				MUA	
1	Asthal	Hindu Faquir	1	252	49'83
1	Bangain	Temple Kamalleshwar	1	285	908'60
2	Barkot	Faquir	1	93	32'37
3	Bairagra	Rajput	1	117	2,867'51
4	Balawala	Brahman	8	248	835'74
5	Gohri	Jogi	1	26	210'44
6	Jogiwala	Gosain	3	98	1,054'28
7	Kharak	Temple Mahadeo	1	46	112'74
8	Kharkhari	Brahman	5	46	250'87
9	Khairi khurd	Hindu Faquir	1	212	253'55
10	Majri	Brahman	2	33	903'30
11	Partitnagar	Brahman	1	305	2,230'37
12	Rikhiresh	European	3	182	2,610'92
13	Raynerpur	Brahman	1	116	151'08
14	Tapoban				
		Total	30	2,059	12,471'60
				A B S	
172	Khalsa ... ..	...	963	12,199	63,111'94
6	Kasadi ... ..	...	42	1,108	12,135'93
1	Fee-simple ... ..	...	1	6	1,098'76
14	Muafi ... ..	...	30	2,059	12,471'60
193		Total	1,036	15,372	88,818'23

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(concluded).

DETAIL OF AREA.						RENT.			
Area of waste culturable.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Gauhan area.	Cultivated.		Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	Rental by sanctioned rates.	Estimated assets.
				Best soil.	Worst soil.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
GRANTS.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
779'52	100'51	94'37	...	94'37	6'14	248	...	...	78
EL.									
...
11'10	34'64	21'00	2'90	...	34'64	63	...	...	109
333'18	533'69	474'83	35'86	97'83	435'86	778	...	...	659
4'78	17'71	15'93	3'38	...	17'71	74	...	...	89
1,188'64	599'50	61'30	9'64	47'16	552'34	551	...	...	475
520'46	62'06	51'10	7'76	54'49	3'57	107	...	...	71
137'46	45'33	26'61	2'11	38'97	6'86	66	...	...	66
822'34	126'27	12'73	...	122'52	3'75	188	...	...	118
44'22	26'23	13'33	...	17'85	8'38	255	...	...	239
166'42	47'13	32'99	85	32'99	14'14	61	...	...	74
7'81	178'16	175'62	31'01	135'32	42'81	788	...	...	781
678'78	72'01	63'21	5'81	63'21	8'89	218	...	...	158
988'24	0'51	...	51	...	51	3	...	...	36
2,192'32	302'54	185'84	29'06	24'20	278'34	343	...	...	293
25'14	77'21	66'39	2'25	...	77'21	224	...	...	171
7,120'89	2,122'99	1,271'08	131'84	638'54	1,484'45	3,748	...	...	3,330
TRACT.									
13,319'26	15,098'69	4,913'11	1,049'39	4,122'76	10,983'93	23,238	...	...	22,345
7,812'50	2,900'31	1,610'61	179'28	1,857'34	1,041'97	6,976	...	...	2,853
779'52	100'51	94'37	...	94'37	6'14	248	...	...	78
7,120'89	2,122'99	1,271'08	131'84	638'54	1,484'45	3,748	...	...	3,330
29,032'17	20,222'50	7,889'17	1,360'51	6,713'01	13,519'49	34,210	...	...	28,606

APPEN

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.				Caste of owners.			Number of co-sharers.	Revenue without cesses.	
									Former.	Present.
1	2				3			4	17	18
									FEE-SIMPLE	
									Rs.	Rs.
1	Lysterabad	...	...	...	European	...	...	1	170	200
									MUA	
3	Asthal	...	...	...	Hindu Faquir	...	...	...	15	15
1	Bangain	...	...	...	Temple Kaunaleshwar	...	...	1	35	35
2	Barkot	...	...	...	Faquir	...	...	1	150	400
3	Bairagia	...	...	...	Rajput	...	...	1	20	30
4	Balawala	...	...	...	Brahman	...	...	1	320	400
5	Gohri	...	...	...	Jogi	...	...	8	40	60
6	Jogiwala	...	...	...	Goshain	...	...	1	40	40
7	Kharak	...	...	...	Temple Mahadeo	...	...	3	40	100
8	Kharkhari	...	...	...	Brahman	...	...	1	40	40
9	Khairi khurd	...	...	...	Hindu Faquir	...	...	5	40	60
10	Majri	...	...	...	Brahman	...	...	1	90	350
11	Partitnagar	...	...	...	Brahman	...	...	2	100	150
12	Rikhikesh	...	...	...	European	...	...	1	50	90
13	Raynorpur	...	...	...	Brahman	...	...	3	323	400
14	Tapobau	...	...	...	Brahman	...	...	1	40	60
					Total			30	1,343	2,230
									A B S	
172	Khalsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	968	7,090	4,474
6	Rasadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	3,181	2,207
1	Fec-simple	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	170	200
14	Muafi	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1,343	2,230
193					Total			1,036	11,784	22,111

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dîn—(concluded).

Rate of revenue on cultivated area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188 .	188 .	188 .	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
GRANTS.						
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				
1 15 10	30	...	...	...	...
E.I.						
...	
1 0 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 2	250	...	...	...	...
1 11 1	10	...	...	...	...
0 5 4	80	...	...	...	...
0 10 4	20	...	...	...	...
0 14 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 6	60	...	...	...	...
1 8 5	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 0	20	...	...	...	...
1 13 3	260	...	...	...	...
1 6 3	50	...	...	...	...
...	40	...	...	...	...
0 14 0	77	...	...	...	...
0 12 5	20	...	...	...	...
...	887	...	...	...	...
TRC A T.						
0 10 6	4,384	...	...	...	...
0 13 1	5,026	...	...	...	...
1 4 7	30	...	...	...	...
0 12 11	887	...	...	...	...
0 11 3	10,327	...	...	...	...

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each

NOT ASSESSABLE (MINHAI).										
Number.	Name of Mahāls.	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Village-site.	Water.	Roads.	Groves.	Sal forest.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DEHRA PLATEAU										
1	Ajabpur kalan ...	Former, 1,056.00 Present, 1,123.72	...	21.00	162.30	160.00	20	...	47.00	410.00
2	Ajabpur khurd ...	Former, 462 Present, 470.98	...	1	56	1	12	...	9.84	260.10
3	Ambiwāla ...	Former, 162 Present, 161.96	...	1	1	4	...	8.34	8.37	41.96
4	Bagrail Paltan ...	Former, 42 Present, 43.10	...	4	1.28	.50	...	...	1.97	5.82
5	Barkala ...	Former, 26 Present, 26.66	...	...	1.86	1.93	...	...	...	7.53
6	Bajawala ...	Former, 341 Present, 368.25	...	3	5	8	8	...	37	61
7	Bahmanwala ...	Former, 308 Present, 302.27	11	1	6.1	1	5	...	20	102
7a	Banjarewala Chak ...	Former, ... Present, 5.62	10.09	10	41.41	.04	...	...	8.31	59.98
8	Chokhuwala ...	Former, 702 Present, 573.36	...	14	79	1	...	...	12	106
9	Dalanwala Gopal ...	Former, 33 Present, 32.70	...	6	18	1	1	...	...	26
10	Dharampur ...	Former, 641 Present, 706.16	Govt.	8	98	3	5	18	57	189
11	Garhi Hathi Barkala ...	Former, 822 Present, 736.61	4.52	8.17	52.04	7.81	...	92.27	50.03	214.84
12	Gopiwala khas ...	Former, 164 Present, 122.47	Govt.	1	15	4	...	...	147	167
13	Harbanawala ...	Former, 301 Present, 293.27	5.34	8.40	25.02	16.07	...	...	30.08	85.81
14	Harbhajwala ...	Former, 288 Present, 288.03	42	1	9	1	...	...	17	70
15	Haripur Jodh ...	Former, 426 Present, 411.60	...	45	5.13	3.26	...	...	11.88	20.72
16	Haripur Zaharia ...	Former, 420 Present, 451.28	...	1	17	7	...	...	...	25
17	Karanpur khas ...	Former, 227 Present, 222.64	...	0.62	5.81	9.34	...	...	2.05	23.82
18	Khera Man Singh-wala ...	Former, 30 Present, 26.19	...	2	2	...	1	...	27	32
19	Kaonli Wazir ...	Former, 482 Present, 469.02	...	79	9.16	1.31	...	4.89	7.76	23.91
20	Kaonli Gohar ...	Former, 461 Present, 456.63	...	2	101	5	2	...	6	116
21	Kaonlagir with Chak Bhur ...	Former, 227 Present, 222.64	...	2.54	54.67	.63	...	6.51	11.93	76.28
22	Kidarpur ...	Former, 333 Present, 330.19	...	6	94	4	...	...	7	111
23	Khemadoz ...	Former, 53 Present, 50.47	...	1.41	84.06	21.20	...	...	56.30	162.97
24	Loharwala ...	Former, 21 Present, 18.59	...	1	23	7	...	...	28	59
25	Majra ...	Former, 775 Present, 808.57	...	8.58	41.14	5.26	...	...	5.24	60.22
26	Malukawala ...	Former, 267 Present, 274.43	...	4	8	1	...	...	...	13
27	Mithibheri ...	Former, 328 Present, 330.33	...	5	57	11	...	...	1.61	13.18
28	Mathronwala ...	Former, 1,055 Present, 1,198.72	...	5	57	11	...	...	53	126
29	Nawanagar Dhoran ...	Former, 14 Present, 14.20	...	3.09	48.58	1.62	...	...	34.92	88.21
30	Nawanagar Kalalo-wali ...	Former, 47 Present, 34.43	...	8	86	6	...	...	8	108
31	Niranjanpur Debi ...	Former, 377 Present, 377.11	...	4.91	71.73	1.27	...	...	13.39	91.30
32	Niranjanpur B a t t Sahib.	Former, 301 Present, 295.17	...	3	2	3	...	...	5	13
33	Parsuliwala ...	Former, 46 Present, 54.60	...	4.12	7.53	5.87	...	...	19.97	37.49
				...	111	13	...	...	6	130
				...	78.41	3.40	...	...	6.70	88.51
				2	3	3	...	...	...	8
				12	85	1.60	...	...	...	2.57
				...	...	1	...	...	2	3
				...	1.42	.06	...	...	4.60	6.08
				8	44	17	...	...	2	71
				4.67	20.50	21.38	...	...	24.10	70.65
				...	2.52	5.10	...	...	32	32
				2	10	13	1	...	12	38
				.92	6.32	10.76	...	...	14.86	32.86
				4	261	3	...	...	217	5.85
				6.46	110.79	9.57	...	...	128.87	426.49
				2	...	.85	...	...	...	3
				2.70	...	.67	...	...	...	3.72
				4	...	3	3	...	...	10
			32	3	.08	3.05	...	...	...	7.31
			15.31	2.63	60.74	1.44	12	...	9.50	104
			...	...	6	...	...	...	42	89.62
			15.24	4.40	18.28	6.72	...	...	38	48
			...	2	...	...	...	...	5	45.02
			...	83	6.84	64	...	...	4.75	8
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.06

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Tehra Dîn.

ASSESSABLE.

CULTURABLE.						CULTIVATED.					
Groves.	Sal forest.	Other (culturable).	Fallow.		Total culturable.	Irrigated.			Dry.	Total cultivated.	Total assessable.
			Old.	New.		Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
KHALSA VILLAGES.											
21.78	42.28	...	10.00	35.00	45.00	295.00	...	295.00	306.00	601.00	646.00
...	63.44	16.12	143.62	565.50	...	565.50	154.50	720.00	863.62
...	...	31	...	5	36	304	...	304	52	356	392
12.24	27.56	5.32	45.11	342.40	...	342.40	41.51	383.91	429.02
...	38	...	38	118	...	118	...	118	156
...	4.04	0.70	10.81	74.49	...	74.49	60.81	135.30	146.14
...	30	...	30	...	30	30
...	8.78	82	9.66	22.90	...	22.90	3.07	25.97	36.57
...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	22	22	26
...	26.28	...	26.28	...	26.28	26.28
...	...	3	...	2	5	223	52	275	...	275	280
9.32	15.71	5.86	30.89	152.84	...	152.84	123.25	276.09	306.98
...	...	17	...	44	61	90	...	90	55	145	206
2.02	23.46	2.07	27.55	121.58	...	121.58	93.36	214.74	242.29
...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	219	...	11	230	91	...	2.24	3.14	5.38	5.62
1.73	...	15.58	87.34	24.16	126.8	102.24	...	94	272	366	5.96
...	7	7	7
22	1.43	2.41	4.06	...	...	...	6.24	6.24	10.30
...	...	17	...	41	58	245	...	245	149	394	462
5.95	...	70	15.92	14.89	37.26	340.98	...	340.98	113.08	454.06	491.32
...	2	2	373	...	373	280	653	655
16.12	...	6.26	26.29	4.52	53.19	429.09	5.38	434.47	163.14	597.61	650.80
...	...	3	...	1	4	59	1	60	30	90	94
52	3.41	...	3.43	57.29	...	57.29	40.53	97.82	101.75
...	...	23	...	34	67	219	...	219	...	2.9	2.6
2.77	3.71	7.61	17.09	19.56	50.51	48.84	...	48.84	170.07	218.91	269.45
...	...	117	...	...	117	139	...	139	...	139	256
1.76	74.62	8.84	85.92	123.81	...	123.87	55.03	178.90	264.12
...	2	126	128	182	...	182	...	182	310
14.19	2.86	2.91	10.36	17.69	48.06	279.34	...	279.34	7.98	287.32	335.32
...	...	9	...	107	116	193	...	193	...	193	309
10.49	...	3.23	16.52	3.76	36.06	237.60	...	237.60	14.81	252.31	268.31
...	...	10	...	...	10	67	...	67	91	158	168
4.60	...	4.63	24.84	11.37	46.44	41.60	...	44.00	72.38	116.98	162.42
...	...	7	...	...	7	10	...	10	...	10	17
90	5.41	63	6.94	4.07	...	4.07	2.00	6.07	13.01
16	58	74	2.2	...	282	...	282	356
18.59	9.16	2.47	20.21	333.05	...	333.05	17.55	350.60	360.81
10	63	73	280	...	280	...	280	553
5.13	...	39	68.73	13.05	87.32	265.35	...	265.35	12.66	278.01	365.39
...	18	...	18	123	...	123	102	225	243
16	62	3.04	3.82	168.36	...	168.36	54.18	222.54	226.36
...	...	14	...	22	35	167	...	167	...	167	203
15	41.59	...	41.74	199.31	...	199.94	...	199.94	241.68
...	7	7	38	...	38	...	38	45
...	4.52	...	4.52	...	...	...	43.38	43.38	47.90
...	...	10	...	...	10	8	...	8	...	8	18
...	12.51	...	12.51	...	12.51	12.51
...	169	133	192	265	...	265	247	512	704
12.99	73.04	17.42	103.46	422.90	...	422.90	211.57	634.47	737.92
...	17	17	218	...	218	...	218	235
70	...	28.96	90.41	1.64	121.70	26.48	...	26.48	119.63	146.11	266.81
...	...	39	...	60	99	191	...	191	...	191	190
2.15	36.80	2.21	41.46	172.42	...	172.42	83.59	256.01	297.47
...	...	134	...	17	131	301	...	304	15	319	470
...	82.34	29.52	216.02	27.61	355.49	325.89	44.18	380.07	36.67	416.74	772.23
...	1	1	2	9	...	9	...	9	11
1.74	4.7	04	2.25	6.21	...	6.21	2.02	8.23	10.48
...	5	5	20	...	20	12	32	37
1.64	68	1.54	3.26	22.57	...	22.97	89	23.86	27.12
...	60	...	60	223	...	223	...	223	273
10.58	...	1.41	31.02	...	45.01	182.87	...	182.87	58.61	241.48	287.49
...	29	...	29	191	...	191	8.3	294	253
76	5.92	3.79	15.38	...	25.85	154.36	...	154.36	69.94	224.30	250.15
...	...	7	...	...	7	4	...	4	27	31	33
...	...	4.50	3.30	...	7.80	7.23	...	7.23	26.51	33.74	41.54

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Mahals.	RENT.			RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.	Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.	From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
					Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.			
1	Ajabpur kalan ... { Former, 1,123 ... Present, 3,100 ...	1,123 ...	40 ...	1,123 ...	1 12 3 ...	1 11 9 ...	675 ...	...	675 ...
2	Ajabpur khurd ... { Former, 632 ... Present, 1,530 ...	632 ...	...	632 ...	4 3 5 ...	3 10 2 ...	1,180 ...	L.S. 20 ...	1,200 ...
3	Ambiwala ... { Former, 115 ... Present, 527 ...	115 ...	...	115 ...	1 12 0 ...	1 0 9 ...	350 ...	...	350 ...
4	Bagrail Pallan ... { Former, 75 ... Present, 60 ...	75 ...	...	75 ...	3 14 1 ...	3 9 0 ...	600 ...	...	600 ...
5	Barkala ... { Former, 30 ... Present, 117 ...	30 ...	...	30 ...	1 6 4 ...	1 0 11 ...	115 ...	...	115 ...
6	Bajawala ... { Former, 383 ... Present, 909 ...	383 ...	...	383 ...	3 11 4 ...	3 9 8 ...	220 ...	...	220 ...
7	Bahmanwala ... { Former, 312 ... Present, 699 ...	312 ...	...	312 ...	2 8 0 ...	2 8 0 ...	50 ...	...	50 ...
7a	Banjarewala Chak... { Former, ... Present, 16 ...	...	...	...	2 3 7 ...	1 10 11 ...	50 ...	...	50 ...
8	Chokhuwala ... { Former, 580 ... Present, 1,485 ...	580 ...	...	580 ...	1 5 10 ...	1 2 6 ...	22 ...	...	22 ...
9	Dalanwala Gopal ... { Former, 13 ... Present, 34 ...	13 ...	...	13 ...	4 7 2 ...	4 7 2 ...	40 ...	...	40 ...
10	Dharampur ... { Former, 684 ... Present, 1,901 ...	684 ...	30 ...	684 ...	1 6 2 ...	1 5 11 ...	260 ...	...	260 ...
11	Garhi Hathhi Barkala, ... { Former, 1,916 ... Present, 1,915 ...	1,916 ...	...	1,916 ...	3 3 7 ...	2 15 4 ...	520 ...	...	520 ...
12	Gopiwala khas ... { Former, 245 ... Present, 312 ...	245 ...	...	245 ...	1 10 4 ...	1 8 2 ...	180 ...	...	180 ...
13	Harbanswala ... { Former, 438 ... Present, 853 ...	438 ...	...	438 ...	3 3 6 ...	2 14 2 ...	260 ...	...	260 ...
14	Harbhajwala ... { Former, 233 ... Present, 683 ...	233 ...	...	233 ...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Haripur Jodh ... { Former, 618 ... Present, 1,257 ...	618 ...	...	618 ...	3 3 2 ...	2 10 8 ...	8 ...	...	8 ...
16	Haripur Zaharia ... { Former, 680 ... Present, 924 ...	680 ...	...	680 ...	1 8 7 ...	0 14 4 ...	380 ...	...	380 ...
17	Karanpur khas ... { Former, 378 ... Present, 507 ...	378 ...	...	378 ...	4 13 8 ...	3 9 10 ...	600 ...	...	600 ...
18	Khera Man Singhwala, ... { Former, 24 ... Present, 44 ...	24 ...	20 ...	24 ...	1 13 1 ...	1 13 8 ...	8 ...	...	8 ...
19	Kaonli Wazir ... { Former, 709 ... Present, 1,191 ...	709 ...	...	709 ...	3 12 5 ...	3 4 9 ...	16 ...	...	16 ...
20	Kaonli Gohar ... { Former, 737 ... Present, 1,083 ...	737 ...	...	737 ...	1 11 5 ...	1 8 3 ...	475 ...	...	475 ...
21	Kaonlagir with Chak Bhur, ... { Former, 377 ... Present, 721 ...	377 ...	...	377 ...	4 0 10 ...	3 14 10 ...	920 ...	30 ...	950 ...
22	Kidarapur ... { Former, 274 ... Present, 792 ...	274 ...	...	274 ...	1 13 3 ...	1 13 3 ...	680 ...	...	680 ...
23	Khemadoz ... { Former, 79 ... Present, 172 ...	79 ...	...	79 ...	3 2 10 ...	2 15 1 ...	1,000 ...	...	1,000 ...
24	Loharwala ... { Former, 12 ... Present, 40 ...	12 ...	...	12 ...	1 9 6 ...	1 8 8 ...	90 ...	...	90 ...
25	Majra ... { Former, 902 ... Present, 3,252 ...	902 ...	...	902 ...	3 3 0 ...	3 1 0 ...	120 ...	...	120 ...
26	Malukawala ... { Former, 452 ... Present, 521 ...	452 ...	...	452 ...	1 10 9 ...	1 8 9 ...	380 ...	...	380 ...
27	Mithibheri ... { Former, 521 ... Present, 1,060 ...	521 ...	...	521 ...	3 9 4 ...	3 2 8 ...	450 ...	...	450 ...
28	Mathronwala ... { Former, 451 ... Present, 1,214 ...	451 ...	...	451 ...	1 3 7 ...	0 14 9 ...	200 ...	...	200 ...
29	Nawanagar Dhoran ... { Former, 25 ... Present, 42 ...	25 ...	...	25 ...	3 10 1 ...	2 9 5 ...	290 ...	...	290 ...
30	Nawanagar Kalalawali, ... { Former, 56 ... Present, 119 ...	56 ...	...	56 ...	2 0 1 ...	1 15 11 ...	410 ...	...	410 ...
31	Niranjanpur Debi ... { Former, 410 ... Present, 972 ...	410 ...	...	410 ...	4 1 11 ...	3 11 11 ...	650 ...	...	650 ...
32	Niranjanpur Batt Sahib, ... { Former, 411 ... Present, 1,051 ...	411 ...	...	411 ...	1 3 4 ...	1 3 1 ...	110 ...	...	110 ...
33	Parauliwala ... { Former, 39 ... Present, 112 ...	39 ...	...	39 ...	1 3 4 ...	1 3 1 ...	110 ...	...	110 ...

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dún—(continued).

REVENUE RATE.		Area under sal forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.		Rent on assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	Jama on assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
KHALSA VILLAGES.							
1 1 0	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 7	1 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 6	0 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 8	0 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 7	0 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 4	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 10 8	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 13 7	1 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 0	0 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 4	1 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 0	0 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 13 6	1 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 3	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 2	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1 9 7	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 2	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 10 1	1 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 3	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 5	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 6	1 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 15 4	1 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 7	1 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 10 6	1 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 10	0 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 7	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 0	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 3	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 0	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 8	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 5 4	1 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 2 1	1 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 5 10	1 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 2 4	1 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 6 3	1 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 15 3	1 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 4 10	1 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 11 9	2 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 0	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 11 6	1 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 10	1 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 3 9	1 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 3	0 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 10 2	1 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 7	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 0	1 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 2	1 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 13 9	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 0	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 6	1 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 11	0 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 13 6	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 8	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 6 1	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 6 4	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 15 1	1 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 1	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 5 7	0 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 3 2	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 6 4	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 9	1 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 6 5	2 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 5 6	1 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 10 5	2 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 4	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 10 10	2 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 6	0 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 5	1 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each.

Number.	Name of Mahals.	Total area.	NOT ASSESSABLE (MINHAL).							
			Revenue-free.	Village-site.	Water.	Roads.	Graves.	Sál forest.	Burien.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DEHRA PLATEAU										
34	Pithuwalla ... { Former,	235	...	1	7	3	...	...	...	11
	... { Present,	215.06	...	1.92	4.92	39	...	...	...	7.23
35	Rangurwala ... { Former,	386	...	5	20	4	1	...	18	48
	... { Present,	355.85	...	3.48	23.69	8.86	...	...	39.72	75.75
36	Sheola kalan Dobi ... { Former,	488	8	12	6	3	1	...	10	40
	... { Present,	259.40	6.43	3.32	9.58	2.68	...	...	3.09	25.10
37	Sheola kalan Baki ... { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	3.	...	...	...
	... { Present,	285.90	...	2.59	8.90	3.41	...	...	...	14.90
38	Sheola khurd ... { Former,	148	6	2	4	2	1	...	3	18
	... { Present,	161.04	5.51	2.16	2.82	4.94	...	...	2.09	17.52
39	Sáláwala Dharon ... { Former,	44	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	7
	... { Present,	33.16	...	6.66	1.67	.93	...	...	4.56	13.82
40	Shahpur Santor ... { Former,	236	...	...	9	7	...	...	10	23
	... { Present,	229.32	...	1.80	7.13	7.79	...	...	2.63	19.65
41	Udiwala khás ... { Former,	93	...	2	...	8	...	...	2	12
	... { Present,	97.19	...	15.10	9.13	11.56	...	...	...	35.79
42	Ditto Adoiwala ... { Former,	45	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	8
	... { Present,	57.99	...	2.48	16.31	.56	...	...	1.72	21.07
43	Ditto Mán Singh ... { Former,	210	...	4	...	14	...	...	...	18
	... { Present,	227.12	Govt.	22.75	21.40	7.74	...	...	.01	69.78
44	Litto Karanpur ... { Former,	225	...	5	10	...	...	...	80	45
	... { Present,	252.56	Govt.	12.83	30.58	46.00	12.40	...	2.19	104.00
45	Total Khálsa ... { Former,	13,379	92	156	1,453	329	73	18	947	3,095
	... { Present,	13,470.77	93.16	203.80	1,296.46	246.40	...	282.81	591.63	2,719.15
DEHRA PLATEAU										
1	Kárgi ... { Former,	58	...	...	17	...	...	...	3	29
	... { Present,	51.92	...	19	4.55	24	...	...	62	5.60
2	Kárgi ... { Former,	58	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	23
	... { Present,	65.30	...	16	14.00	02	...	...	10.00	24.16
3	Kárgi ... { Former,	57	...	...	8	...	...	...	9	17
	... { Present,	40.25	...	...	10.39	15	...	...	3.19	13.77
4	Kárgi ... { Former,	58	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	22
	... { Present,	42.68	...	...	9.92	...	...	...	.54	10.46
5	Kárgi ... { Former,	57	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	19
	... { Present,	52.24	...	85	5.66	.58	...	...	.97	7.86
Total, Rasadi Grants, { Former,		288	...	...	89	...	...	...	12	101
... { Present,		252.39	...	1.20	44.52	.83	...	...	15.92	61.87
RIVER										
KHALSA										
1	Amlari ... { Former,	364	...	6	8	10	...	13	30	67
	... { Present,	331.55	...	7.82	11.61	11.12	...	...	27.45	58.28
2	Aduwala ... { Former,	529	...	1	2	113	...	...	...	116
	... { Present,	517.27	...	3.78	30.39	4.01	...	84	115.72	155.27
3	Badripur Mednipur, { Former,	737	...	1	234	1	...	...	24	260
	... { Present,	663.25	...	1.66	82.15	...	...	...	105.81	189.62
4	Betwala Mandi Gang- { Former,	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47
	... { Present,	423.19	...	...	12.20	.09	...	...	32.52	44.81
5	Bharuwalla ... { Former,	244	...	1	20	...	...	...	099	138
	... { Present,	268.31	...	1.23	21.73	2.11	...	...	85.88	110.95
6	Bairagiwala ... { Former,	218	...	1	8	3	...	...	11	23
	... { Present,	227.69	...	3.11	13.90	5.11	...	...	15.54	37.75
7	Chandarbani ... { Former,	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { Present,	78.49	...	24	4.94	...	...	3.78	...	8.96
8	Dhaki with Chak ... { Former,	107	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	12
	... { Present,	141.58	...	7.19	6.61	3.78	...	...	.46	18.07
9	Dholkot ... { Former,	66	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	27
	... { Present,	79.16	...	...	2.45	...	...	...	23.35	35.78

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dun—(continued).

ASSESSABLE.

CULTIVATED.						CULTURABLE.					
Groves.	Sal forest.	Other (culturable.)	Fallow.		Total cultivable.	Irrigated.			Dry.	Total cultivated.	Total assessable.
			Old.	New.		Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
KHALSA VILLAGES—(continued).											
...	...	68	...	44	112	87	...	87	26	112	224
...	...	...	48.78	65	49.43	88.76	...	88.76	69.70	158.40	207.83
...	...	76	...	15	81	253	...	253	...	253	338
3.55	...	81	5.96	14	10.26	216.51	16.86	233.37	46.47	279.84	290.10
...	...	...	161	11	112	336	...	336	...	336	448
1.91	...	...	49.55	3.61	55.07	178.59	...	178.59	61	179.23	234.30
...
1.50	...	...	29.22	98	31.70	172.77	...	172.77	16.53	189.39	221.00
...	...	9	...	1	10	66	...	66	54	120	130
1.57	...	...	15.79	1.43	18.79	124.66	...	124.66	707	124.73	143.52
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	36	36	57
...	...	...	3.54	...	3.54	...	...	...	18.30	18.30	22.34
...	...	22	...	6	28	162	...	162	20	182	210
71	...	12.61	3.16	1.78	18.10	100.41	12.94	113.35	78.22	191.57	209.67
...	...	...	...	4	4	79	...	79	...	79	83
...	...	...	1.32	1.47	2.79	33.96	...	33.96	24.65	58.61	61.40
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	37	37
...	...	35	...	...	35	36.57	...	36.57	...	36.57	36.92
...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	192	...	192	192
1.79	...	...	20.74	1.65	24.18	107.82	...	107.82	25.34	133.16	157.34
...	...	...	...	18	18	162	...	162	...	162	180
9.26	...	...	6.87	8.14	24.27	60.61	...	60.61	68.65	124.29	148.56
26	...	833	409	790	2058	6338	53	6391	1,835	8,226	10,284
179.61	137.11	122.60	1,207.91	233.34	1,880.60	6,406.02	79.36	6,485.38	2,386.64	8,871.02	10,751.62
RASADI GRANTS.											
...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	28	28	38
...	...	...	6.52	...	6.52	...	...	...	40.80	40.80	46.32
...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	30	30	35
...	...	...	6.40	2.48	7.88	...	...	...	33.24	33.24	41.12
...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	30	30	40
...	...	...	6.12	...	6.12	...	...	...	20.36	20.36	26.48
...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	31	31	36
...	...	...	9.70	...	9.70	...	...	...	22.62	22.62	32.22
...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	28	28	38
...	...	...	3.03	...	3.03	...	...	...	41.35	41.35	44.38
...	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	147	147	187
...	...	...	29.77	2.48	32.25	...	...	...	158.27	158.27	199.52
TRACT VILLAGES.											
...	...	...	227	8	235	49	...	49	13	62	297
2.26	39.26	...	79.11	2.67	123.20	120.08	...	120.08	20.99	150.07	273.27
...	...	299	...	37	336	...	36	36	41	77	413
...	58.02	48	85.85	3.66	148.09	...	64.88	64.88	113.42	214.00	362.00
...	...	261	...	12	273	...	63	63	141	204	477
...	...	56.67	261.94	58.02	356.63	...	40.92	40.92	76.08	117.00	473.63
...	...	310	...	...	310	8.50	...	...	...	...	346
50	...	...	75.47	11.93	90.90	...	25.18	31.68	255.80	287.48	378.38
...	40	...	...	1	41	...	...	...	65	65	106
16	...	...	78.11	6.42	84.69	...	5.39	5.39	67.28	73.67	157.36
...	...	114	...	8	122	95.05	14	14	59	73	190
...	...	14.91	41.57	48	56.96	...	28.40	123.15	9.53	132.98	189.94
...	...	75	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	75
...	23.02	...	22.20	6.29	51.51	...	...	...	18.02	18.02	69.53
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	28	28	66	94	95
...	...	...	98	...	98	...	37.56	37.56	84.97	122.63	123.51
...	38	...	...	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	1.63	34.42	...	7.63	43.68	...	...	...	...	...	43.63

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each.

Number.	Name of Mahals.	RENT.			RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		From cultivated.	From sival.	Total.	Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.	From cultivated.	From sival.	Total.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	DEHRA PLATEAU		
34	Pithuwala ... { Former, 234 ... 234 1 8 0 1 0 9 112 ... 112								
	... { Present, 679 ... 679 5 2 2 3 4 5 250 ... 250								
35	Rangarwala ... { Former, 451 ... 451 1 10 11 1 4 3 330 ... 330								
	... { Present, 1,062 ... 1,062 3 12 8 3 10 7 550 ... 550								
36	Sheola kalan Debi... { Former, 906 ... 906 3 4 7 2 12 0 400 ... 400								
	... { Present, 1,174 ... 1,174 6 6 7 5 0 5 420 ... 420								
37	Sheola kalan Baki... { Former,								
	... { Present, 1,109 ... 1,109 5 13 4 5 0 3 400 ... 400								
38	Sheola khurd ... { Former, 204 ... 204 1 10 11 1 9 1 120 ... 120								
	... { Present, 756 ... 756 6 0 0 5 4 0 240 ... 240								
39	Sala-wala Dhoran ... { Former, 50 ... 50 1 6 3 1 5 7 28 ... 28								
	... { Present, 36 ... 36 1 14 3 1 10 2 28 ... 28								
40	Shahpur Santor ... { Former, 404 ... 404 2 2 5 1 14 9 260 ... 260								
	... { Present, 737 ... 737 3 13 1 3 8 1 500 ... 500								
41	Udiwala khas ... { Former, 192 ... 192 2 5 0 2 5 0 110 ... 110								
	... { Present, 213 ... 213 3 7 9 3 7 10 110 ... 110								
42	Ditto Adhoiwala... { Former, 82 ... 82 2 3 5 2 5 5 50 ... 50								
	... { Present, 111 ... 111 5 0 0 3 0 0 50 ... 50								
43	Ditto Man Singh, { Former, 312 ... 312 1 15 2 1 15 2 260 ... 260								
	... { Present,								
44	Ditto Karanpur.. { Former, 408 ... 408 2 4 3 2 4 3 280 ... 280								
	... { Present, 435 ... 435 3 4 5 2 14 6 280 ... 280								
45	Total, Khalsa ... { Former, 16,409 ... 16,409 1 15 7 1 9 6 { 6 { 10,332 ... 10,338								
	... { Present, 35,440 ... 35,440 3 15 2 3 5 2 { 16,783 { 50 { 16,833								
							DEHRA PLATEAU		
1	Kargi, J. E. Powell, { Former,								
	... { Present, 60 ... 60 1 7 5 1 4 10 ... 20 ... 20								
2	Kargi, J. H. Powell, { Former,								
	... { Present, 42 ... 42 1 2 8 1 0 4 ... 15 ... 15								
3	Kargi, L. B. Powell, { Former,								
	... { Present, 29 ... 29 1 7 2 1 1 10 ... 10 ... 10								
4	Kargi, W. A. Powell, { Former,								
	... { Present, 29 ... 29 1 4 2 0 14 6 ... 12 ... 12								
5	Kargi, G. E. Powell, { Former,								
	... { Present, 60 ... 60 1 7 5 1 5 7 ... 20 ... 20								
	Total, Rasad Grants, { Former,								
	... { Present, 220 ... 220 1 5 10 1 2 5 ... 77 ... 77								
							RIVER		
							KHALSA		
1	Ambar ... { Former, 87 ... 87 1 3 9 0 4 8 250 ... 250								
	... { Present, 501 ... 501 3 4 4 2 0 11 240 ... 240		8.10					10	250
2	Adnwala ... { Former, 180 ... 180 1 6 4 0 6 3 70 ... 70								
	... { Present, 467 ... 467 2 2 3 1 8 7 155 ... 155		8.25					25	180
3	Badripur Mednipur, { Former, 297 ... 297 1 6 0 0 9 10 168 ... 168								
	... { Present, 479 ... 479 2 13 4 1 0 2 230 ... 230								
4	Botwala Mandi ... { Former,								
	... { Present, 449 ... 449 1 7 5 1 3 6 150 ... 150								
5	Bharuwala ... { Former, 64 ... 64 0 15 6 0 9 8 40 ... 40								
	... { Present, 249 ... 249 3 2 5 1 9 4 100 ... 100								
6	Bairagiwala ... { Former, 111 ... 111 1 5 10 0 9 1 45 ... 45								
	... { Present, 478 ... 478 3 9 6 2 8 3 150 ... 150								
7	Chandarbani ... { Former,								
	... { Present, 27 ... 27 1 2 0 0 9 2 16 ... 16		12					12	28
8	Dhaki with Chak ... { Former, 62 ... 62 0 10 5 0 10 4 75 ... 75								
	... { Present, 341 ... 341 2 12 5 2 12 0 170 ... 170								
9	Dholkot ... { Former, 1 ... 1 0 0 5 0 0 5 8 ... 8								
	... { Present, 42 ... 42 5 4 0 0 15 3 20 ... 20								

DIX B.

Mahāl in the district of Dehra Dūn—(continued).

REVENUE-RATE.		Area under sāl forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.		Rent on assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	Jama or assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
KHALSA VILLAGES—(concluded).							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	
0 11 6	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 1	1 3 5	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 8	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...
1 15 5	1 14 4	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 5	0 14 3	...	...	...	...	...
2 4 9	1 8 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	
2 1 8	1 12 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 10	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 5	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 5	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 7	1 4 4	...	...	...	...	...
1 6 2	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...
2 9 5	2 6 1	...	...	...	...	...
1 5 2	1 5 2	...	...	...	...	...
1 13 4	1 12 10	...	...	...	...	...
1 5 7	1 5 7	...	...	...	...	...
1 5 7	1 5 7	...	...	...	...	...
1 5 8	1 5 8	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 9	1 10 5	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 11	1 8 11	...	...	...	...	...
2 1 11	1 14 2	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 10	1 0 1	...	...	...	...	...
1 13 5	1 9 2	92	...	...	39	0 5 2	Both for Debi himac and Baki With Mahāl Deti.
RASADI GRANTS.							
...	
0 7 9	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...
...	
0 6 8	0 5 10	...	...	...	...	...
...	
0 8 0	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...
...	
0 8 4	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	
0 7 9	0 7 3	...	...	...	...	...
...	
0 7 8	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	The former jama of grant Kārgi was with the jama of grant Kunja.
TRACT.							
VILLAGES.							
3 9 2	0 13 6	...	...	...	...	...
1 12 2	0 15 9	S. F. 30	30	...	10	0 5 4	
0 9 10	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 4	0 8 2	S. F. 59	29	...	25	0 6 9	
0 12 5	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...
1 5 0	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 11	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 8	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 3	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 11	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 0	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 6	0 5 5	S. F. 23	23	...	12	0 8 4	
0 12 9	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...
1 6 1	1 5 11	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...
2 8 0	0 7 3	...	...	...	...	...

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each

NOT ASSESSABLE (MINHAL).										
Number.	Name of Mahals.	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Village-site.	Water.	Roads.	Groves.	Sál forest.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RIVER										
KHALSA										
10	Dhumipura Gang-bhewa.	(Former, 241 Present, 251-89	...	1	5	1	...	...	3	10
11	Dhakrani	(Former, 2,986 Present, 3,146-61	...	5	16	15	...	...	13-39	16-23
12	Donkwala	(Former, 87 Present, 115-75	...	1	3	...	...	...	331	867
13	Dyrhamp town Fazl Haq.	(Former, 86 Present, 84-73	...	1-04	15-20	20	...	...	212-63	421-29
14	Dyrhamp town Kny-vett.	(Former, 257 Present, 256-04	...	1	1	6	1	...	8	7
15	Dharmawala	(Former, 389 Present, 409-82	...	1	9	2	...	20	18-76	35-20
16	Fatchpur	(Former, 917 Present, 1,022-32	Gov. 6-69	1-17	45-79	11-09	...	9-01	...	...
17	Ghomolon	(Former, 235 Present, 298-04	...	1	27	5	...	...	60	202
18	Hasanpur	(Former, 755 Present, 687-01	...	1-43	64	12	...	...	152-06	246-11
19	Indripur	(Former, 160 Present, 150-19	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	31
20	Jhajra Debi Singh,	(Former, 375 Present, 385-36	...	1	60	11	...	...	46-06	65-45
21	Jhajra Dhám Singh,	(Former, 376 Present, 386-36	...	1	47	6	...	...	233	309
22	Jatodwala	(Former, 319 Present, 340-01	...	1-12	42-72	90	...	...	154-84	240-31
23	Jassuwala	(Former, 857 Present, 916-08	...	16	62	10	...	...	65	73
24	Kalyanpur	(Former, 318 Present, 327-58	...	5	5	4	...	28	30-53	47-61
25	Kunja, L. B. Powell,	(Former, 575 Present, 531-35	...	1	13	4	...	...	5	77
26	Kunja, J. E. Powell,	(Former, ... Present, 121-19	...	...	72-18	2-18	...	122-30	3-16	157-90
27	Kulahal Mataf Majr,	(Former, 370 Present, 361-94	...	...	...	72	...	12-19	...	48
28	Kessowala	(Former, 117 Present, 131-30	...	1	...	...	...	...	3-44	100-79
29	Khushalpur Nasrat Khan.	(Former, 415 Present, 442-94	...	...	32	3	1	82	2	38
30	Khushalpur Abdullakhan.	(Former, 116 Present, 486-35	...	1	33	4	...	83	54-14	98-89
31	Lachmipur	(Former, 463 Present, 460-95	...	1	20	3	...	...	46-06	65-72
32	Lakhanwala	(Former, 329 Present, 300-16	...	...	23	...	...	...	233	309
33	Majri, Abdulla Khan,	(Former, 104 Present, 97-70	...	2	11-89	12	...	13	154-84	240-31
34	Majri, Nusrat Khan,	(Former, 103 Present, 85-15	...	2	...	...	...	...	65	73
35	Muhabbawala	(Former, 160 Present, 156-07	...	3	2	7	...	14	30-53	47-61
36	Mehunwala	(Former, 427 Present, 396-00	65-94	2	22	6	...	15	43	61
37	Mehra-ka-gaon	(Former, 145 Present, 186-17	...	1	31	1	...	...	61-45	216-25
38	Partitpur Kalyanpur,	(Former, 396 Present, 381-71	...	1	101	...	...	3	12-19	29-80
39	Pirthipur Gumani	(Former, 61 Present, 67-75	...	1	3	2	...	...	17	19
40	Pirthipur Mithan Lal	(Former, 64 Present, 64-97	...	3	2	1	...	...	143-74	162-16
41	Pirwala	(Former, 70 Present, 43-43	...	...	45	91	...	...	13	...
42	Pelion Nathuwala	(Former, 43 Present, 454-88	...	3	7	1	...	...	16-37	27-04
43	Rampur khurd	(Former, 53 Present, 79-24	...	...	5-8	...	...	...	26-21	59-20
44	Rampur kalaa	(Former, 738 Present, 1,028-43	...	5	18	11	...	...	59	181

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dún—(continued.)

ASSESSABLE.											
CULTURABLE.						CULTIVATED.					
Groves.	Sal forest.	Other (culturable).	Fallow.		Total culturable.	Irrigated.			Dry.	Total cultivated.	Total assessable.
			Old.	New.		Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TRACT.											
VILLAGES.											
...	187	3	190	...	31	31	10	41	231
...	192.85	32.30	225.15	...	...	...	10.51	10.51	235.66
...	...	1,985	...	104	2,089	9	235	244	286	530	2,619
29.11	4.61	11.54	2,087.79	63.54	2,151.33	7.17	216.90	221.07	304.75	528.82	2,725.41
...	...	37	...	...	37	...	43	43	...	43	80
...	32.97	...	32.97	...	33.33	38.33	9.25	47.58	80.55
...	17	35	52	...	...	...	33	33	85
...	...	3.46	...	...	3.46	76.33	...	76.33	3.45	79.78	83.24
...	103	70	173	...	...	...	73	73	246
3.87	71.98	45	76.30	60.45	...	60.45	109.66	170.11	246.41
...	...	1.69	...	58	227	...	95	95	25	120	347
...	3.48	157.14	2.06	5.11	167.79	...	62.09	62.09	82.96	145.05	312.84
...	...	305	...	18	323	...	21	21	3.71	392	715
...	...	52.68	207.92	40.60	301.20	195.82	138.19	334.01	141	475.01	776.21
...	...	158	...	5	163	...	45	45	43	88	251
...	...	1.96	30.93	6.38	39.22	...	64.20	64.20	129.17	193.37	232.59
...	...	446	...	...	446	...	...	...	...	...	446
...	115.08	247.52	...	43.53	411.13	...	...	...	35.57	35.57	446.70
...	8	8	79	87	87
2.96	32.03	...	34.98	...	...	...	67.69	67.69	102.68
...	...	260	...	15	275	...	...	...	23	23	298
...	...	21	92.13	7.27	99.40	...	...	...	148.29	148.29	247.96
...	...	89	...	12	201	...	...	...	127	127	328
...	...	2.10	81.29	10.57	94.22	...	...	...	191.35	191.35	285.57
...	...	291	...	7	298	...	13	13	20	33	331
...	8.92	...	56.30	9.99	75.14	...	53.55	53.55	112.43	165.98	241.12
...	287	23	310	...	126	126	254	580	690
...	...	16.31	96.51	1.60	114.32	...	158.55	158.55	400.32	568.17	682.47
...	147	7	154	...	17	17	32	49	203
...	176.75	14.01	190.76	...	...	...	51.54	51.54	242.30
...	...	359	...	63	422	...	75	75	17	92	514
...	13.42	...	99.56	1.45	114.43	...	45.59	45.59	108.08	153.67	268.10
...
...	3.56	...	3.56	...	...	...	61.91	61.91	65.47
...	...	281	...	51	332	...	...	...	19	19	351
...	25.50	...	145.62	...	171.12	...	...	...	28.72	28.72	199.84
...	...	25	...	8	33	...	70	70	...	70	103
...	2.45	79	30	16.69	49.93	...	45.57	45.57	8.72	54.29	104.92
...	186	16	202	...	32	32	...	32	234
...	255.86	7.02	264.40	...	47.88	47.88	71.46	119.84	383.74
1.53	187	16	201	...	32	32	...	32	235
...	243.67	15.35	259.66	...	78.68	78.68	9.52	170.10	429.83
...	4	133	...	17	17	164	181	314
...	...	129	...	...	...	...	8.97	8.97	161.49	170.46	319.19
...	126.61	22.03	148.64	...	113	113	35	148	282
...	99	35	134	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17.32	11.60	30.28	7.81	84.02	91.86	39.87	131.73	162.01
...	21	39	60	...	...	...	29	29	89
...	8.67	...	8.67	...	...	...	53.55	53.55	62.22
...	29	40	62	...	...	...	28	28	90
...	23.71	4.68	28.39	...	...	...	33.53	38.53	66.92
...	82	82	126
...	...	29	...	15	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	28	21.94	1.22	24.20	...	...	...	111.94	111.94	136.14
...	...	194	...	99	293	22	...	22	67	89	382
...	67.38	...	8.60	23.37	...	23.37	180.61	203.98	284.58
...	13.22	...	...	38	57	...	...	...	25	25	89
...
...	28.83	12	43.55	45	72.95	...	...	...	72.03	72.03	144.94
...	...	68	...	...	68	...	26	26	213	281	281
...	214.03	44.48	288.03	...	7.09	7.09	24.03	31.13	319.5
...	29.52	...	...	2	3	...	37	37	15	52	55
...	1.35	32	2.44	46.04	...	46.04	12.01	58.65	61.09
...	2	3	...	38	38	15	53	56
...	2.57	...	2.57	51.84	...	51.84	3.55	55.39	57.96
...	53	53	...	...	...	16	16	69
...	12.31	12.31	42.07
...	16.38	14.38	...	...	29.76	...	148	148	79	227	256
...	...	29	...	...	29	...	...	...	163.79	265.28	303.38
...	2.95	...	31.45	3.64	38.10	...	161.49	161.49	...	...	...
...	21	...	6	6	...	6	27
...	2.19	...	2.63	...	20.30	20.30	1.56	21.86	24.49
...	505	...	32	32	108	140	645
...	236.29	24.43	260.72	...	136.37	136.37	316.07	432.44	713.16

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of

Number.	Name of Mahals.	RENT.			RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.	Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.	From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
10	Dhumipura Gang- bheva.	Former, 57 Present, 41	...	57	1 4 8	0 3 11	55	...	55
11	Dhakrani	Former, 876 Present, 1,340	...	876	0 15 8	0 2 7	900	...	900
12	Donkwa	Former, 59 Present, 198	...	59	2 4 2	0 7 10	1,400	...	1,400
13	Dyrhamp town Fazl Haq.	Former, 81 Present, 319	...	81	1 5 1	0 11 10	26	...	26
14	Dyrhamp town Kny- vett.	Former, 172 Present, 444	...	172	1 3 1	0 15 3	72	...	72
5	Dharmawala	Former, 221 Present, 433	...	221	3 15 9	3 13 5	72-8	...	72-8
16	Fatchpur	Former, 556 Present, 1,546	...	556	0 11 2	2 17 8	217-8	...	217-8
7	Ghomolon	Former, 114 Present, 588	...	114	1 3 10	0 10 2	110	...	110
8	Hasanpur	Former, 88 Present, 220	...	88	1 6 1	0 12 8	220	...	220
9	Indripur	Former, 104 Present, 38	S. K. 10	114	2 14 2	1 6 1	220	...	220
10	Jhajra Debi Singh	Former, 270 Present, 139	20	270	1 0 9	0 4 2	65	...	65
1	Jhajra Dhūm Singh	Former, 260 Present, 343	20	270	1 6 1	1 1 8	45	...	45
2	Jatodwala	Former, 52 Present, 391	...	52	1 0 0	0 2 0	50	...	50
3	Jassuwala	Former, 505 Present, 1,384	...	505	1 9 1	1 1 5	110	...	110
4	Kalyanpur	Former, 73 Present, 150	...	73	0 6 9	0 6 9	60	...	60
5	Kunja, L. B. Powell	Former, 248 Present, 316	...	248	1 11 2	1 4 3	140	...	140
6	Kunja, J. E. Powell	Former, 82 Present, 70	30	346	2 0 6	2 0 5	600	...	600
7	Kulahal Mata Majri	Former, 65 Present, 97	6	70	0 5 9	0 11 8	275	...	275
8	Kessowala	Former, 203 Present, 60	...	203	2 6 10	2 0 5	600	...	600
9	Khushalpur Nasrat Khan.	Former, 66 Present, 390	...	66	2 6 10	2 0 5	600	...	600
10	Khushalpur Abdul- lah Khan.	Former, 66 Present, 500	...	66	0 11 8	0 11 8	275	...	275
11	Lachampur	Former, 180 Present, 327	...	180	0 5 9	0 5 9	25	...	25
12	Lakhanwala	Former, 220 Present, 467	...	220	0 9 11	0 7 0	140	...	140
13	Majri, Abdulla Khan,	Former, 84 Present, 84	...	84	2 0 6	1 3 9	170	...	170
14	Majri, Nasrat Khan,	Former, 67 Present, 130	...	67	1 5 1	1 4 2	40	...	40
15	Muhabbawala	Former, 158 Present, 185	...	158	1 0 0	0 3 2	30	...	30
16	Mehunwala	Former, 66 Present, 473	...	66	2 3 10	0 5 11	35	...	35
17	Mehra-ka-gaon	Former, 66 Present, 85	...	66	1 3 10	0 15 0	48	...	48
18	Mirhipur Kalyan- pur.	Former, 293 Present, 239	...	293	2 13 9	1 15 2	80	...	80
19	Mirhipur Gumani	Former, 70 Present, 254	...	70	1 5 2	0 4 6	60	...	60
20	Mirhipur Mithan Lal	Former, 69 Present, 255	...	69	1 5 2	0 4 2	60	...	60
21	Mirwala	Former, 16 Present, 18	...	16	2 11 0	1 2 7	200	...	200
22	Pelion Nathuwala	Former, 7 Present, 718	...	7	0 15 6	0 9 2	55	...	55
23	Rampur khurd	Former, 50 Present, 139	...	50	1 9 10	1 0 5	120	...	120
24	Rampur kalan	Former, 1,088 Present, 1,088	...	1,088	1 3 3	0 12 6	130	...	130

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dun--(continued).

REVENUE RATE.		Area under sal forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.		Rent on assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	Jama or assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
TRACT.							
VILLAGES.							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	
1 4 0	0 3 10	...	...	...	...	...
1 6 3	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 6 9	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...
2 5 10	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 8	0 5 2	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 8	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 1	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 7	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 4	0 15 2	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 4	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 11	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 5	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 2	0 5 10	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 7	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 0	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 1 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 4	0 3 1	S. F. 115	57	...	25	0 3 5	
0 8 3	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 9	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...
1 5 1	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 1	0 7 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 11	0 2 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 1	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 10	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 10	0 7 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 11	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 10	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 2	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 5	0 11 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 3	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 7	0 12 6	S. F. 124	67	...	30	0 3 6	
...	
0 10 4	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 10	0 1 4	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 3	0 3 2	S. F. 26	25	...	6	0 3 10	
0 10 11	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 0	0 12 3	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 5 8	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 0	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 2	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 9	0 2 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 4	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 7	1 5 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 6	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 10	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 6	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 10	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 9	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 9	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 10	0 3 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 8	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 1 1	0 3 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 1 6	0 2 8	S. F. 28	14	...	10	0 5 9	
0 9 0	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 1	0 7 11	S. F. 36	15	...	7	0 3 9	
0 13 4	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...
1 11 1	1 10 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 10	0 13 10	...	...	...	...	...
1 10 2	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 0	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 4	0 5 2	S. F. 11	10	...	4	0 5 10	
0 10 3	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 4	0 12 0	39	19	...	10	0 3	
1 5 4	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 7	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 8	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 5	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...

With mahal L. B. Powell.

General Pargana Statement of areas, revenue, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Mahals.	Total area.	NOT ASSESSABLE (MINHAI).							
			Revenue-free.	Village site.	Water.	Roads.	Groves.	Sal forest.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RIVER										
KHALSA										
45	Sherpur ... { Former, 868	...	...	2	41	1	...	...	297	346
	... { Present, 945-26	...	...	4-13	57-51	1-35	...	...	211-40	274-39
46	Shishambara ... { Former, 1,186	...	...	1	71	5	...	...	232	369
	... { Present, 1,232-11	...	...	5-98	156-66	3-93	...	...	273-42	439-79
47	Sabhawala ... { Former, 1,235	...	...	7	63	8	...	...	61	139
	... { Present, 1,380-48	...	...	8-07	143-40	3-64	...	...	116-44	271-55
48	Sahaspur ... { Former, 991	...	...	14	128	16	...	...	154	312
	... { Former, 1,054-35	...	...	18-32	65-80	9-25	...	...	91-50	161-87
49	Shahpur Kalyanpur, ... { Former, 1,000	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	375	379
	... { Present, 1,063-96	...	...	9-72	95-38	5-50	...	...	290-65	394-35
50	Timli Cheriberi ... { Former, 221	...	...	15	...	...	2	99	1	117
	... { Present, 302-59	...	...	15-74	12-18	3-42	...	...	...	31-24
51	Tipparpur ... { Former, 5-5	...	...	2	1	3	...	211	3	220
	... { Present, 600-51	...	...	2-22	31-80	2-54	...	...	50-30	86-86
	River Tract ... { Former, 22,721	...	...	134	1,353	306	?	625	2,885	5,315
	Total Khalsa ... { Present, 23,969-49	...	71-73	163-21	2,006-31	210-22	...	205-12	3,249-29	5,905-88
RASADI GRANTS										
1	Ambári Forest ... { Former, 267-68	...	...	...	17-22	...	...	123-81	...	141-03
2	Ambari Tea Com- pany Forest. ... { Former, 423-50	...	...	...	14-06	94	...	322-67	...	336-77
3	Bharuwalla grant L. B. Powell. ... { Former, 162	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	12	18
	... { Present, 108-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bharuwalla grant J. E. Powell. ... { Former, 162	...	...	62	2-29	55	...	61-84	9	11
	... { Present, 211-64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37-29	102-57
5	Bharuwalla grant J. H. Powell. ... { Former, 162	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	9	31
	... { Present, 157-50	...	...	1-56	13-37	29	...	...	3-88	18-87
6	Bharuwalla grant G. Powell. ... { Former, 162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11
	... { Present, 184-06	...	...	1-06	4-81	74	...	...	23-20	30-74
7	Bharuwalla grant W. A. Powell. ... { Former, 162	...	...	...	29	1	...	...	19	49
	... { Present, 171-17	...	...	1-11	26-00	59	...	...	9-59	37-29
8	Jiwangarh grant ... { Former, 1,014-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	140
	... { Present, 1,014-74	...	...	20-73	16-41	9-72	...	...	54-68	101-61
9	Kunja grant L. B. Powell. ... { Former, 424	...	...	1	28	1	...	...	27	52
	... { Present, 454-42	...	...	1-41	32-67	...	...	...	141-06	178-98
10	Kunja grant J. E. Powell. ... { Former, 166	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	10
	... { Present, 116-57	...	...	1-40	6-38	41	...	...	11-51	19-70
11	Mizapur grant J. E. Powell. ... { Former, 121	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	7	12
	... { Present, 150-58	...	...	...	8-15	1-08	...	...	31-03	41-54
12	Mizapur grant L. C. Powell. ... { Former, 480	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	31	61
	... { Present, 394-62	...	...	4-24	2-52	7-69	...	...	25-64	37-89
13	Telpura grant L. B. Powell. ... { Former, 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
	... { Present, 46-59	...	...	...	8-5	8-9	...	...	8-0	2-45
14	Telpura grant J. E. Powell. ... { Former, 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
	... { Present, 44-88	...	...	1-13	6-8	2-5	...	...	...	1-07
15	Telpura grant J. H. Powell. ... { Former, 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
	... { Present, 72-37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-76	2-78
16	Telpura grant G. Powell. ... { Former, 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
	... { Present, 51-67	...	...	2-2	...	1-0	...	...	...	3-2
17	Telpura grant W. A. Powell. ... { Former, 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	24
	... { Present, 39-10	...	...	...	7-4	1-15	...	...	...	1-81
18	West Hope-town ... { Former, 7,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { Present, 8,709-46	...	...	38-20	444-00	108-30	...	599-60	371-73	1,562-42
	River Tract ... { Former, 11,055	...	...	5	67	13	...	...	1,259	1,361
	Total Rasadi grants, ... { Present, 12,612-33	...	...	72-07	589-97	132-78	...	1,157-82	716-17	2,617-84

mahil in the district of Dehra Dून—(continued).

ASSESSABLE.											
CULTURABLE.						CULTIVATED.					
Groves.	Est. forest.	Other (culturable).	Fallow.			Irrigated.			Dry.	Total cultivated.	Total assessable.
			Old.	New.	Total culturable.	Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TRACT.											
VILLAGES.											
...	...	237	...	85	27	...	109	109	140	240	522
...	75.68	...	309.26	29.55	417.54	...	68.91	68.91	161.46	253.37	670.87
...	...	471	...	1	432	...	...	...	335	335	817
...	...	...	411.20	104.45	515.65	...	61.77	61.77	214.90	276.67	792.32
...	...	...	544	7	622	...	263	2.93	291	494	1,116
...	10.59	...	510.14	133.32	643.45	...	131.95	131.95	322.63	434.58	1,100.93
...	...	152	...	25	167	...	269	2.69	243	512	679
3.90	...	437	377.80	11.63	396.73	...	117.02	117.02	355.71	472.73	869.48
...	...	367	...	63	485	...	101	103	83	185	621
...	50.80	...	346.52	24.94	422.26	...	102.93	102.93	144.51	247.47	669.73
...	...	37	...	12	49	...	...	...	65	65	164
...	222.03	...	27.20	14.59	263.82	...	...	...	7.43	7.43	271.25
...	...	200	...	43	243	...	86	86	36	122	365
...	3.43	...	200.76	63.87	268.06	...	84.93	84.93	166.65	251.59	519.65
...	99	8,024	2,080	1,125	11,328	80	2,171	2,251	3,830	6,031	17,409
41.09	751.93	617.78	7,548.20	876.19	9,838.39	700.09	2,137.31	2,537.10	5,387.32	8,224.72	18,063.61
RIVER TRACT.											
a'zi Annfield	...	128.65	...	...	128.65	...	...	...	...	...	128.65
...	86.73	...	...	...	86.73	...	...	...	...	...	86.73
...	...	...	78	...	78	...	...	...	68	66	144
...	...	...	94.41	3.08	97.49	...	...	...	11.92	11.92	108.77
...	...	...	56	...	56	...	...	...	95	95	151
...	...	...	12.99	7.65	20.64	...	...	...	85.43	83.13	103.07
...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	124	124	131
...	...	...	46.80	4.70	50.63	...	34.33	34.33	53.61	83.00	138.63
...	...	...	56	...	56	...	...	...	95	95	161
...	...	...	41.69	14.55	57.14	...	...	...	96.28	96.28	153.42
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	111	111	113
...	143	...	52.37	1.23	53.60	...	...	...	78.85	78.85	132.88
...	418	...	...	...	418	...	...	...	412	422	860
...	64	72	53.73	130.14	9.20	233.62	470.93	470.93	178.65	635.61	213.13
...	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	66	62	372
...	83.20	...	55.46	6.14	113.80	...	15.92	15.92	112.74	126.67	273.47
...	...	30	49	...	73	...	...	...	16	17	96
...	48.66	...	11.95	1.30	61.85	...	19.76	19.76	15.25	35.02	96.87
...	...	...	79	...	79	...	...	...	30	30	109
...	...	...	47.74	40.61	87.73	...	...	...	21.29	21.29	109.04
...	...	30	813	...	313	...	...	...	71	71	410
...	...	...	261.151	25.23	276.38	...	...	...	80.35	80.35	356.73
...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	8	8	21
...	...	...	42.18	1.96	44.14	...	...	...	...	6	44.14
...	...	...	12	...	13	...	...	...	6	6	19
...	...	...	43.51	30	43.81	...	...	...	...	...	43.81
...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	8	3	21
...	...	...	65.90	2.12	69.92	...	...	...	57	57	69.59
...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	8	8	20
...	92.47	...	63.3	1.97	50.77	...	...	...	58	58	51.35
...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	8	8	20
...	...	...	54.13	3.16	37.29	...	...	...	...	...	37.29
...	4.13	...	151	...	5,230	...	...	...	2,749	2,749	7,044
1.56	436.70	1,432.53	1,211.93	203.17	3,320.23	2,030.13	120.55	2,200.67	1,623.14	3,823.81	7,117.06
...	...	4,652	1,073	...	5,725	442	67	509	3,457	3,966	9,691
2.20	721.32	1,634.71	2,217.72	325.92	4,991.87	2,531.08	190.02	2,741.70	2,557.98	5,099.68	10,091.55

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Mahals.	RENT.			RENT-RATE		REVENUE.		
		From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.	Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.	From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
RIVER									
KHALSA									
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
45	Sherpur ... { Former,	268	...	268	0 15 0	0 8 0	100	...	100
	... { Present,	617	20	637	2 2 10	1 0 1	210	20	230
46	Shishambara ... { Former,	346	...	346	1 0 0	0 6 9	205	...	205
	... { Present,	645	...	645	1 11 1	0 13 5	390	...	390
47	Sabhawala ... { Former,	781	...	781	1 5 10	0 11 2	400	...	400
	... { Present,	1,386	...	1,386	2 5 8	1 4 0	660	...	660
48	Sahaspur ... { Former,	680	...	680	1 3 7	1 0 0	330	...	330
	... { Present,	1,263	...	1,253	2 9 5	1 6 10	620	...	620
49	Shahpur Kalyanpur, { Former,	347	...	347	1 5 10	0 8 11	154	...	154
	... { Present,	718	...	718	2 10 2	1 7 1	310	...	310
50	Tinoli Cheriberi ... { Former,	70	...	70	1 0 9	0 10 9	40	...	40
	... { Present,	9	79	86	0 6 6	0 2 9	3	77	80
51	Tipparpur ... { Former,	256	...	256	1 3 10	0 11 3	101	...	104
	... { Present,	679	...	679	2 9 6	1 4 10	220	...	220
RIVER									
KHALSA									
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	River Tract ... { Former,	9,222	...	9,222	1 4 5	0 8 5	5,623	...	5,623
	Total Khalsa ... { Present,	21,744	286	22,030	2 6 2	1 4 1	9,953	236	10,189
RASADI GRANTS									
1	Ambari forest ... { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { Present,	...	46	46	...	...	...	46	46
2	Ambari Tea Com- { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	pany forest ... { Present,	...	80	80	...	...	...	26	26
3	Bharuwalla grant L. { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B. Powell ... { Present,	59	...	59	4 3 5	0 8 3	20	...	20
4	Bharuwalla grant J. { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B. Powell ... { Present,	135	...	135	1 6 6	1 3 9	53	...	50
5	Bharuwalla grant J. { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	H. Powell ... { Present,	208	...	208	2 3 9	1 7 11	60	...	60
6	Bharuwalla grant G. { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Powell ... { Present,	124	...	124	1 1 10	0 13 0	50	...	50
7	Bharuwalla grant W. { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A. Powell ... { Present,	102	...	102	1 4 4	0 12 2	40	...	40
8	Jiwangarh grant ... { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	478	...	478
	... { Present,	2,189	...	2,180	3 4 11	2 6 2	1,000	...	1,000
9	Kunja grant L. B. { Former,	183	...	183	1 6 10	0 5 10	310	...	310
	Powell ... { Present,	191	20	211	1 6 7	1 0 1	...	20	100
10	Kunja grant J. E. { Former,	155	...	155	9 1 10	1 2 19	77	...	77
	Powell ... { Present,	85	10	95	2 6 1	1 12 4	40	10	50
11	Mirzapur grant J. E. { Former,	26	...	26	0 13 1	0 3 9	60	...	60
	Powell ... { Present,	47	...	47	0 12 2	0 5 10	26	...	26
12	Mirzapur grant L. B. { Former,	118	...	118	1 10 2	0 1 5	241	...	241
	Powell ... { Present,	240	...	240	2 4 2	0 12 9	100	...	100
13	Telpura grant L. B. { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
	Powell ... { Present,	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
14	Telpura grant I. E. { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
	Powell ... { Present,	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
15	Telpura grant J. H. { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
	Powell ... { Present,	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
16	Telpura grant G. { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
	Powell ... { Present,	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
17	Telpura grant W. A. { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
	Powell ... { Present,	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
18	West Rope-town ... { Former,	5,035	...	5,035	1 13 3	0 11 3	2,010	...	2,040
	... { Present,	10,350	300	10,650	2 9 2	1 5 9	4,700	300	5,000
RIVER									
KHALSA									
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	River Tract ... { Former,	5,515	...	5,515	...	...	3,331	...	3,331
	Total, Rasadi grants, { Present,	13,721	466	14,177	2 8 5	1 7 3	6,285	402	6,687

DIX B.

muhl in the district of Dehra Dun—(continued).

REVENUE-RATE.		Area under sal forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivable land.	Per assessable acre.		Rent on assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	Jama on assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
TRACT—(concluded).							
VILLAGE—(concluded).							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
0 5 7	0 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 10	0 5 5	S.F. 58	39	...	20	0 5 6	...
0 9 6	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 7	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 2	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 11	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 10	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 6	0 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 8	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 2	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 7	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 2 2	0 0 11	220	184	...	77	0 5 7	...
0 10 1	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 2	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 7	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 5	0 9 2	773	...	...	236	0 4 10	...
RIVER TRACT—(concluded).							
...	...	S. F. 94	...	...	46	0 7 10	...
...	...	S. F. 409	...	...	26	0 3 1	...
...
1 6 10	0 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
6 8 4	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
0 10 4	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
0 7 2	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
0 8 0	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 4	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 3	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 6 9	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 6	0 6 9	S. F. 85	42	...	20	0 3 9	...
...	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 6	0 13 4	S. F. 50	23	...	10	0 3 2	...
1 1 9	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 0 6	0 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 3	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 3	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 1	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 2 0	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 2 8	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 2 0	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 5 4	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 2 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 5 4	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 3 0	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 5 4	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 10	0 11 3	S. F. 1,056	528	...	300	0 4 7	...
1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 6	0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 2	0 10 7	S. F. 1,694	...	...	402	0 4 4	...

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenues, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Mahals.	Total area.	NOT ASSESSABLE (MINHAT).							
			Revenue-free.	Village-site.	Water.	Roads.	Groves.	Sal forest.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SUB-MON										
KHALSA										
1	Ambawala	Former, 327 Present, 325.06	...	1	...	3	...	41	173	221
2	Abdullapur	Former, 164 Present, 217.00	...	2	...	2	...	81.34	39	114.23
3	Binahar	Former, 8,267 Present, 10,659.01	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	11
4	Bansiwala	Former, 152 Present, 152.68	...	2	...	...	...	2.56	1.90	62.37
5	Bishanpur	Former, 77 Present, 76.87	...	2	...	...	...	7,825	148	7,975
6	Birsani	Former, 656 Present, 730.17	...	4	...	...	...	4,224.64	5,280.73	9,709.29
7	Bhitarli	Former, 2,705 Present, 2,164.80	...	1	...	...	...	44	...	48
8	Bijaipur Hatibarkala	Former, 693 Present, 507.21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	29.32
9	Bhauwala	Former, 233 Present, 227.93	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	Baronwala	Former, 241 Present, 238.87	...	1	...	...	...	...	1.88	8.11
11	Bidhaurli	Former, 699 Present, 746.11	...	1	...	...	...	41	4	144
12	Bulakiwala	Former, 241 Present, 247.41	...	1	...	...	...	172.00	98.83	304.51
13	Rakarna	Former, 21.01 Present, 1297.94	...	3	...	...	...	2,603	3	2,607
14	Birgirwala	Former, 50 Present, 56.40	...	1	...	...	...	561.36	1,331.08	1,911.3
15	Bilaspur Kandli	Former, 468 Present, 514.81	...	2	...	...	...	...	64	244
16	Bahadurgarh	Former, 284 Present, 365.55	...	1	...	...	...	...	77.68	126.17
17	Darwa	Former, 638 Present, 712.70	...	2	...	...	...	32	22	76
18	Benuspur	Former, 20 Present, 24.36	...	1	...	...	...	...	32.55	63.54
19	Bhagwaupur Juloa	Former, 236 Present, 235.45	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	6
20	Bhagwantpur	Former, 92 Present, 75.21	...	1	...	...	...	418	...	3.00
21	Bijaipur Uparla	Former, 416 Present, 442.42	...	1	...	...	...	245.91	23.22	422
22	Bahadurpur	Former, 246 Govt, 256.47	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	296.40
23	Chandpur kalan	Former, 169 Present, 155.92	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12
24	Chandpur khurd	Former, 184 Present, 173.45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7.72
25	Chauki	Former, 1,176 Present, 1,062.06	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	35
26	Dholani	Former, 1,543 Present, 1,433.23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	89
27	Dacpo-kā-Danda	Former, 154 Present, 152.75	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	27.65
28	Dholas	Former, 853 Present, 808.12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	847
29	Dudhai	Former, 1,098 Present, 1,114.46	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,045
30	Dhumnagar	Former, 101 Present, 390.76	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	886.76
31	Dhakpatti	Former, 537 Present, 611.92	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	902.79
32	Dumet	Former, 1,107 Present, 1,212.81	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,19
33	Dhartawala	Former, 269 Present, 276.32	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	112.33
34	Gujarara	Former, 432 Present, 430.15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	568

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dún—(continued).

ASSESSABLE.

CULTURABLE.						CULTIVATED.					
Grove.	Sal forest.	Other (culturable).	Fallow.		Total culturable.	Irrigated.			Dry.	Total cultivated.	Total assessable.
			Old.	New.		Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TANE.											
VILLAGES.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	106	106
...	78.74	...	1.01	...	79.75	...	10.43	10.43	120.65	138.08	210.83
...	...	75	...	2	77	...	39	32	44	76	153
...	44.05	...	1.10	5.98	51.13	...	99.96	99.96	3.54	103.50	154.63
...	...	...	...	3	8	...	8	8	2.86	289	292
17	...	...	128.42	61.81	190.43	...	40.73	40.73	718.56	759.29	949.72
...	...	88	...	...	88	...	...	...	16	16	104
...	97.67	...	...	16.89	114.56	...	...	...	8.74	8.74	123.30
...	...	53	...	6	59	...	...	...	17	17	76
...	45.08	...	9.24	...	54.32	...	...	...	14.44	14.44	68.76
...	44	...	...	10	54	...	...	...	458	458	512
...	40.86	1.96	6.81	113.88	163.51	...	...	...	262.15	262.15	425.66
...	...	18	...	18	...	...	16	16	64	80	98
1.65	...	24	38.20	16.40	56.12	...	22.16	22.16	164.82	186.98	243.47
...	...	1	...	15	16	...	...	...	433	433	449
2.64	...	30.95	5.77	26	39.62	...	...	...	341.42	341.42	381.04
...	...	69	...	9	78	...	9	9	71	80	158
...	2.28	...	21.76	...	24.04	...	12.96	12.96	127.29	140.25	164.29
...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	225	225	235
...	2.16	...	10.09	...	12.25	...	...	...	223.62	223.62	235.87
...	...	...	10	18	28	...	...	...	249	249	277
63	146.15	...	14.94	54	162.26	...	3.41	3.41	284.04	287.45	443.71
...	...	144	...	8	152	...	45	45	32	77	229
...	19.94	...	104.32	3.38	127.64	68.82	...	68.82	32.2	101.54	229.18
...	...	...	38.15	29	38.44	...	4.16	4.16	97.56	101.72	140.16
...	...	6	...	1	7	...	...	...	12	12	19
87	...	...	3.02	3.92	7.81	...	...	...	9.56	9.56	17.37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	202	214	214
3.07	...	...	19.38	2.61	25.06	...	72.28	72.28	235.58	307.86	332.92
...	...	109	...	...	109	...	...	...	18	18	127
3.61	215.58	2.20	3.86	225.28	...	...	...	...	10.60	10.60	235.88
...	...	203	...	3	206	...	...	...	180	180	386
88	108.89	23.05	9.60	15.76	157.38	...	24.36	24.36	305.90	330.26	487.64
...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	90	...	2.20	3.10	...	...	...	21.16	21.16	24.26
...	...	119	...	11	130	...	65	65	35	100	230
...	3.86	...	10.87	...	14.72	...	67.47	67.47	131.04	198.51	213.23
...	...	9	...	25	34	...	8	8	19	27	61
4.47	...	...	25	1.87	6.59	...	11.28	11.28	25.57	36.85	43.44
...	...	39	...	8	47	...	...	...	249	249	296
1.96	...	...	2.61	8.61	13.18	...	14.71	14.71	268.57	283.28	296.46
...	...	27	...	5	32	26	...	26	130	156	188
...	...	...	12.10	82	23.37	20.37	...	20.37	123.06	143.43	166.80
...	...	85	...	83	119	...	12	12	13	26	144
...	26.95	...	1.74	40	99.09	...	14.39	14.39	34.72	49.11	148.20
...	...	82	...	61	143	...	...	...	2	2	145
...	3.23	32.31	9.58	1.49	73.61	...	58.00	58.00	14.19	72.19	146.80
...	...	38	...	1	39	...	...	...	92	92	131
...	44.80	...	4.42	55	49.77	...	5.47	5.47	120.06	125.53	175.30
...	...	77	...	17	94	...	...	...	174	174	268
...	25.58	...	151.26	2.07	173.51	...	24.91	24.91	326.02	350.93	530.44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	35
...	...	...	...	50	50	...	16	16	39.76	39.92	40.42
...	...	54	...	4	58	...	...	...	227	227	285
...	124.77	1.13	2.50	...	128.42	...	3.83	3.83	267.31	271.14	400.16
...	...	1	...	5	6	...	19	19	154	173	179
...	129	160.53	30.39	8.33	327.95	...	33.34	33.34	276.36	298.70	536.65
...	...	32	...	19	51	...	...	...	32	32	83
...	80.95	...	1.32	...	82.27	...	...	...	104.88	104.88	187.15
...	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	212	212	223
2.09	224.50	6.11	33.51	9.63	275.83	1.17	46	1.63	178.91	180.54	456.37
...	...	473	...	50	523	...	...	...	87	87	610
45	265.70	198.82	35.84	7.2	508.02	59.31	5.04	64.35	176.45	240.86	748.82
...	...	154	...	22	176	...	...	...	...	...	176
...	...	195.88	...	...	195.88	...	...	...	...	...	195.88
...	...	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	141	141	169
...	1.34	2.90	6.07	25	133.22	...	5.96	5.96	178.61	184.57	317.79

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenues, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Mahals.	RENT.			RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		From cultivated.	From siwal.	Total.	Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.	From cultivated	From siwal.	Total.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
									SUB- KHALSA
1	Ambawala ... { Former,	105	...	105	0 15 10	0 15 10	62	...	62
	... { Present,	216	...	216	1 10 4	1 10 2	90	...	110
2	Abdullapur ... { Former,	108	...	108	1 6 3	0 11 3	38	...	38
	... { Present,	283	...	283	2 9 7	2 8 5	130	...	140
	... { Former,	151	...	151	0 8 3	0 8 3	420	...	420
3	Binalhar ... { Present,	841	250	1,091	1 0 5	0 14 2	350	250	600
4	Bansiwala ... { Former,	16	...	16	1 0 0	0 2 6	19	...	19
	... { Present,	17	20	37	0 10 11	0 10 11	10	20	30
5	Bishanpur ... { Former,	23	...	23	1 0 0	0 4 10	11	...	11
	... { Present,	21	12	33	1 8 0	0 14 6	8	12	20
6	Birsani ... { Former,	270	...	270	0 8 9	0 6 10	84	...	84
	... { Present,	266	20	286	0 11 4	0 11 1	100	20	120
7	Bhitardi ... { Former,	49	...	49	0 9 9	0 8 0	130	...	130
	... { Present,	192	110	302	0 15 2	0 12 8	90	110	200
8	Bijaipur Hatibarkala ... { Former,	509	...	509	1 2 2	1 2 6	190	...	190
	... { Present,	360	...	360	1 0 10	0 15 1	150	...	150
9	Bhauwala ... { Former,	64	...	64	0 11 6	0 6 6	50	...	50
	... { Present,	160	...	160	1 2 3	0 15 7	60	...	60
10	Baronwala ... { Former,	158	...	158	0 12 8	0 12 1	56	...	56
	... { Present,	230	...	230	1 0 5	0 15 7	80	...	80
11	Bidhanli ... { Former,	216	...	216	0 12 11	0 12 6	114	...	114
	... { Present,	296	100	396	1 0 5	0 15 7	100	100	200
12	Bulakiwala ... { Former,	111	...	111	1 4 1	0 7 9	180	...	180
	... { Present,	337	5	342	3 3 4	1 9 4	175	5	180
13	Bakarna ... { Former,	37	...	37	0 8 0	0 8 0	70	...	70
	... { Present,	110	40	150	1 1 3	0 12 7	40	40	80
14	Birgirwala ... { Former,	22	...	22	1 11 1	1 2 6	38	...	38
	... { Present,	...	...	...	...	...	35	5	40
15	Bilaspur Kandli ... { Former,	271	...	271	1 4 3	1 4 3	138	...	138
	... { Present,	455	15	470	1 7 5	1 5 10	185	15	200
16	Bahadurgarh ... { Former,	18	...	18	1 0 0	0 2 3	62	...	62
	... { Present,	22	60	82	1 9 2	1 1 7	10	60	70
17	Barwa ... { Former,	140	...	140	0 12 3	0 5 10	75	...	75
	... { Present,	276	15	291	0 12 9	0 11 8	90	15	105
18	Benaspur ... { Former,	20	...	20	1 0 0	1 0 0	6	...	6
	... { Present,	31	...	31	1 5 7	1 4 8	12	...	12
19	Bhagwanpur Julon ... { Former,	125	...	125	1 2 0	0 8 8	90	...	90
	... { Present,	352	...	352	1 12 4	1 10 5	150	...	150
20	Bhagwantpur ... { Former,	39	...	39	0 12 0	0 10 3	21	...	21
	... { Present,	48	...	48	1 3 9	1 1 11	21	...	21
21	Bijaipur Uparla ... { Former,	219	...	219	0 13 8	0 11 10	112	...	112
	... { Present,	375	...	375	1 4 7	1 4 3	130	...	130
22	Bahadurpur ... { Former,	22	...	212	1 5 0	1 2 0	98	...	98
	... { Present,	214	...	214	1 7 9	1 4 6	100	...	100
23	Chandpur kalan ... { Former,	58	...	58	1 0 0	0 6 5	30	...	30
	... { Present,	80	20	100	1 9 7	1 9 1	30	20	50
24	Chandpur khurd ... { Former,	15	...	55	0 12 10	0 6 0	25	...	25
	... { Present,	138	5	143	1 13 10	1 3 2	35	5	40
25	Chauki ... { Former,	85	...	85	0 14 7	0 10 9	86	...	86
	... { Present,	142	16	158	1 2 0	1 1 8	70	16	86
26	Dholani ... { Former,	104	...	104	0 8 9	0 6 3	86	...	86
	... { Present,	400	90	490	1 2 1	0 12 8	110	90	200
27	Daeno ka-Danda ... { Former,	35	...	35	1 0 0	1 0 0	25	...	25
	... { Present,	40	15	55	1 0 0	1 0 0	10	15	25
28	Dholas ... { Former,	220	...	220	0 15 3	0 13 4	150	...	150
	... { Present,	350	100	450	1 4 7	1 4 0	150	100	250
29	Dudhai ... { Former,	161	...	161	0 14 8	0 14 6	96	...	96
	... { Present,	294	65	359	1 5 8	0 11 6	75	65	140
30	Dhumnagar ... { Former,	45	...	45	0 14 1	0 8 10	20	...	20
	... { Present,	157	10	167	1 8 0	1 7 8	40	10	50
31	Dhakpatti ... { Former,	184	...	184	0 13 5	0 13 2	210	...	210
	... { Present,	261	120	381	1 5 11	1 2 0	130	120	250
32	Dumet ... { Former,	120	...	120	0 13 10	0 3 1	130	...	130
	... { Present,	477	100	577	1 14 9	0 15 9	250	100	350
33	Dhartawala ... { Former,	22	...	22	1 0 0	0 2 0	40	...	40
	... { Present,	...	80	80	...	...	...	80	80
34	Gujrara ... { Former,	121	...	121	0 13 9	0 12 0	60	...	60
	... { Present,	300	20	320	1 9 11	1 8 9	70	20	90

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dun—(continued).

REVENUE-RATE.		Area under sal forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.		Rent or assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	Jama or assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
MONTANE.							
VILLAGES.							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
0 9 4	0 9 4	S. F. 108	53	...	20	0 2 11	
0 10 11	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 10	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 1	1 2 7	43	23	...	10	0 3 9	
1 7 8	1 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 10	0 5 11	{ S. F. 1908 K. F. 2316 }	{ 477 144 }	...	250	0 0 11	Hill Tract.
1 3 0	0 2 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 5	0 6 5	S. F. 98	49	...	20	0 3 3	
0 7 8	0 2 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 2	0 5 4	S. F. 45	34	...	12	0 4 5	
0 2 10	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 3	0 4 2	S. F. 193	50	...	20	0 1 7	
1 10 0	1 5 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 1	0 5 6	K. F. 1892	234	...	110	0 0 11	Hill Tract.
0 6 9	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 0	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 0	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 11	0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 0	0 3 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 9	0 5 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 10	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 7	0 3 7	S. F. 392	294	...	100	0 4 1	
2 1 11	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...
1 10 8	0 13 2	S. F. 16	16	...	5	0 5 0	
0 15 2	0 15 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 3	0 4 7	K. F. 300	75	...	40	0 2 2	Hill Tract.
2 14 9	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
2 11 1	2 1 0	S. F. 5	5	...	5	1 0 0	
0 10 4	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 6	0 8 11	K. F. 80	40	...	15	0 3 0	
3 7 1	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 5	0 8 0	S. F. 276	138	...	60	0 3 6	
0 6 7	0 3 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 2	0 3 19	S. F. 108	27	...	15	0 2 3	
0 4 10	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 4	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 0	0 6 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 1	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 6	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 7	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 1	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 9	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 1	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 3	0 3 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 7	0 9 5	S. F. 97	48	...	20	0 3 4	
0 7 4	0 3 2	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 4	0 10 0	S. F. 30	15	...	5	0 2 8	
0 14 10	1 10 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 11	0 8 7	124	30	...	16	0 2 1	Hill Tract.
0 7 2	0 5 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 11	0 3 6	785	196	...	90	0 1 10	Ditto.
0 11 5	0 11 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 0	0 4 0	65	32	...	15	0 3 9	
0 10 5	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 10	0 8 9	513	256	...	100	0 3 1	
0 8 7	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 6	0 2 11	{ S. F. 319 K. F. 224 }	{ 150 53 }	...	65	0 1 11	
0 6 3	0 3 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 1	0 6 0	S. F. 82	41	...	10	0 1 11	
0 15 3	0 15 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 11	0 9 0	S. F. 225	225	...	120	0 8 6	
0 15 2	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 9	0 8 3	S. F. 461	230	...	100	0 3 6	
1 12 1	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	S. F. 209	156	...	80	0 6 1	
0 6 10	0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 1	0 5 9	S. F. 134	62	...	20	0 2 5	

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each

NOT ASSESSABLE (MINHAI).										
Number.	Name of Maháls.	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Village-site.	Water.	Roads.	Groves.	Sál forest.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SUB										
KHALSA										
35	Guljawári ... { Former, 2,095 ... Present, 1863-69 ...	...	...	2-34	73-97	1-98	...	1,752	...	1,752
36	Gangora ... { Former, 215 ... Present, 245-61 ...	...	...	1	21	2	...	54	69	1,251-75
37	Gopiwalá Kalian Singh. ... { Former, 951 ... Present, 932-26 ...	...	...	1-70	10-19	1-71	...	70-00	38-28	121-88
38	Gopiwalá Man Singh. ... { Former, 798 ... Present, 776-18 ...	...	...	2	112	2	1	1-12	426	655
39	Gopiwalá Fateh Singh Dhani Ram. ... { Former, 798 ... Present, 510-28 ...	...	...	2-10	75-05	4-32	...	305-96	218-86	606-29
40	Gopiwalá Bijai Singh. ... { Former, 396 ... Present, 347-20 ...	...	...	3	103	3	1	...	185	298
41	Gopiwalá Khás Fateh Singh. ... { Former, 665 ... Present, 737 ...	...	...	1-97	29-04	2-36	...	82-93	298-17	424-97
42	Gopiwalá Amar Singh. ... { Former, 665 ... Present, 145-90 ...	...	...	1	77	3	...	...	434	515
43	Gopiwalá Jai Singh. ... { Former, 510-28 ... Present, 396 ...	...	...	84	83-44	1-23	...	288-59	60-05	384-15
44	Gajiwálá ... { Former, 396 ... Present, 347-20 ...	...	...	...	58	8	1	...	230	297
45	Gopiwalá Khás Fateh Singh. ... { Former, 737 ... Present, 723-80 ...	...	...	1-26	16-37	1-52	...	168-07	44-28	231-50
46	Gopiwalá Amar Singh. ... { Former, 737 ... Present, 147 ...	...	...	2	25	5	1	...	319	352
47	Gopiwalá Jai Singh. ... { Former, 147 ... Present, 145-90 ...	...	...	3-19	63-74	1-48	...	229-63	52-48	350-47
48	Gajiwálá ... { Former, 147 ... Present, 145-90 ...	...	...	1	57	3	...	...	50	111
49	Gajiwálá ... { Former, 325 ... Present, 322-60 ...	...	...	50	4-36	1-26	...	33-02	43-92	88-06
50	Gajiwálá ... { Former, 325 ... Present, 322-60 ...	...	...	1	13	2	...	...	115	131
51	Gajiwálá ... { Former, 74 ... Present, 85-54 ...	...	...	1-65	7-95	5-3	...	...	154-62	164-75
52	Hukumatpur ... { Former, 74 ... Present, 85-54 ...	...	...	1	9	...	...	35	...	45
53	Hukumatpur ... { Former, 1,878 ... Present, 1,814-34 ...	...	...	1-5	10-52	...	...	24-30	10-25	45-22
54	Hathi Barkalá ... { Former, 1,878 ... Present, 1,814-34 ...	...	...	3-76	121-85	6-02	...	67	...	67
55	Hathi Barkalá ... { Former, 562 ... Present, 474-59 ...	...	...	2	70	4	...	...	25	131-88
56	Hathriwálá ... { Former, 562 ... Present, 26 ...	...	...	6-18	20-24	5-23	...	...	52	128
57	Hathriwálá ... { Former, 26 ... Present, 27-50 ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	106-89	138-49
58	Harnaul ... { Former, 27-50 ... Present, 145 ...	...	...	1-81	1-81	3-8	...	...	23	25
59	Harnaul ... { Former, 145 ... Present, 140-54 ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	20-15	24-10
60	Horawálá ... { Former, 140-54 ... Present, 2,218 ...	...	...	36	12-13	3-6	...	41-38	76	80
61	Horawálá ... { Former, 2,218 ... Present, 2,272-66 ...	...	...	3	38	24	...	1,261	...	54-23
62	Hariawálá khurd Kishn Singh. ... { Former, 2,218 ... Present, 2,272-66 ...	...	...	6-72	739-90	13-26	...	589-78	196	1,572
63	Hariawálá khurd Ahmad Husain. ... { Former, 82 ... Present, 78-15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10-36	1,359-96
64	Hariawálá khurd Mán Singh. ... { Former, 82 ... Present, 81-59 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	68
65	Hariawálá khurd Fateh Singh. ... { Former, 81-59 ... Present, 98 ...	...	...	1-04	3-09	1-6	...	48-05	2-64	55-15
66	Hariawálá khurd Fateh Singh. ... { Former, 98 ... Present, 90-72 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	53	53
67	Hariawálá khuran Ahmad Husain. ... { Former, 90-72 ... Present, 65 ...	...	...	28	7-53	1-7	...	54-66	1-74	43-58
68	Hariawálá khuran Ahmad Husain. ... { Former, 65 ... Present, 51-57 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	68
69	Hariawálá khuran Bijai Singh. ... { Former, 51-57 ... Present, 32 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32-61	1-61	53-95
70	Hariawálá khuran Man Singh. ... { Former, 32 ... Present, 31-61 ...	...	...	58	...	...	...	18-71	80	81
71	Hariawálá khuran Fateh Singh. ... { Former, 82 ... Present, 66-78 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-36	66-00
72	Hariawálá khuran Fateh Singh. ... { Former, 66-78 ... Present, 54-60 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	53	53
73	Hariawálá khuran Fateh Singh. ... { Former, 54-60 ... Present, 82 ...	...	...	52	...	27	...	30-25	...	32-61
74	Hariawálá khuran Kishan Singh. ... { Former, 82 ... Present, 72-34 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	27
75	Jharipani ... { Former, 341 ... Present, 334-56 ...	...	...	1	...	0-8	...	41-91	...	19-29
76	Jakhan Udiwálá ... { Former, 341 ... Present, 334-56 ...	...	...	79	...	9-0	...	291-30	67	67
77	Jakhan Udiwálá ... { Former, 48 ... Present, 50-46 ...	...	...	...	...	2-88	...	...	185	186
78	Jakhan Udiwálá ... { Former, 215 ... Present, 147-05 ...	...	...	1-40	3-01	11-33	...	...	1-80	297-67
79	Jakhan Udiwálá ... { Former, 215 ... Present, 147-05 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
80	Jakhan Udiwálá ... { Former, 279 ... Present, 221-76 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-98	21-72
81	Jakhan Udiwálá ... { Former, 279 ... Present, 221-76 ...	...	...	1-27	26-99	5-14	...	4-33	91	91
82	Jakhan Udiwálá ... { Former, 95 ... Present, 48-89 ...	...	...	3	39	...	...	...	13-55	51-28
83	Jakhan Udiwálá ... { Former, 95 ... Present, 48-89 ...	...	...	1-19	31-16	1-2	...	9-16	66	108
84	Jakhan Udiwálá ... { Former, 22 ... Present, 19-99 ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	48-46	50-09
85	Jagatpur Lodawálá ... { Former, 48-89 ... Present, 22 ...	...	...	...	1-40	5-9	...	...	40	43
86	Jamoliwálá ... { Former, 22 ... Present, 19-99 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9-30	11-29
87	Jagatpur Lodawálá ... { Former, 484 ... Present, 549-85 ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	166	...	...
88	Jamoliwálá ... { Former, 53 ... Present, 55-22 ...	...	...	1-36	36-28	1-99	...	150-03	...	168
89	Kishnupur Dayalú ... { Former, 59 ... Present, 61-78 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24-84	214-50
90	Kishnupur Dayalú ... { Former, 59 ... Present, 61-78 ...	...	...	20	3-41	3-4	...	...	21	21
91	Kishnupur Dayalú ... { Former, 59 ... Present, 61-78 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13-69	17-64
92	Kishnupur Dayalú ... { Former, 107 ... Present, 119-52 ...	...	...	01	1-80	2-0	...	...	13	1
93	Kishnupur Dayalú ... { Former, 107 ... Present, 119-52 ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	14-85	16-88
94	Kishnupur Dayalú ... { Former, 107 ... Present, 119-52 ...	...	...	...	3-60	1-62	...	...	45	46
95	Kishnupur Dayalú ... { Former, 107 ... Present, 119-52 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37-26	42-48

DIX B.

mahal in the District of Dehra Dún—(continued.)

ASSESSABLE.

CULTURABLE.						CULTIVATED.					
Groves.	Sál forest.	Other (culturable).	Fallow.		Total culturable.	Irrigated.			Dry.	Total cultivated.	Total assessable.
			Old.	New.		Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
MONTANE—(continued).											
VILLAGES—(continued).											
...	...	112	...	120	232	...	3	3	108	111	343
24	360.89	...	50.50	36.87	454.59	...	12.63	12.63	144.81	157.44	611.84
...	...	...	2	11	13	...	4	4	88	92	105
99	...	...	2.66	3.02	6.67	...	26.30	26.30	90.76	117.06	123.73
...	...	...	112	13	125	...	4	4	167	171	296
1.57	24	5.23	30.06	13.03	50.13	...	14.46	14.46	261.38	275.84	325.97
...	...	268	...	17	285	...	6	6	209	215	500
31	...	13.76	15.27	31.66	61	...	18.56	18.56	271.65	290.21	351.21
...	...	62	...	24	86	...	4	4	60	64	150
1.38	...	...	9.08	30.58	41.04	...	12.18	12.18	72.91	85.09	126.13
...	...	20	...	12	32	...	3	3	63	66	98
48	...	73	6.27	1.66	9.14	...	4.85	4.85	101.71	106.66	115.70
...	...	140	...	26	166	...	...	...	219	219	385
3.87	7.40	2.95	28.79	11.82	54.83	...	34.52	34.52	233.98	318.50	373.33
...	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	30	30	36
34	4.33	2.87	4.22	5.79	17.60	...	...	...	40.24	40.24	57.84
...	...	116	...	11	127	...	9	9	58	67	194
97	...	...	13.44	4.28	20.69	...	21.56	21.56	115.60	137.16	157.85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	29
...	...	...	5.98	14.38	20.36	...	2.54	2.54	17.42	19.96	40.32
...	...	1,477	...	...	1,477	...	...	...	334	334	1,811
...	332.24	1,025.06	...	4.15	1,361.45	...	...	...	321.01	321.01	1,682.46
...	...	...	76	...	76	...	...	...	358	358	434
1.87	...	4.31	18.57	12.49	37.24	...	...	...	298.85	298.85	336.10
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	1.72	...	1.72	...	...	...	1.63	1.68	3.40
...	...	21	...	...	21	...	10	10	34	44	65
...	16.71	...	2.59	81	20.11	...	25.88	25.88	40.32	66.20	86.31
...	...	...	27	...	27	...	321	321	298	619	646
9.13	194.97	6.16	51.19	33.61	295.06	...	335.32	335.32	282.32	717.64	912.70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	10	14	14
...	...	...	2.14	...	2.14	...	4.04	4.04	16.82	20.86	23.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	12	12
...	92	...	76	55	2.23	...	2.30	2.30	15.78	18.08	20.31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	11	14	14
...	...	...	3.92	...	3.92	...	3.95	3.95	19.77	23.72	27.64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	13	17	17
...	...	...	1.67	0.3	1.70	...	6.18	6.18	16.84	23.02	24.72
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	10	10	12
...	7.62	...	...	3.19	10.81	...	...	...	8.15	8.15	18.96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	6.66	...	0.6	...	6.72	...	...	...	5.60	6.60	12.32
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	14	15
...	23.77	...	1.33	...	25.10	...	...	...	17.86	17.86	42.96
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	11	12
42	11.42	...	0.7	2.00	13.91	...	...	...	9.56	9.56	23.47
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	13	13	16
...	14.41	...	...	...	14.44	...	...	...	15.91	15.91	30.35
...	...	127	...	15	142	...	...	...	13	13	155
...	...	...	23.30	9.71	33.01	...	2.79	2.79	1.09	3.88	36.89
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	45	45
...	...	...	17	...	17	13.28	...	13.28	15.29	28.57	28.74
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	117	124	124
1.48	...	54	9.36	3.96	15.34	18.67	...	18.67	61.76	80.43	95.77
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	157	171
47	...	...	1.40	3.94	5.81	14.79	...	14.79	111.07	125.86	131.67
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	50	52	62
...	...	10	...	1.51	1.61	3.17	...	3.17	32.82	35.99	37.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.99	19.99	19.99
...	...	69	...	25	94	...	36	36	186	222	316
...	57.15	...	13.76	4.80	75.71	...	80.09	80.09	179.55	259.64	335.35
...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	28	28	32
...	...	...	2.25	1.27	3.52	...	...	...	35.06	35.06	38.58
...	...	...	4	6	10	...	...	...	50	50	51
23	...	...	2.35	2.01	4.59	8.38	...	8.38	34.95	42.33	47.92
...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	51	55	59
...	...	...	3.67	6.65	10.32	16.60	...	16.60	50.12	66.72	77.04

Number.	Name of Mahals.	RENT.			RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.	Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.	From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		SUB-KHALSA Rs.
35	Guljawari ...	Former, 153	...	153	0 10 0	0 7 0	150	...	150
		Present, 209	200	419	1 2 1	0 13 11	100	200	300
36	Gangora ...	Former, 129	...	129	1 4 0	1 3 8	58	...	58
		Present, 204	10	216	1 11 6	1 10 7	79	10	80
37	Gopiwala Kalian Singh.	Former, 148	...	148	0 11 9	0 5 6	94	...	94
		Present, 237	20	257	0 13 1	0 11 8	100	20	120
38	Gopiwala Man Singh.	Former, 169	...	169	0 10 10	0 5 1	100	...	100
		Present, 335	10	345	1 0 8	0 15 3	110	10	120
39	Gopiwala Fateh Singh Dhani Ram.	Former, 86	...	86	0 15 7	0 9 2	37 1/2	...	37 1/2
		Present, 105	10	115	0 14 6	0 13 4	40	10	50
40	Gopiwala Bijai Singh.	Former, 68	...	68	0 13 11	0 11 1	37 1/2	...	37 1/2
		Present, 117	10	127	1 4 1	1 0 1	40	10	50
41	Gopiwala khas Fateh Singh.	Former, 292	...	292	1 2 8	0 12 2	89 1/2	...	89 1/2
		Present, 354	25	379	1 1 2	0 15 6	135	25	160
42	Gopiwala Amar Singh.	Former, 12	...	22	0 9 2	0 9 2	15 1/2	...	15 1/2
		Present, 30	10	40	0 10 5	0 8 11	10	10	20
43	Gopiwala Jai Singh...	Former, 58	...	58	0 9 11	0 4 9	37	...	37 1/2
		Present, 123	...	123	0 13 11	0 12 6	50 1/2	...	50
44	Gajiwala ...	Former, 22	...	22	0 12 2	0 12 2	14	...	14
		Present, 27	4	31	0 12 9	0 10 10	10	4	14
45	Hukumatpur ...	Former, 334	...	334	1 0 0	0 2 11	180	...	180
		Present, 474	120	594	1 7 4	0 5 7	180	120	300
46	Hathi Barkala ...	Former, 355	...	355	0 8 1	0 6 7	180	...	180
		Present, 510	L. S. 25	535	1 10 3	1 8 3	200	...	200
47	Hathriwala ...	Former, ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Present, ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
48	Harnaui ...	Former, 38	...	38	0 13 10	0 9 4	15	...	15
		Present, 142	5	147	2 1 9	2 0 11	45	5	50
49	Horawala ...	Former, 642	...	642	1 0 0	0 15 10	360	...	360
		Present, 954	120	1,074	1 7 5	1 5 3	480	120	600
50	Hariawala khurd Kishu Singh.	Former, 16	...	16	1 1 9	1 1 9	12 1/2	...	12 1/2
		Present, 34	5	39	1 9 11	1 7 8	15	5	20
51	Hariawala khurd Ahmad Husain.	Former, 13	...	13	1 1 4	1 1 4	10	...	10
		Present, 23	10	33	1 3 4	1 3 4	5	10	15
52	Hariawala khurd Man Singh.	Former, 16	...	16	1 2 3	1 2 3	12 1/2	...	12 1/2
		Present, 38	5	43	1 9 4	1 5 11	15	5	20
53	Hariawala khurd Fateh Singh.	Former, 19	...	19	1 1 11	1 1 11	15	...	15
		Present, 36	5	41	1 9 1	1 7 0	10	5	15
54	Hariawala kalan Ahmad Husain.	Former, 19	...	19	1 3 2	1 0 0	9	...	9
		Present, 9	8	17	0 13 1	0 13 1	3	8	11
55	Hariawala kalan Bija Singh.	Former, 6	...	6	1 3 2	1 3 2	4 1/2	...	4 1/2
		Present, 6	4	10	1 0 0	1 0 0	2	4	6
56	Hariawala kalan Man Singh.	Former, 15	...	15	1 1 2	1 0 0	11 1/2	...	11 1/2
		Present, 18	10	28	1 0 0	1 0 0	5	10	15
57	Hariawala kalan Fateh Singh.	Former, 12	...	12	1 1 5	1 0 0	9	...	9
		Present, 10	10	20	0 13 4	0 13 4	3	10	13
58	Hariawala kalan Kishu Singh.	Former, 15	...	15	1 2 5	1 0 0	11 1/2	...	11 1/2
		Present, 15	10	25	0 15 0	0 15 0	5	10	15
59	Jharipani ...	Former, 18	...	18	0 10 3	0 1 10	60	...	60
		Present, 43	60	103	3 1 2	1 3 5	20	60	80
60	Jakhan Udiwala ...	Former, 32	...	32	0 11 0	0 11 0	24	...	24
		Present, 69	...	69	2 6 1	2 6 1	25	...	25
61	Jakhan Udiwala Shib Datt.	Former, 95	...	95	0 12 3	0 12 3	64	...	64
		Present, 126	...	126	1 8 0	1 5 0	50	...	50
62	Jakhan Udiwala Azmat.	Former, 146	...	146	0 13 6	0 13 6	92	...	92
		Present, 190	...	190	1 5 0	1 5 6	80	...	80
63	Jakhan Udiwala Nitn.	Former, 41	...	41	0 14 3	0 14 3	30	...	30
		Present, 65	...	65	1 11 4	1 11 4	25	...	25
64	Jakhan Udiwala Karanpur.	Former, 14	...	14	0 10 2	0 10 2	12	...	12
		Present, 21	...	21	1 0 9	1 0 9	12	...	12
65	Jagatpur Lodawala ...	Former, 213	...	213	0 13 5	0 10 4	120	...	120
		Present, 363	50	413	1 5 11	1 1 4	100	50	150
66	Jamoliwala ...	Former, 26	...	26	0 14 0	0 13 0	16	...	16
		Present, 35	...	35	0 15 7	0 14 4	16	...	16
67	Kishnupur Dayalu ...	Former, 28	...	28	0 14 6	0 10 11	14	...	14
		Present, 44	...	44	0 15 5	0 14 8	15	...	15
68	Kishupur Hiramani ...	Former, 68	...	68	1 3 9	1 2 5	26	...	26
		Present, 84	...	84	1 2 2	1 1 5	30	...	30

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dún—(continued).

REVENUE-RATE.			FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.		Rent on assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	Jama or assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
MONTANE—(continued).							
VILLAGES—(continued).							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
0 10 5	0 7 0	S.F. 1,534	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 3	0 6 4	...	575	...	200	0 2 1	
0 9 0	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 4	0 9 0	S.F. 70	...	35	10	0 2 3	
0 8 2	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 6	0 4 11	S.F.K. 47	...	10	...	...	...
0 6 11	0 3 2	S.F.K. 200	...	25	20	0 1 4	
0 5 6	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 10	0 4 0	K.F. 83	...	20	10	0 1 11	
0 5 6	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 7	0 6 10	S.F. 289	...	36	10	0 0 7	
0 5 11	0 5 6	...	...	42	10	0 0 11	
0 6 5	0 3 7	S.F. 168	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 7	0 5 11	K.F. 237	...	59	25	0 1 8	
0 8 4	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 3 6	0 2 11	S.F. 42	...	20	10	0 3 9	
0 8 4	0 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 8	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 9	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 8	0 4 0	S.F. 24	...	16	4	0 2 8	
0 8 7	0 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 10	0 2 5	S.F. 332	...	166	120	0 5 10	
0 8 1	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 3	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 0 0	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 5	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 9	0 10 5	...	59	12	5	0 1 4	
0 9 4	0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 10	0 10 8	...	445	222	120	0 4 4	
0 14 3	0 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 5	0 10 5	...	49	24	5	0 1 6	
0 13 4	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 3	0 4 3	...	40	20	10	0 4 0	
0 14 3	0 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 0	0 8 7	...	48	24	5	0 1 8	
0 14 1	0 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 11	0 6 5	...	55	27	5	0 1 6	
0 14 5	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 4	0 4 4	...	40	20	8	0 3 2	
0 14 5	0 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 4	0 5 4	...	25	12	4	0 2 7	
0 13 10	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 5	0 4 5	...	48	24	10	0 2 6	
0 13 1	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 0	0 4 0	S.F. 42	...	21	10	0 3 10	
0 13 10	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 0	0 5 0	S.F. 56	...	28	10	0 2 11	
2 2 3	0 6 2	K.F. 291	...	...	...	...	...
1 6 10	0 8 8	...	145	...	60	0 3 4	} Hill tract.
0 8 4	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 10	0 13 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 2	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 6	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 7	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 10	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 3	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 6	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 9	0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 7	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 9	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 0	0 4 9	S.F. 207	103	...	50	0 3 10	
0 9 2	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 1	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 9	0 5 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 4	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 6	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 6	0 6 3	...	...	...	...	...

NOT ASSESSABLE (MINHAI).										
Number.	Name of Mahals.	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Village-site.	Water.	Roads.	Groves.	Sal forest.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										SUB-KHALSA
69	Karimpur ...	Former, 105 Present, 128.51	...	1	4	...	...	...	2	7
70	Kirsali ...	Former, 31 Present, 36.77	...	1.44	34.97	94	...	...	02	37.37
71	Kedarawala Captain Sahib.	Former, 532 Present, 625.06	...	18	6.44	...	...	...	6.31	12.93
72	Ditto Samman Lal,	Former, 532 Present, 615.80	...	1	23.10	4.38	...	...	9.59	40.86
73	Kanswali Kotri ...	Former, 2,054 Present, 2,156.35	...	2	288	3	...	...	814	1,107
74	Kandholi ...	Former, 3,939 Present, 3,767.35	...	13.60	194.99	17.18	...	618.03	310.39	1,154.19
75	Kherapachera ...	Former, 507 Present, 383.05	...	4.98	123.70	9.98	...	2,430	1,435.59	2,206.20
76	Kotra Santor ...	Former, 457 Present, 523.91	...	3	26	8	...	37	154.91	171.80
77	Ditto Kalyanpur ...	Former, 417 Present, 431.92	...	1.24	115.90	3.04	...	23	121	144
78	Keyar Kuli Bhatta...	Former, 4,080 Present, 3,708.66	...	1	45.59	4.01	...	138	62.27	195.74
79	Khara khet ...	Former, 270 Present, 373.09	...	3	6	...	...	...	3,881	3,889
80	Koti ...	Former, 562 Present, 816.91	...	2.99	17.35	2.56	...	...	3,164.96	3,187.25
81	Katta Pathar ...	Former, 243 Present, 257.05	Govt.	1	24	...	...	109	75	216
82	Langha ...	Former, 1,053 Present, 778.85	2.56	57	31.12	28	...	125.31	167.59	310.75
83	Misras Patti ...	Former, 6,046 Present, 5,219.47	...	2	36.86	11.11	...	399	5.40	254.96
84	Makkawala ...	Former, 50 Present, 54.21	...	2	23	1	...	138	63	202
85	Majhond ...	Former, 663 Present, 674.55	...	4.47	72.12	93	...	83.14	62.27	195.74
86	Makreti ...	Former, 175 Present, 171.80	...	1	5	...	...	...	3,881	3,889
87	Malsi ...	Former, 273 Present, 302.21	...	3	6	...	...	...	3,164.96	3,187.25
88	Manduwala ...	Former, 550 Present, 764.42	...	64	18.71	...	...	...	75	216
89	Nardh ...	Former, 400 Present, 389.95	...	28	5	...	...	125.31	167.59	310.75
90	Nugawa ...	Former, 400 Present, 389.95	...	1.10	7.49	1.10	...	391	42	466
91	Ditto Chak ...	Former, 48 Present, 74.34	...	1	24	...	...	981.15	414.08	684.92
92	Parlitpur Santor ...	Former, 11 Present, 10.40	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	25
93	Paundha ...	Former, 1,307 Present, 1,300.80	...	57	31.12	28	...	...	23.43	57.96
94	Pirhotwala ...	Former, 1,117 Present, 1,054.62	...	1	2	13	...	399	133	548
95	Pulsani ...	Former, 269 Present, 277.37	...	1.99	36.86	11.11	...	133.91	125.11	308.98
96	Porwala ...	Former, 104 Present, 114.54	...	2	23	1	...	5,751	32	5,809
97	Qutbpur ...	Former, 62 Present, 68.47	...	4.47	72.12	93	...	14.71	4,902.39	4,994.62
98	Rajawala ...	Former, 473 Present, 503.73	...	13	2.49	01	...	...	23.55	26.18
99	Ramsahaiwala ...	Former, 30 Present, 29.18	...	42	37.93	...	...	407	128	577
100	Rudarpur ...	Former, 1,930 Present, 1,326.86	...	1	53	...	...	38.73	109.81	581.00
101	Rampur Bhauwala...	Former, 510 Present, 495.70	...	2	3	1	...	...	169	162
102	Rikhauli ...	Former, 4,239 Present, 3,538.30	...	1	5.35	1.09	...	137.97	9.01	153.92
			...	68	4.35	45	...	101	3	127
			...	1	11	1	...	50.48	23.65	79.61
			...	1.58	53.98	7.87	...	...	50	63.93
			...	1	2	...	...	20	1	24
			...	43	2.04	1.50	...	38.64	13.01	55.62
			...	1	4	...	...	...	11	16
			...	1.04	1.66	2.32	...	15.31	22.67	43.00
		
			...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Ddn—(continued).

ASSESSABLE.

CULTURABLE.						CULTIVATED.					
Groves.	Sai forest.	Other culturable.	Fallow.		Total culturable.	Irrigated.			Dry.	Total cultivated.	Total assessable.
			Old.	New.		Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
MONTANE—(continued).											
VILLAGES—(continued)											
...	...	20	...	30	50	...	48	48	...	48	98
...	...	19	2.09	30	2.58	...	86.06	86.06	2.50	83.56	91.14
...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	22	22	25
...	...	...	...	02	08	...	...	...	23.76	23.76	23.84
...	...	...	413	82	495	...	...	...	26	26	521
...	161.67	...	17.04	22.38	201.09	...	155.61	155.61	227.50	383.11	584.20
...	...	...	508	...	508	...	...	...	20	20	598
...	34.99	206.93	18.68	83	261.43	...	29.70	29.70	314.69	344.39	605.82
...	...	473	...	15	488	...	...	...	459	459	947
...	1.19	244.04	2.19	36.85	66.41	...	17.64	17.64	633.84	651.48	1,002.16
...	...	442	...	153	595	...	...	...	209	209	804
...	2.15	141.89	519.67	145.08	63.48	...	...	...	688.88	688.88	1,561.15
...	...	388	...	5	393	...	...	...	19	19	412
...	14.56	74.73	24.70	13.22	127.21	...	...	...	84.04	84.04	211.25
...	...	212	...	13	225	...	12	12	76	88	813
...	20	3.08	...	50.24	23.22	...	60.13	60.13	130.08	190.21	268.95
...	...	...	...	2	3	...	10	10	209	210	215
...	19.05	...	15.70	3.06	37.81	...	21.68	21.68	176.69	198.37	236.18
...	...	55	...	...	55	...	37	37	99	196	191
...	95.94	168.93	12.87	10.10	287.84	...	73.71	73.71	159.86	238.57	521.41
...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	47	47	54
...	...	04	5.08	4.12	9.24	...	8.24	8.24	44.86	53.10	62.34
...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	81	81	96
...	...	94	21.88	1.91	24.73	...	...	...	107.26	107.26	131.99
...	...	138	...	42	178	...	40	40	...	40	218
...	...	122.24	20.23	...	142.47	...	52.50	52.50	4.12	56.62	199.09
...	...	267	...	41	308	...	...	...	197	197	505
...	41.55	...	21.79	8.02	71.39	...	10.19	10.19	388.29	398.48	469.87
...	...	109	...	25	134	...	...	...	103	103	237
...	2.07	5.20	20.84	43.33	71.44	...	3.00	3.00	150.41	153.41	224.85
...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	24	24	27
...	...	1.41	1.46	...	2.87	...	...	...	25.16	25.16	98.03
...	...	22	...	42	64	...	15	15	7	22	86
...	25.84	...	12.87	2.13	40.84	...	41.14	41.14	61.57	102.71	143.55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	9	13	13
...	25	...	...	87	1.44	...	3.93	3.93	10.65	14.62	17.88
...	...	37	...	7	44	...	...	...	102	102	145
...	44	92.51	...	18	11.07	...	...	...	117.50	117.50	222.60
...	...	410	...	6	416	...	...	...	121	121	537
...	487.06	...	13.63	6.88	507.57	...	...	...	192.92	192.92	700.49
...	...	17	...	5	22	...	...	...	116	116	138
...	...	...	2.78	...	2.78	...	...	...	120.57	120.57	123.35
...	...	86	...	123	209	...	...	...	175	175	384
...	36	51.26	...	94	3.18	...	...	...	282.12	282.12	337.95
...	...	48	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	48
...	72.30	...	...	1.63	73.93	...	...	...	27	27	74.20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
...	...	40	...	...	40	...	...	...	6.85	6.85	7.25
...	...	...	...	17	17	...	25	25	361	386	403
...	113.55	15.11	7.73	1.62	138.01	...	76.40	76.40	543.64	620.84	758.05
...	...	21	...	33	54	17	...	17	561	578	612
...	73	1.10	...	56.23	38.32	18.37	4.34	22.71	539.00	561.71	658.14
...	...	36	...	10	46	...	...	...	180	180	176
...	11	18.39	...	21.11	46.81	...	...	...	182.14	183.14	228.95
...	...	68	...	...	68	...	20	20	13	33	101
...	21.64	1.40	...	05	23.09	...	...	...	90.36	90.36	113.45
...	...	31	...	...	31	...	...	...	30	30	61
...	...	18.05	...	3.12	16.17	...	...	...	49.88	49.88	66.03
...	...	363	...	22	385	...	6	6	62	68	453
...	22.79	23.08	13.48	6.75	66.10	...	44.75	44.75	335.81	380.56	446.66
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	27	27	...	27	28
...	...	...	...	29	29	...	26.43	26.43	0.3	26.46	26.75
...	...	823	...	1	824	...	80	80	13	93	917
...	63	560.77	...	19.60	618.50	...	87.38	87.38	126.13	213.51	862.01
...	...	171	...	49	220	...	...	...	245	245	465
...	99.78	48	...	9.36	133.15	...	...	...	286.79	286.79	409.94
...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	74	77	80
...	06	...	47.62	10.24	53.92	...	10.36	16.36	133.60	149.96	203.88

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Mahals.	RENT.			RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		From cultivated.	From Siwai.	Total.	Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.	From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	SUB-KHALSA Rs.
69	Karimpur ... { Former, 101 ... 101 1 4 9 1 1 8 38 ... 88 Present, 230 ... 230 2 9 4 2 8 5 80 ... 80	101	...	101	1 4 9	1 1 8	38	...	88
70	Kirsali ... { Former, 17 ... 17 0 12 4 0 10 11 11 ... 11 Present, 24 ... 24 1 0 0 1 0 0 11 ... 11	17	...	17	0 12 4	0 10 11	11	...	11
71	Kedarawala Captain Sahib ... { Former, 44 ... 44 1 8 1 0 1 4 70 ... 70 Present, 609 ... 609 1 8 0 1 7 1 110 ... 110	44	...	44	1 8 1	0 1 4	70	...	70
72	Ditto Samman Lal, ... { Former, 124 ... 124 6 3 1 0 3 0 60 ... 60 Present, 375 ... 375 1 1 4 0 9 11 120 ... 120	124	...	124	6 3 1	0 3 0	60	...	60
73	Kanswali Kotri ... { Former, 266 ... 266 0 8 11 0 4 4 150 ... 150 Present, 708 ... 708 0 15 9 0 14 9 240 ... 240	266	...	266	0 8 11	0 4 4	150	...	150
74	Kandholi ... { Former, 377 ... 377 1 0 7 0 7 3 420 ... 420 Present, 1,064 ... 1,064 1 7 3 0 11 11 450 ... 450	377	...	377	1 0 7	0 7 3	420	...	420
75	Kherapachera ... { Former, 26 ... 26 1 1 4 0 1 1 50 ... 50 Present, 150 ... 150 1 8 8 0 12 2 65 ... 65	26	...	26	1 1 4	0 1 1	50	...	50
76	Kotra Santor ... { Former, 101 ... 101 1 0 0 0 5 2 98 ... 98 Present, 300 ... 300 1 5 5 1 4 7 120 ... 120	101	...	101	1 0 0	0 5 2	98	...	98
77	Ditto Kalyanpur ... { Former, 128 ... 128 0 9 7 0 9 7 66 ... 66 Present, 167 ... 167 0 13 4 0 12 8 85 ... 85	128	...	128	0 9 7	0 9 7	66	...	66
78	Keyar Kuli Bhatta ... { Former, 81 ... 81 0 9 6 0 6 9 280 ... 280 Present, 308 ... 308 1 3 7 0 11 7 180 ... 180	81	...	81	0 9 6	0 6 9	280	...	280
79	Khara khet ... { Former, 27 ... 27 0 9 2 0 8 0 25 ... 25 Present, 61 ... 61 1 1 1 0 15 8 25 ... 25	27	...	27	0 9 2	0 8 0	25	...	25
80	Koti ... { Former, 72 ... 72 0 12 0 0 12 0 40 ... 40 Present, 80 ... 80 0 12 11 0 7 5 30 ... 30	72	...	72	0 12 0	0 12 0	40	...	40
81	Katta Pathar ... { Former, 109 ... 109 1 5 3 0 8 0 60 ... 60 Present, 179 ... 179 3 2 2 0 14 4 90 ... 90	109	...	109	1 5 3	0 8 0	60	...	60
82	Langha ... { Former, 181 ... 181 0 7 2 0 4 5 105 ... 105 Present, 325 ... 325 0 12 9 0 11 1 145 ... 145	181	...	181	0 7 2	0 4 5	105	...	105
83	Misras Patti ... { Former, 84 ... 84 0 8 0 0 7 6 210 ... 210 Present, 118 ... 118 0 9 4 0 8 4 68 ... 68	84	...	84	0 8 0	0 7 6	210	...	210
84	Makkawala ... { Former, 13 ... 13 0 7 8 0 7 8 10 ... 10 Present, 25 ... 25 1 0 0 0 14 3 10 ... 10	13	...	13	0 7 8	0 7 8	10	...	10
85	Majhond ... { Former, 64 ... 64 1 0 0 0 13 8 80 ... 80 Present, 177 ... 177 1 10 11 1 8 0 100 ... 100	64	...	64	1 0 0	0 13 8	80	...	80
86	Makreti ... { Former, 7 ... 7 0 8 5 0 8 5 10 ... 10 Present, 25 ... 25 1 9 0 1 6 2 8 ... 8	7	...	7	0 8 5	0 8 5	10	...	10
87	Malsi ... { Former, 105 ... 105 0 15 5 0 11 7 35 ... 35 Present, 130 ... 130 1 0 1 1 0 0 50 ... 50	105	...	105	0 15 5	0 11 7	35	...	35
88	Manduwala ... { Former, 127 ... 127 1 0 0 0 3 9 70 ... 70 Present, 268 ... 268 1 5 5 1 4 1 120 ... 120	127	...	127	1 0 0	0 3 9	70	...	70
89	Nardh ... { Former, 74 ... 74 0 9 9 0 8 7 25 ... 25 Present, 121 ... 121 1 0 0 0 15 8 35 ... 35	74	...	74	0 9 9	0 8 7	25	...	25
90	Nugawa ... { Former, 289 ... 289 0 15 6 0 12 1 84 ... 84 Present, 182 ... 182 0 10 2 0 10 0 100 ... 100	289	...	289	0 15 6	0 12 1	84	...	84
91	Ditto Chak ... { Former, 84 ... 84 Present, 20 ... 20	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	84
92	Partitpur Santor ... { Former, 10 ... 10 1 6 10 1 6 10 8 ... 8 Present, 7 ... 7 1 0 1 1 0 1 6 ... 6	10	...	10	1 6 10	1 6 10	8	...	8
93	Paundha ... { Former, 218 ... 218 0 8 7 0 8 7 190 ... 190 Present, 608 ... 608 0 15 6 0 15 0 250 ... 250	218	...	218	0 8 7	0 8 7	190	...	190
94	Pirhotwala ... { Former, 827 ... 827 1 6 9 1 0 5 380 ... 380 Present, 754 ... 754 1 4 2 1 2 4 350 ... 350	827	...	827	1 6 9	1 0 5	380	...	380
95	Pulsani ... { Former, 134 ... 134 0 15 4 0 12 2 50 ... 50 Present, 226 ... 226 1 1 7 1 1 1 95 ... 95	134	...	134	0 15 4	0 12 2	50	...	50
96	Porwala ... { Former, 53 ... 53 1 9 8 0 8 4 16 ... 16 Present, 90 ... 90 1 0 0 0 15 7 30 ... 30	53	...	53	1 9 8	0 8 4	16	...	16
97	Qutbpur ... { Former, 30 ... 30 1 0 0 0 7 10 15 ... 15 Present, 75 ... 75 1 8 0 1 2 2 25 ... 25	30	...	30	1 0 0	0 7 10	15	...	15
98	Rajawala ... { Former, 90 ... 90 1 0 0 0 3 2 55 ... 55 Present, 478 ... 478 1 3 0 1 2 0 110 ... 110	90	...	90	1 0 0	0 3 2	55	...	55
99	Ramsahaiwala ... { Former, 37 ... 37 1 5 11 1 5 1 18 ... 18 Present, 78 ... 78 3 0 0 2 14 2 30 ... 30	37	...	37	1 5 11	1 5 1	18	...	18
100	Rudarpar ... { Former, 90 ... 90 0 15 4 0 1 7 120 ... 120 Present, 439 ... 439 1 8 11 1 7 4 180 ... 180	90	...	90	0 15 4	0 1 7	120	...	120
101	Rampur Bhauwala ... { Former, 294 ... 294 1 0 0 0 10 1 100 ... 100 Present, 294 ... 294 0 15 8 0 15 2 180 ... 180	294	...	294	1 0 0	0 10 1	100	...	100
102	Rikhauli ... { Former, 41 ... 41 0 8 2 0 8 2 180 ... 180 Present, 165 ... 165 1 0 6 0 12 11 90 ... 90	41	...	41	0 8 2	0 8 2	180	...	180

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dún—(continued).

REVENUE-RATE.		Area under sal forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.		Rent on assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	Jama or assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
MONTANE—(continued).							
VILLAGES—(continued).							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
0 7 10	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 4	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 4	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 10	0 2 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 4	0 4 1	S. F. 162	81	...	40	0 4 0	
3 0 0	0 1 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 6	0 3 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 1	0 2 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 4	0 5 4	S. F. 410	205	...	60	0 2 4	
1 2 7	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 10	0 5 1	S. F. 773	579	...	250	0 5 2	
2 1 4	0 1 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 8	0 5 3	S. F. 10	10	...	5	0 8 0	
0 15 6	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 6	0 8 2	K. F. 50	50	...	20	0 6 4	
0 4 11	0 4 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 9	0 6 3	S. F. 19	9	...	5	0 4 2	
2 0 11	1 7 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 0	0 6 9	K. F. 2,096	274	...	120	0 0 11	Hill tract.
0 5 10	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 0	0 6 5	K. F. 124	31	...	15	0 1 11	Hill tract.
0 6 8	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 5	0 3 7	K. F. 261	60	...	20	0 1 2	Hill tract
0 11 8	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 3	0 7 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 1	0 3 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 8	0 5 5	S. F. 41	10	...	5	0 1 11	
1 10 3	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	Hill tract and grazing land.
0 4 9	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 2	0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 5	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 0	0 14 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 2	0 13 6	S. F. 26	26	...	...	...
0 12 4	0 12 4	K. F. 383	95	...	50	0 1 10	
0 8 0	0 7 1	K. F. 188	17	...	2	0 0 2	Hill tract.
0 5 2	0 3 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 2	0 6 1	S. F. 143	107	...	20	0 2 2	
0 8 10	0 2 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 7	0 8 6	S. F. 487	365	...	130	0 4 3	
0 3 4	0 2 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 9	0 4 8	S. F. 38	9	...	4	0 1 10	Hill tract.
0 4 6	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 9	0 5 6	S. F. 67	49	...	20	0 4 9	
...	0 2 10	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 3	1 2 3	S. F. 72	36	...	20	0 4 9	
0 13 11	0 13 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 7	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 5	0 6 2	S. F. 533	266	...	100	0 3 0	
0 9 11	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 4	0 8 6	S. F. 261	130	...	50	0 3 0	
0 5 9	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 4	0 7 2	S. F. 53	26	...	5	0 1 8	
0 7 9	0 2 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 4	0 5 2	S. F. 22	11	...	2	0 1 5	
0 8 0	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 0	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 9	0 1 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 8	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 8	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 5	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 5	0 2 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 3	0 9 6	S. F. 771	383	...	70	0 1 5	
0 5 5	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 11	0 6 8	100	50	...	10	0 1 7	
2 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 0	0 7 0	K. F. 3,000	187	...	90	0 0 5	Hill tract.

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenues, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Mahals.	Total area.	NOT ASSESSABLE (MINHAI).							
			Revenue free.	Village site.	Water.	Roads.	Groves.	Sal-forest.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SUB-KHALSA										
103	Soliawala	{ Former, 256 Present, 248.69	...	...	...	4	...	...	167	171
104	Salangaon	{ Former, 110 Present, 105.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.19	122.84
105	Salatonwala	{ Former, 90 Present, 98.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.41	50.57
106	Sanola	{ Former, 408 Present, 395.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	45
107	Sarna	{ Former, 2,190 Present, 2,812.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.56	49.94
108	Sidhonwala	{ Former, 518 Present, 486.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.73	69
109	Tauli	{ Former, 615 Present, 590.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	282.27
110	Tilwari	{ Former, 538 Present, 572.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	87.56	872
	Total Sub-montane and Hill tracts.	{ Former, 77,372 Present, 77,428.99	5	116	3,258	246	33	32,280	15,145	52,082
13	Deduct Hill tract	{ Former, 31,670 Present, 3,948.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,097.25	40,320.43
97	Nett Total of Sub-montane tract.	{ Former, 45,702 Present, 46,475.19	5	101	2,981	235	33	11,165	7,719	22,239
			55.15	158.06	3,349.15	272.17	...	8,979.62	5,919.17	15,733.31
SUB-MONTANE										
1	Annfield grant	{ Former, 5,602 Present, 4,172.09	...	2	105	...	...	...	2,115	2,322
2	Ditto jungle	{ Former, ... Present, 691.63	...	45.08	73.80	49.30	...	...	173.39	341.57
3	Danda jungle	{ Former, ... Present, ...	...	...	13.94	...	...	...	174.09	188.93
4	Kalhupani Kanhaya Singh.	{ Former, 213 Present, 257.26	...	...	53	...	3	...	25	81
			...	47	84.25	1.43	...	...	25.12	111.27
	Sub-montane tract, Total Basadi.	{ Former, 5,815 Present, 5,120.98	...	2	158	...	3	...	2,140	2,303
			...	45.55	171.99	50.73	...	174.09	198.51	641.77
DEHRA PLATEAU										
1	Arcadia	{ Former, 5,499 Present, 4,324.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,727	1,727
2	Dallanwala Ichaz	{ Former, 489 Present, 5115.2	...	25.02	150.33	41.55	...	661.58	429.11	1,307.59
3	Kaonlagir tea plantation.	{ Former, 413 Present, 418.73	Govt.	2	...	3	3	...	99	107
			1.39	5.47	90.62	9.13	...	40.09	111	146.70
			...	9.36	2.66	8.14	...	7.86	...	28.02
	Dehra plateau, Total Pcs Simple.	{ Former, 6,401 Present, 5,265.10	...	2	...	3	3	...	1,937	1,946
			1.39	39.85	243.61	58.82	...	661.58	477.06	1,482.31

BIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dûn—(continued).

ASSESSABLE.

ASSESSABLE.											
CULTURABLE.						CULTIVATED.					
Grave.	S&L forest.	Other (culturable).	Fallow.		Total culturable.	Irrigated.		Canal.	Dry.	Total cultivated.	Total assessable.
			Old.	New.		Canal.	Other sources.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
MONTANE—(continued).											
VILLAGES—(continued).											
...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	79	79	85
...	...	16	17-37	...	17-53	...	...	...	108-32	108-32	125-85
...	...	11	...	1	12	...	17	17	29	46	58
1-23	...	...	62	14-22	16-07	...	15-68	15-49	28-51	39-19	55-26
...	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	87	37	45
...	...	...	1-43	9-00	10-43	...	20	20	37-71	37-94	48-37
...	...	195	...	61	256	...	...	...	83	83	339
...	...	1-80	3-49	4-82	10-39	...	...	...	102-90	102-90	113-29
...	...	1078	...	4	1-082	...	61	63	173	236	1,318
...	1,355-26	1-17	49-39	12-37	1,418-64	...	140-42	140-42	595-06	735-48	2,154-12
...	...	203	...	34	257	...	...	...	40	40	277
...	74-75	...	116-31	1-04	192-10	...	...	...	163-60	163-60	355-70
...	...	124	...	8	132	...	8	8	75	83	215
...	40-48	12-50	14-62	19-74	87-24	...	13-20	13-20	240-19	253-39	340-73
...	...	21	...	61	82	...	26	26	56	82	164
...	210-33	6-39	9-44	...	226-30	...	55-83	55-83	148-82	204-65	430-95
...
59-33	43 6,935-31	10,242 2,896-65	1,171 1,866-67	1,570 1,029-88	13,027 12,850-44	75 242-93	1,076 2,188-14	1,151 2,431-07	11,112 15,822-05	12,263 18,253-12	25,290 31,163-55
...
490	...	448 1,566-32	...	87 162-60	535 1,000-86	...	65 205-46	65 205-46	1,227 2,155-36	1,292 2,360-82	1,827 3,361-68
...
55-03	44 6828-99	9,794 2,721-30	1,171 1,376-98	1,483 867-28	12,492 11,849-58	75 242-93	1,011 1,982-68	1,086 2,225-61	9,886 13,666-69	10,971 15,892-30	23,463 27,741-88
RASAD GRANTS.											
...	...	2,563	...	...	2,563	...	...	...	817	817	3,380
5-10	145-90	1,308-32	...	73-30	1,532-64	523-65	...	523-65	1,774-25	2,297-90	3,830-52
...
...	502-70	...	...	...	502-70	...	...	...	...	...	502-70
...
...
...	86	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	46	46	132
2-55	19-08	12-29	7-70	1-34	42-91	...	...	...	103-06	103-08	145-99
...
...	86	2,563	...	...	2,649	...	...	...	863	863	3,512
7-65	667-63	1,320-61	7-70	71-64	2,078-23	523-65	...	523-65	1,877-33	2,400-98	4,479-21
REE SIMULE.											
...	...	3,772	...	...	3,772	...	...	...	...	...	3,772
21-19	274-13	3-90	583-31	411-60	1,291-03	1,056-18	51-24	1,107-42	615-81	1,723-28	3,017-26
...	...	...	43	...	43	107	...	107	232	239	352
...
1-2	...	28-07	29-31	23	58-79	158-93	44-42	203-35	102-68	306-08	364-82
...	...	...	7	...	7	285	...	285	10	295	302
...	...	...	7-72	...	7-72	...	...	...	362-99	382-99	390-71
...
29-37	274-13	3,772 31-97	50 620-34	...	3,822 1,360-54	392 1,215-11	...	392	242 1,101-48	634 2,412-25	4,456 3,772-79

Number.	Name of Mahāls.	RENT.			RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		From cultivated.	From sival.	Total.	Per cultivated.	Per assessable acre.	From cultivated.	From sival.	Total.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	SUB-KHALSA	
103	Saliawala ... { Former, 74 ... 74 0 15 0 0 13 11 45 ... 45	74	...	74	0 15 0	0 13 11	45	...	45
	... { Present, 108 ... 108 1 0 0 0 13 8 50 ... 50	108	...	108	1 0 0	0 13 8	50	...	50
104	Salangaon ... { Former, 47 ... 47 1 0 0 0 13 0 26 ... 26	47	...	47	1 0 0	0 13 0	26	...	26
	... { Present, 54 ... 54 2 2 6 0 15 8 26 ... 26	54	...	54	2 2 6	0 15 8	26	...	26
105	Salaionwala ... { Former, 34 ... 34 0 13 3 0 12 1 22 ... 22	34	...	34	0 13 3	0 12 1	22	...	22
	... { Present, 38 ... 38 0 12 11 0 12 8 18 ... 18	38	4	42	0 12 11	0 12 8	18	4	22
106	Sanola ... { Former, 137 ... 137 0 15 0 0 6 6 70 ... 70	137	...	137	0 15 0	0 6 6	70	...	70
	... { Present, 103 ... 103 0 15 3 0 14 7 50 ... 50	103	30	133	0 15 3	0 14 7	50	30	80
107	Serna ... { Former, 192 ... 192 0 12 10 0 2 4 200 ... 200	192	...	192	0 12 10	0 2 4	200	...	200
	... { Present, 839 ... 839 1 3 9 1 0 9 400 ... 400	839	150	989	1 3 9	1 0 9	400	150	550
108	Sidhonwala ... { Former, 74 ... 74 1 0 0 0 4 9 50 ... 50	74	...	74	1 0 0	0 4 9	50	...	50
	... { Present, 189 ... 189 1 2 3 0 10 9 80 ... 80	189	10	199	1 2 3	0 10 9	80	10	90
109	Tauli ... { Former, 155 ... 155 1 11 3 0 11 6 35 ... 35	155	...	155	1 11 3	0 11 6	35	...	35
	... { Present, 287 ... 287 1 0 9 0 12 0 70 ... 70	287	10	297	1 0 9	0 12 0	70	10	80
110	Tilwari ... { Former, 142 ... 142 1 0 0 0 13 10 100 ... 100	142	...	142	1 0 0	0 13 10	100	...	100
	... { Present, 269 ... 269 1 4 11 1 3 5 150 ... 150	269	20	289	1 4 11	1 3 5	150	20	170
	Total Sub-montane and Hill tracts. { Former, 12,503 ... 12,503 ... 8,642½ ... 8,642½	12,503	...	12,503	...	...	8,642½	...	8,642½
	... { Present, 23,538 3,541 27,079 1 3 6 0 15 7 9,471 3,521 12,992	23,538	3,541	27,079	1 3 6	0 15 7	9,471	3,521	12,992
13	Deduct Hill tract ... { Former, 830 ... 830 0 9 7 0 7 3 1,623 ... 1,623	830	...	830	0 9 7	0 7 3	1,623	...	1,623
	... { Present, 2,606 957 3,563 1 0 6 0 14 4 1,109 957 2,066	2,606	957	3,563	1 0 6	0 14 4	1,109	957	2,066
97	Nett Total of Sub-montane tract. { Former, 11,673 ... 11,673 0 14 11 0 7 11 7,019½ ... 7,019½	11,673	...	11,673	0 14 11	0 7 11	7,019½	...	7,019½
	... { Present, 20,932 2,584 23,516 1 3 11 1 0 0 8,362 2,564 10,926	20,932	2,584	23,516	1 3 11	1 0 0	8,362	2,564	10,926
								SUB-MONTANE	
1	Annfield grant ... { Former, 1,023 ... 1,023 1 4 0 0 4 10 579 ... 579	1,023	...	1,023	1 4 0	0 4 10	579	...	579
	... { Present, 5,057 130 5,187 2 2 1 1 5 1 579 ... 579	5,057	130	5,187	2 2 1	1 5 1	579	...	579
2	Ditto jungle ... { Former, ... ... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { Present, ... 100 100 ... 0 3 2 ... 52 52	...	100	100	...	0 3 2	...	52	52
3	Danda jungle ... { Former, ... ... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { Present, ... ... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26
4	Kalhupani Kanhaya Singh. { Former, 23 ... 23 0 8 11 0 3 0 69 ... 69	23	...	23	0 8 11	0 3 0	69	...	69
	... { Present, 123 ... 123 1 2 11 0 13 5 60 ... 60	123	...	123	1 2 11	0 13 5	60	...	60
	Sub-montane tract, Total Rasadi. { Former, 1,048 ... 1,048 1 3 5 0 4 9 752 ... 752	1,048	...	1,048	1 3 5	0 4 9	752	...	752
	... { Present, 5,180 230 5,410 2 1 5 1 2 6 639 ... 639	5,180	230	5,410	2 1 5	1 2 6	639	78	717
								DEHRA PLATEAU	
1	Arcadia ... { Former, 950 ... 950	...	...	...	...	...	950	...	950
	... { Present, 6,362 ... 150 6,512 2 15 8 2 5 1 1,950 ... 1,950	6,362	150	6,512	2 15 8	2 5 1	1,950	150	2,000
2	Dallanwala khas ... { Former, 598 ... 598 1 12 3 1 9 1 292 ... 292	598	...	598	1 12 3	1 9 1	292	...	292
	... { Present, 1,443 L. S. 20 1,463 4 11 5 3 15 3 700 ... 700	1,443	L. S. 20	1,463	4 11 5	3 15 3	700	...	700
3	Kaonlagir tea plantation. { Former, 827 ... 827 2 12 10 2 11 9 500 ... 500	827	...	827	2 12 10	2 11 9	500	...	500
	... { Present, 1,022 ... 1,022 2 10 8 2 9 9 500 ... 500	1,022	...	1,022	2 10 8	2 9 9	500	...	500
	Dehra plateau, Total Fee Simple. { Former, 1,425 ... 1,425 2 3 11 0 5 1 1,742 ... 1,742	1,425	...	1,425	2 3 11	0 5 1	1,742	...	1,742
	... { Present, 8,827 ... 170 8,997 3 2 0 2 8 4 3,050 ... 3,050	8,827	170	8,997	3 2 0	2 8 4	3,050	150	3,200

DIX B.

nah l in the district of Dehra Dūn—(continued).

REVENUE-RATE.		Area under cult-forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.		Rent on assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	Jama or assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
MONTANE—(concluded.)							
VILLAGES— (concluded.)							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
0 9 1	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 5	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 10	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 7	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 7	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 3	0 5 2	K. F. 31	15	...	4	0 2 0	
0 7 9	0 3 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 5	0 7 1	S. F. 175	86	...	30	0 2 9	
0 13 4	0 2 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 5	0 8 0	1,655	620	...	150	0 1 5	
0 10 10	0 2 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 9	0 4 6	75	37	...	10	0 2 1	
0 6 2	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 1	0 2 0	85	40	...	10	0 1 10	
0 11 2	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 8	0 10 10	333	83	...	20	0 0 11	
...	
0 7 10	0 6 3	S. F. 16,166 K. F. 11,706	...	...	3,381	...	
1 2 9	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 0	0 6 1	* 12,273	...	...	817	0 0 11	S. F. 2,817. K. F. 10,456.
0 8 11	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 11	0 6 4	* 14,599	...	...	2,564	0 2 2	S. F. 13,342. K. F. 1,250.
RASADI GRANTS.							
0 13 4	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 3 10	0 2 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	0 3 2	...	...	...	52	...	With Annfield grant supra.
...	
...	...	395	...	...	26	0 1 7	With Annfield grant arāzi (included in Ann- field proper). Its area, &c., shown in fee simple area 395 should have been ad- ded to this and sub- tracted from Fee Sim- ple Grant list, page 23.
1 8 0	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 2	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 10	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 1	0 2 3	395	...	...	78	0 3 2	
FEE SIMPLE.							
0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 10	0 10 9	S. F. 936	468	...	150	0 2 7	
0 13 9	0 12 3	...	...	...	...	...
2 4 7	1 14 8	...	...	...	...	...
1 11 2	1 10 6	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 10	1 4 5	...	...	...	...	...
2 11 11	0 6 3	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 3	0 13 11	936	...	...	150	0 2 7	

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Mahals.	Total area.	NOT ASSESSABLE (MINHAI).							
			Revenue-free.	Village-site.	Water.	Roads.	Groves.	Sale-forest.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
FEE SIMPLE										
1	Asarori ... { Former, 1,000 ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present, 1,281.83 ...	1,281.83	...	6.80	8.80	9.10	...	...	...	24.50
	Ambari Forest ... { Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Anneville or Carbery grant, ... { Former, 754 ...	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
	Present, 958.91 ...	958.91	...	63	17.71	...	...	...	...	18.34
3	Chaudarbeni ... { Former, 710 ...	710	...	...	19	...	...	75	28	1.32
	Present, 698.94 ...	698.94	...	...	44.93	6.05	...	677.33	...	668.31
4	Central Hopetown ... { Former, 3,327 ...	3,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	291
	Present, 3,07.31 ...	3,07.31	...	3.26	274.83	5.08	...	15.62	1,671.20	1,969.99
5	Dholkot ... { Former, 253 ...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Present, 252.04 ...	252.04	...	07	1.45	2.51	...	3.71	...	7.74
6	East Hopetown ... { Former, 8503 ...	8503	...	...	...	...	...	...	1115	1115
	Present, 5,680.48 ...	5,680.48	...	18.62	205.48	35.02	...	815.76	683.06	2,047.94
7	Malhan ... { Former, 313 ...	313	...	1	7	5	...	...	19	32
	Present, 429.07 ...	429.07	...	2.46	6.64	1.48	...	...	...	10.58
Total, River Tract Fee Simple. { Former, 9,860 ...		9,860	...	1	26	5	...	75	1,476	1,583
Present, 12,615.58 ...		12,615.58	...	31.64	649.84	59.24	...	1,452.42	2,554.26	4,747.40
FEE SIMPLE										
1	Attic Farm ... { Former, 2,123 ...	2,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	140
	Present, 2,338.11 ...	2,338.11	...	1.66	206.59	7.28	...	248.05	186.97	650.3
2	Bakhtawarpur ... { Former, 264 ...	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
	Present, 381.29 ...	381.29	...	2.10	8.40	3.68	...	...	36.85	51.01
3	Danda Jungle ... { Former, 520 ...	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present, 915.40 ...	915.40	...	...	45.79	...	...	352.45	...	378.24
4	Kalhupani ... { Former, 214 ...	214	...	...	36	...	...	...	46	82
	Present, 195.73 ...	195.73	...	07	21.92	...	...	25.09	47	47.65
5	Pirhipur ... { Former, 2,513 ...	2,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54
	Present, 2,437.20 ...	2,437.20	...	2.75	53.36	60	...	1,745.64	...	1,802.25
Total, Fee Simple Sub-montane. { Former, 5,634 ...		5,634	...	...	36	...	...	...	251	287
Present, 6,267.73 ...		6,267.73	...	6.68	336.06	11.52	...	2,351.13	224.29	2,929.68
MUAFI DEHRA										
	Bahmanwala ... { Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Banjarawala ... { Former, 503 ...	503	...	1	...	...	1	...	58	60
	Present, 493.97 ...	493.97	...	1.14	11.77	1.25	...	...	19	14.35
2	Dehra Khas ... { Former, 1,902 ...	1,902	19	154	154	15	10	...	103	453
	Present, 2,037.37 ...	2,037.37	19.90	88.85	203.81	40.65	...	...	35.81	369.03
3	Dhartawala ... { Former, 304 ...	304	14	1	...	...	...	...	53	68
	Present, 314.17 ...	314.17	...	23	1.43	5.39	...	...	77	7.82
4	Dubhalwala ... { Former, 147 ...	147	13	...	...	...	...	...	26	39
	Present, 154.73 ...	154.73	...	1.59	12.98	2.35	...	...	18.52	36.39
5	Gorakhpur ... { Former, 26 ...	26	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	11
	Present, 25.28 ...	25.28	...	28	2.40	42	...	...	...	3.10
6	Mehunwala ... { Former, 975 ...	975	...	9	65	0	...	...	...	80
	Present, 1,045.83 ...	1,045.83	...	14.04	8.39	7.15	...	...	78	50.36
7	Malhawala ... { Former, 227 ...	227	...	3	...	...	6	...	4	13
	Present, 231.06 ...	231.06	...	49	6.89	3.35	...	...	2.33	13.06
	Niranjampur ... { Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Prempur ... { Former, 129 ...	129	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	15
	Present, 137.98 ...	137.98	...	91	4.51	78	...	6.29	1.54	14.03
9	Panditwari ... { Former, 367 ...	367	...	2	15	8	...	...	32	67
	Present, 360.38 ...	360.38	...	14.69	6.24	9.23	...	...	40.42	70.58
Total, Dehra Plateau muafi. { Former, 4,580 ...		4,580	46	172	234	29	17	...	300	799
Present, 4,820.77 ...		4,820.77	19.90	122.23	259.37	70.57	...	6.29	100.36	578.72

DIX B.

modul in the district of Dehra Dén—(continued).

ASSESSABLE.											
Groves.	CULTURABLE					CULTIVATED					Total assessable.
	Sal-forest.	Other (culturable).	Fallow.		Total culturable.	Irrigated.			Dry.	Total cultivated.	
			Old.	New.		Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
RIVER TRACTS.											
...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	1257.33	...	...	...	1,257.33	...	...	...	...	...	1,257.33
...
...	568	160	...	...	728	...	...	...	6	6	734
...	447.56	...	422.17	4.60	274.33	...	14.24	14.24	52.00	66.24	240.57
...	...	568	...	...	568	...	...	...	...	...	568
...	230.63	...	...	...	230.63	...	...	...	...	...	230.63
...	...	2,036	...	...	2,036	...	...	...	...	...	2,036
...	110.44	466.85	317.99	19.01	914.29	...	24.67	24.67	198.35	223.03	1,187.32
...	250	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	250
...	42.29	14.20	146.41	13.90	216.80	...	...	...	34.50	34.50	251.30
...	...	2,388	...	...	2,388	...	...	...	...	...	2,388
2.46	483.61	178.80	684.88	104.01	1,455.75	43.80	336.71	380.51	1,798.27	2,178.78	3,632.54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	281	281
...	6.64	...	265.84	29.06	302.44	...	...	...	116.35	116.35	418.49
...	1,818	6,172	...	...	7,990	...	...	...	287	287	8,277
2.46	2,578.50	6,59.85	1,837.29	171.18	5,249.28	43.80	376.62	419.42	2,199.48	2,618.90	7,868.18
SUB-MONTANE.											
...	1,236	262	486	...	1,983	...	...	...	...	...	1,983
2.01	1,129.69	1.60	366.14	33.89	1,535.33	...	50.68	50.68	101.57	152.25	1,687.68
...	...	...	253	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	253
...	...	10.50	5.21	4.27	20.01	...	22.53	22.53	287.74	310.27	330.28
...	520	...	...	...	520	...	...	...	...	...	520
...	537.16	...	...	...	537.16	...	...	...	...	...	537.16
...	85	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	47	47	132
...	94.88	67	2.63	3.04	101.22	...	...	...	46.86	46.86	148.08
...	1,496	983	...	...	2,459	...	...	...	...	...	2,459
...	690.77	...	66	1.86	593.29	...	...	...	41.66	41.66	634.95
...	3,336	1,225	739	...	5,300	...	...	...	47	47	5,347
2.01	2,352.50	12.77	374.67	45.06	2,787.01	...	73.21	73.21	477.83	851.04	3,338.06
PLATEAU.											
...
...	...	...	153	2	155	133	...	153	155	288	443
1.53	...	15.66	225.04	...	242.25	114.64	...	114.64	122.69	237.33	479.62
91	...	...	3	6	104	977	...	977	370	1,317	1,447
75.48	24.81	8.70	161.29	9.62	279.9	403.69	...	403.69	964.75	1,368.44	1,648.34
...	...	...	27	5	32	145	54	199	5	204	236
...	31.03	4.59	6.29	81	43.03	69.56	73.16	129.72	123.60	263.32	306.35
...	...	20	...	10	30	...	...	...	78	78	108
1.25	97	6.69	6.09	82	15.80	...	...	...	102.54	102.54	118.34
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	12	15	15
...	...	2.87	5.27	...	7.64	8.63	...	8.63	5.91	14.54	22.18
...	...	381	...	25	406	...	...	...	489	489	896
...	58.02	...	384.68	37.75	380.62	320.56	...	320.56	514.29	634.85	1,015.47
...	...	...	...	2	2	202	...	202	10	212	214
3.74	...	...	92	...	4.60	186.41	...	186.41	26.93	213.34	218.00
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	78	36	114	114
2.00	...	...	63	...	2.65	97.24	...	97.24	24.08	121.32	123.95
...	...	...	49	17	66	104	31	238	6	244	310
1.50	...	...	8.10	1.05	10.65	138.81	27.66	166.47	132.68	299.15	309.80
...
91	...	401	232	67	791	1,742	88	1,830	1,161	2,991	3,782
86.02	114.83	38.01	698.31	80.05	987.22	1,336.54	100.82	1,437.36	1,817.47	3,254.84	4,241.65

Number.	Name of Mahals.	RENT.			RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		From cultivated.	From siwal.	Total.	Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.	From cultivated.	From siwal.	Total.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	FEE SIMPLE	
								Rs.	Rs.
1	Asarori ... { Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	437
		...	500	500	...	...	...	500	500
	Ambari Forest ... { Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	87	87
2	Anneville or Carbery Grant. ... { Former, ...	12	...	12	2 0 0	...	131	...	131
		94	110	204	1 5 2	0 3 1	40	110	150
3	Chandarbeni ... { Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
		...	200	200	...	0 6 0	...	200	200
4	Central Hopetown ... { Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200
		459	40	499	1 14 4	0 7 1	160	40	200
5	Dholkot ... { Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50
		60	29	80	1 4 0	0 4 4	30	20	50
6	East Hopetown ... { Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	571	...	571
		3,552	100	3,752	1 8 10	1 2 1	1,303	200	1,500
7	Malhan ... { Former, ...	172	...	172	0 9 9	0 9 9	47	...	47
		245	...	245	1 10 10	0 9 4	100	...	100
Total River Tract Fee Simple. { Former, ...		184	...	184	0 10 3	0 0 4	1,059	437	1,496
{ Present, ...		4,410	1,070	5,480	1 9 3	0 13 4	1,630	1,157	2,787
								FEE SIMPLE	
1	Attic Farm ... { Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	272	...	272
		262	30	292	1 6 4	0 5 4	100	300	400
2	Baktawarpur ... { Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	129
		286	...	286	0 13 10	0 13 3	110	...	140
3	Danda Jungle ... { Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
		...	130	130	...	...	...	130	130
4	Kallupani ... { Former, ...	25	...	25	0 8 6	...	64	...	64
		43	64	107	0 13 9	0 11 10	16	64	80
5	Pirthipur ... { Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	394	...	394
		44	380	424	1 0 0	1 0 0	20	380	400
Total Fee Simple Sub-montane. { Former, ...		25	...	25	...	...	911	...	911
{ Present, ...		635	874	1,509	1 1 0	0 3 0	276	874	1,150
								MUAFI DEHRA	
1	Bahmanwala ... { Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
		...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
	Banjarawala ... { Former, ...	364	...	364	1 4 1	0 13 1	175	...	175
		1,105	...	1,105	4 11 0	2 4 10	400	...	400
2	Dehra Khas ... { Former, ...	2,162	...	2,162	1 9 7	1 7 10	1,500	...	1,500
		3,185	...	3,485	2 8 6	2 1 10	2,000	...	2,000
3	Dhartawala ... { Former, ...	377	...	377	1 12 10	1 9 7	220	...	220
		1,062	...	1,062	4 0 4	3 7 7	500	...	500
4	Dubhalwala ... { Former, ...	118	...	118	1 5 5	1 2 0	80	...	80
		431	...	431	4 2 11	3 10 5	200	...	200
5	Gorakhpur ... { Former, ...	26	...	26	1 11 9	1 11 9	20	...	20
		40	...	40	2 10 8	1 13 1	20	...	20
6	Mehunwala ... { Former, ...	704	...	704	1 5 11	0 12 7	323	...	320
		2,900	...	2,900	4 4 11	2 13 8	1,000	...	1,000
7	Mathawala ... { Former, ...	274	...	274	1 4 5	1 4 5	160	...	160
		843	...	843	3 15 4	3 13 10	400	...	400
	Niranjanpur ... { Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
		90	...	90	...	...	40	...	40
8	Prempur ... { Former, ...	451	...	451	1 5 2	1 5 2	75	...	75
		431	...	431	3 9 4	2 8 0	180	...	180
9	Panditwari ... { Former, ...	417	...	417	1 11 5	1 6 11	250	...	250
		1,302	...	1,302	4 5 5	4 3 2	600	...	600
Total Dehra Plateau Maff. { Former, ...		4,623	...	4,623	1 8 2	1 3 7	2,841	...	2,841
{ Present, ...		11,492	...	11,692	3 8 7	2 12 1	5,351	...	6,351

DIX B.

mahál in the district of Dehra Dún—(continued).

REVENUE-RATE.		Area under sal forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.		Rent on assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	Jama or assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
RIVER TRACTS.							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
...	0 6 11	S. F. ... 1,000	... 1,000 500	... 0 8 0	Ambari forest fee simple <i>pro tem</i> detached from Pirthipur grant fee simple.
...	...	S. F. ... 174	...	...	... 87	... 0 8 0
...	
...	0 2 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 0	0 1 3	... 448	... 224	...	... 110	... 0 7 10
...	0 1 7	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	... 847	... 423	...	... 200	... 0 3 9
...	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 7	0 2 5	... 100	... 100	...	... 40	... 0 6 4
...	0 3 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 0	0 2 2	... 30	... 30	...	... 20	... 0 10 8
...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 0	0 6 7	... 1,299	... 649 300	... 0 2 5	
0 2 8	0 2 8	
0 10 11	0 3 10	
3 11 0	0 3 0	
0 9 4	0 4 11	... 3,898 1,157	... 0 4 10	
SUB-MONTANE.							
...	0 1 5	
0 8 6	0 2 0	... 900	... 900 300	... 0 5 4	
...	0 8 2	
0 7 1	0 6 9	
...	0 1 7	
... 520	... 260 130	... 0 4 0	'Transferred to Rasadi 395 acres, but not shown in the statement of Rasadi grant list, page 22.
0 10 3	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 1	0 4 5	... 90	... 90	...	... 64	... 0 11 4
...	0 2 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 3	0 7 3	... 2,336	... 876 380	... 0 2 7	
...	0 2 9	
0 7 5	0 4 6	... 3,846 874	... 0 3 7	
PLATEAU.							
...	Area, &c., entered in column Revenue-free of Bahmanwala.
0 9 8	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...
1 11 0	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 7	1 0 7	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 3	1 3 5	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 10	0 14 11	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 3	1 10 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 6	0 11 9	...	...	...	...	...
1 15 0	1 11 1	...	...	...	...	...
1 5 4	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	...
1 6 4	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 0	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 9	0 15 9	Area, &c., shown in column Revenue-free in both maháls of Niranjapur.
0 11 11	0 11 11	...	...	...	...	...
1 14 1	1 13 4	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
0 10 7	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 9	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 8	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	...
2 0 0	1 15 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 10	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 10	1 4 2	...	...	...	...	...

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenues, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Mahāls.	Total area.	NOT ASSESSABLE (MINHAI).							
			Revenue-free.	Village-site.	Water.	Reeds.	Groves.	Sa. forest.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SUB-MONTANE (MUHAI)										
	Chandanwala Chak, { Former, ... Present, ...	...	Area, &c., shown in Pirobat wala under Revenue-free.							
1	Jakhan { Former, 19 Present, 13'26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rajpur { Former, 56 Present, 75'39	...	11	13	...	...	...	16	16	40
			Govt., 11'01	5'54	3'82	2'80	...	24'22	24'22	47'39
2	Total { Former, 75 Present, 88'65	...	11	13	...	...	...	...	16	40
			11'01	5'59	3'82	2'80	...	...	24'22	47'43
3	Chamarari { Former, 6,563 Present, 3,726'66	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	6,287	6,398
			...	2'73	56'13	...	...	...	2,708'05	3,433'91
Khalsa.										
45	Dehra Plateau { Former, 13,379 Present, 13,470'77	...	99	156	1,453	329	73	18	967	3,035
51	River tract { Former, 22,724 Present, 23,969'49	...	134	1,358	306	...	7	625	2,885	3,315
97	Sub-Montane { Former, 45,702 Present, 46,475'19	...	71'73	163'21	2,006'31	210'22	...	205'12	3,249'29	5,905'88
13	Hill tract { Former, 31,670 Present, 30,948'80	...	5	101	2,381	233	33	11,165	7,719	22,339
			55'15	158'03	3,349'15	272'17	...	8,979'62	5,919'17	18,733'31
			...	14	277	11	...	22,115	7,429	29,543
206	Total Khalsa { Former, 113,178 Present, 114,864'25	...	101	405	6,069	881	113	33,923	18,997	60,492
			220'03	568'49	7,395'47	747'61	...	20,175'76	25,338'07	54,945'16
Rasadi Grants.										
5	Dehra Plateau { Former, 288 Present, 252'39	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	12	101
18	River tract { Former, 11,955 Present, 12,619'36	...	...	1'20	41'52	...	...	...	15'32	61'87
2	Sub-Montane { Former, 5,815 Present, 5,129'98	...	...	5	87	15	...	...	1,255	1,364
			...	72'07	583'97	132'78	...	1,197'83	715'47	2,617'81
			...	2	158	...	3	...	2,140	2,303
			...	45'55	171'59	50'73	...	174'09	198'51	641'77
20	Total { Former, 17,158 Present, 17,992'73	...	...	7	331	13	3	...	3,311	3,768
			...	118'82	306'43	184'34	...	1,282'84	929'00	3,321'45
Fes Simple Grants.										
3	Dehra Plateau { Former, 6,401 Present, 5,256'10	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	1,937	1,945
7	River tract { Former, 9,860 Present, 12,616'58	...	1'39	59'85	243'61	58'82	...	691'58	477'00	1,168'31
8	Sub-Montane { Former, 5,634 Present, 6,967'73	...	...	1	26	5	...	75	1,476	1,583
			...	31'64	649'84	53'24	...	1,452'42	2,574'26	4,747'40
			...	...	36	...	...	...	251	287
			...	8'68	336'06	11'52	...	2,351'13	224'29	2,229'68
15	Total { Former, 21,895 Present, 24,138'41	...	...	3	62	8	3	75	3,664	3,915
			1'39	78'17	1,229'51	129'38	...	4,465'10	3,258'11	8,159'39
Muafi villages.										
9	Dehra Plateau { Former, 4,580 Present, 4,820'77	...	46	172	234	29	17	...	360	798
2	Sub-Montane { Former, 75 Present, 88'65	...	19'90	122'23	259'37	70'67	...	6'29	109'31	378'12
1	Hill tract { Former, 6,563 Present, 3,726'66	...	11	13	...	...	...	...	15	40
			11'01	5'59	3'82	2'80	...	...	24'22	47'43
			...	1	...	...	...	...	6,287	6,292
			...	2'73	56'13	...	...	...	2,708'05	3,433'91
19	Total { Former, 11,218 Present, 8,636'08	...	61	186	234	29	17	...	6,603	7,130
259	Total of Pargana Western Division. { Former, 163,746 Present, 165,631'47	...	30'91	133'55	319'32	73'71	...	672'95	2,832'54	4,060'07
			165	601	6,699	931	136	33,998	32,475	75,105
			252'33	396'02	9,359'78	1,183'27	...	26,596'55	23,951'30	71,486'37

END B.

made in the district of Dehra Dún—(continued).

[illegible]

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Mahals.	RENT.			RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.	Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.	From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Chandanwala Chak...	...	...	...	...	...	SUB-MONTANE MUAF		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1
1	Jakhan { Former,	15	...	15	0 12 8	0 12 8	10	...	1
	... { Present,	13	...	13	1 0 0	1 0 0	10	...	1
2	Rapjur { Former,	15	...	15	1 5 10	0 15 0	60	...	6
	... { Present,	60	...	60	2 11 7	2 2 3	60	...	6
2	Total ... { Former,	30	...	30	1 0 0	0 13 8	70	...	70
	... { Present,	73	...	73	2 1 4	1 12 6	82	...	82
1	Chamarari { Former,	134	...	134	0 8 0	0 7 11	300	...	300
	... { Present,	302	85	387	1 2 4	1 0 6	215	85	200
	Khalsa.								
45	Dehra Plateau { Former,	16,409	...	16,409	1 15 7	1 9 6	10,338	...	19,338
	... { Present,	35,440	90	35,530	3 15 2	3 5 2	16,783	50	16,833
51	River tract { Former,	9,222	...	9,222	1 4 5	0 8 5	5,623	...	5,623
	... { Present,	21,741	286	22,027	2 6 2	1 4 1	9,953	236	10,189
27	Sub Montane { Former,	11,573	...	11,573	0 14 11	0 7 11	7,019	...	7,019
	... { Present,	20,932	2,584	23,516	1 3 11	1 0 0	8,362	2,584	10,926
13	Hill tract { Former,	830	...	830	0 9 7	0 7 3	1,629	...	1,629
	... { Present,	2,306	957	3,263	1 0 6	0 14 4	1,109	957	2,066
6	Total Khalsa { Former,	38,131	...	38,131	1 4 3	0 11 6	24,603	...	24,603
	... { Present,	80,722	3,917	84,639	2 2 6	1 8 5	36,207	3,807	40,014
	Rasadi Grants.								
5	Dehra Plateau { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { Present,	220	...	220	1 5 10	1 2 5	...	...	...
8	River Tract { Former,	5,515	...	5,515	...	...	3,931	...	3,931
	... { Present,	13,721	456	14,177	2 8 5	1 7 8	6,285	402	6,687
3	Sub-Montane { Former,	1,048	...	1,048	1 8 5	0 4 9	752	...	752
	... { Present,	5,180	230	5,410	2 1 5	1 2 6	639	78	717
6	Total { Former,	6,563	...	6,563	1 5 0	0 7 6	4,083	...	4,083
	... { Present,	19,121	686	19,807	2 5 10	1 7 0	7,001	480	7,481
	Free Simple Grants.								
3	Dehra Plateau { Former,	1,425	...	1,425	2 3 11	0 5 1	1,742	...	1,742
	... { Present,	8,827	170	8,997	3 2 0	2 8 4	3,050	150	3,200
7	River Tract { Former,	184	...	184	0 10 3	0 0 4	1,059	...	1,059
	... { Present,	4,410	1,070	5,480	1 9 3	0 13 4	1,630	1,157	2,787
3	Sub-Montane { Former,	25	...	25	...	...	911	...	911
	... { Present,	635	874	1,509	1 1 0	0 3 0	276	874	1,150
1	Total { Former,	1,625	...	1,625	1 11 0	0 1 5	3,712	437	4,149
	... { Present,	13,872	2,114	15,986	2 3 8	1 6 8	4,956	2,181	7,137
	Muafi villages.								
1	Dehra Plateau { Former,	4,623	...	4,623	1 8 2	1 3 7	2,841	...	2,841
	... { Present,	11,692	...	11,692	3 8 7	2 12 1	5,351	...	5,351
	Sub-Montane { Former,	30	...	30	1 0 0	0 13 8	70	...	70
	... { Present,	73	...	73	2 1 4	1 12 6	82	...	82
	Hill tract { Former,	134	...	134	0 8 0	0 7 10	300	...	300
	... { Present,	30	85	387	1 2 4	1 0 6	215	86	300
	Total { Former,	4,787	...	4,787	1 6 9	1 2 8	3,211	...	3,211
	... { Present,	12,067	85	12,152	3 6 7	2 11 3	5,648	85	5,733
	Total of Pargana Western Division. { Former,	51,118	...	51,118	1 4 9	0 9 2	35,609	487	36,016
	... { Present,	1,25,782	6,802	1,32,584	2 4 4	1 9 3	53,812	6,553	60,365

DIN B.

maul in the district of Dehra Dūn—(continued).

REVENUE-RATE.		Area under sāl forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
For cultivated acre.	For assessable acre.		Rent on assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	Jama or assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
FOR REVENUE FREE ESTATES.							
...	
1 8 5	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 4	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...
5 7 3	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...
2 11 7	2 2 8	...	...	...	...	...
...	
2 5 4	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
2 5 6	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
TRACT MUAFI.							
1 1 9	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 1	0 11 0	S. P. 100 K. F. 1,164	...	...	85	0 1 2	
TRACT							
1 3 10	1 0 1	...	...	...	...	...
1 13 5	1 9 2	S. 92	...	...	30	0 5 2	
3 12 7	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 5	0 9 2	S. 773	...	...	236	0 4 10	
6 8 11	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 11	0 6 4	*mixed 14,099 Forest.	...	...	2,564	0 2 9	
1 2 9	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 0	0 5 1	13,273	...	...	817	0 0 11	
...	
0 13 1	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 5	0 11 2	28,737	...	...	3,647	0 2 0	
...	
0 7 8	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 6	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 2	0 10 7	S. 1,694	...	...	402	0 3 10	
0 13 10	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 1	0 2 3	S. 395	...	...	78	0 3 2	
...	
0 13 1	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 11	0 8 5	S. 2,089	...	...	480	0 3 8	
2 11 11	0 6 3	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 3	0 13 11	S. 933	...	...	150	0 2 5	
3 11 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 4	0 4 11	S. 3,898	...	...	1,157	0 4 10	
...	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 4 6	S. 3,846	...	...	874	0 3 7	
...	
3 13 4	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 2 9	0 8 1	S. 8,680	...	...	2,181	0 3 11	
...	
0 14 10	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 10	1 4 2	...	...	...	...	...
2 5 4	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
2 5 6	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 9	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 1	0 11 9	S. 100 K. 1,164	...	...	85	0 1 2	
...	
0 13 3	0 12 6	S. 100	...	...	85	0 1 2	
0 9 1	1 4 3	K. 1,164	...	...	...	...
...	
0 14 7	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 6	0 10 10	*40,770	...	...	6,393	0 2 0	

* Sāl ... 13,349
Kokat... 1,250Sāl ... 2,817
Kokat, 10,456† Sāl ... 17,031
Kokat ... 11,706

With grant kunja.

* Sāl Forest, 27,900.
Kokat Forest, 12,870.

NOT ASSESSABLE (MINHAI).										
Number.	Name of Mahals.	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Village-site.	Water.	Roa is.	Groves.	Sál forest.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EASTERN										
1	Adhuiwala khas ...	Former, 723 Present, 736 83	...	6	123	11	5	1	...	146
2	Akharwani bhillang...	Former, 830 Present, 762 89	...	240	120 15	10 33	...	791	89 02	221 90
3	Amwala karanpur...	Former, 25 Present, 25 54	...	52	74 40	52	...	478 19	146 14	695 77
4	Ditto uparla ...	Former, 67 Present, 64 34	...	...	8 84	...	...	...	21	21
5	Ditto majhla ...	Former, 76 Present, 77 50	...	1	6	1	...	...	3 79	12 63
6	Ditto tarla ...	Former, 867 Present, 385 04	...	91	9 92	1 21	2	...	4 71	16 75
7	Asthal ...	Former, 168 Present, 198 90	38	62	23 04	1 80	...	35 77	70	159
8	Bandawali ...	Former, 223 Present, 322 00	41 51	22	23 01	1 17	...	76 59	97	141 57
9	Baota-dalla ...	Former, 263 Present, 313 10	...	78	59	3	...	...	182	182
10	Baota khimma ...	Former, 263 Present, 306 80	...	28	11 89	...	...	292 31	275 92	277 29
11	Bibiwala ...	Former, 46 Present, 38 92	...	10	...	44	...	292 33	...	256
12	Birpur khurd ...	Former, 54 Present, 54 05	...	1	1 64	...	...	...	16	304 62
13	Bhaniawala ...	Former, 415 Present, 630 36	...	1	21	...	...	...	202	257
14	Bhogpur ...	Former, 1,427 Present, 1,188 57	Govt.	15	13	7	...	491	2 64	295 51
15	Bhupatwala kalan ...	Former, 85 Present, 434 95	1 29	5 59	10 52	5 12	...	292 93	...	2
16	Ditto khurd ...	Former, 49 Present, 60 38	...	2	7 37	8 38	...	...	...	2
17	Bhandariwala ...	Former, 86 Present, 79 35	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	2
18	Bhaglana ...	Former, 34 Present, 39 47	...	13	2 03	2 30	...	2 87	...	7 38
19	Bhatber ...	Former, 86 Present, 3,968	...	12	...	2	...	...	35	49
20	Bhattonwala ...	Former, 76 Present, 88 50	...	06	20 28	...	...	4 08	23 23	47 65
21	Barmawala ...	Former, 32 Present, 33 71	...	02	7 3	...	...	...	...	9 86
22	Bishnugurh ...	Former, 148 Present, 63 41	...	5	...	2	...	2,265	9 86	10 61
23	Bulandawala ...	Former, 76 Present, 157 46	...	17 03	117 39	1 79	...	4,716 40	1,298	3,570
24	Baksarwala ...	Former, 32 Present, 33 71	...	...	5 69	...	...	...	2,427 62	7,280 20
25	Badripur ...	Former, 54 Present, 455 65	...	18	3 38	...	...	...	1	...
26	Baderna kalan ...	Former, 148 Present, 30 74	...	1	2	...	...	...	3 81	5 45
27	Ditto khurd ...	Former, 6 Present, 27 24	...	28	1 36	...	...	...	9	9
28	Ditto majhla ...	Former, 23 Present, 72 62	...	...	5 69	...	...	...	...	5 69
29	Bagda ...	Former, 28 Present, 30 74	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
30	Bajhet ...	Former, 23 Present, 493 12	...	08	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Baronwala Rampur...	Former, 23 Present, 236 40	...	20	3 07	67	...	8 95	02	12 91
32	Barasi ...	Former, 439 Present, 455 65	...	2	...	...	...	...	14	16
33	Barkot chak ...	Former, 23 Present, 236 40	...	2 72	16 72	3 41	...	31 72	...	54 57
34	Chalang ...	Former, 23 Present, 30 74	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
35	Chironwali ...	Former, 28 Present, 72 62	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...

DIX B.

mahāl in the district of Dehra Dūn—(continued).

ASSESSABLE.

ASSESSABLE.											
CULTURABLE.						CULTIVATED.					
Groves.	Sal forest.	Other culturable.	Fallow.		Total culturable.	Irrigated.			Dry.	Total cultivated.	Total assessable.
			Old.	New.		Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DUN.											
...	207	101	308	...	25	25	244	269	577
1-21	76-14	8-26	68-66	16-50	170-77	...	...	...	344-16	344-16	51-93
...	39	39	39
...	06	7-01	7-07	...	...	...	59-96	59-96	61-03
...	5	5	...	...	...	18	18	23
...	14	...	2-33	...	2-47	...	...	...	20-73	20-73	28-20
...	46	46	46
...	11	18	29	...	...	...	51-42	51-42	51-71
...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	48	48	61
1-11	...	22	1-65	23	3-21	...	...	...	57-54	57-54	60-75
...	...	5	...	5	10	...	...	...	205	205	215
1-46	3-70	...	4-68	12-09	21-93	...	...	...	216-40	216-40	238-33
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	31	31	33
...	...	12	6-67	1-39	8-80	...	3-15	3-15	45-38	48-53	57-33
...	...	8	...	11	19	...	...	...	22	22	41
...	2-87	28	3-15	...	6-22	6-22	35-34	41-56	44-71
...	2	2	...	...	...	5	5	7
...	8-48	8-48	8-48
...	1	1	...	...	...	5	5	6
...	1-51	1-51	...	...	...	9-58	9-58	11-09
...	20	...	20	...	24	24	...	24	49
...	17-52	...	17-52	...	19-21	19-21	55	19-76	37-28
...	45	8	53	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	3-02	...	45-20	...	48-22	...	...	...	...	...	48-22
...	159	17	176	...	159	159	32	191	367
2-36	229-77	1-39	57-73	21-24	312-49	...	154-69	134-69	5-98	140-67	453-16
...	54	...	54	72	45	117	241	358	412
...
5-48	56-60	14-41	119-29	27-42	228-20	177-16	51-14	228-30	99-25	327-55	550-75
...	...	242	...	242	242	...	4	4	43	47	289
...	215-04	...	83-00	1-11	299-15	...	...	...	80-81	80-81	379-96
...	10	1	11	...	5	5	15	20	31
...	11-28	...	15-14	66	27-08	...	...	...	15-97	25-97	63-05
...	17	...	17	...	...	...	20	20	37
...	04	16	20	...	...	...	31-50	31-50	31-70
...	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	28-22	25	28-47	...	39	39	...	39	28-86
...	...	87	...	28	115	...	36	80	247	283	398
...	839-35	243-40	340-55	66-54	1,489-84	...	59-98	59-98	612-70	672-68	2,162-52
...	56	1	57	...	18	18	...	18	75
...	41-49	3-07	44-56	...	38-49	33-49	...	38-49	83-05
...	23	23	23
...	28-02	28-02	28-02
...	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	24	24	47
...	5-93	9-79	15-72	42-04	...	42-04	1-71	43-75	59-47
...	25	13	38	...	98	98	...	98	136
...	...	7-09	9-26	1-89	18-24	...	121-67	121-67	...	121-67	139-91
...	50	4	54	...	16	16	...	16	70
...	...	39-35	7-44	...	46-85	...	28-69	28-69	...	28-69	75-54
...	33	19	52	...	...	...	371	371	423
...	9-96	1-73	15-89	384-59	...	384-59	60	385-19	401-08
...	3	3	16	19	19
...	1-71	1-66	3-87	...	...	...	27-29	27-29	30-66
...	21	21	21
...	88	65	1-53	...	...	...	70-37	70-37	71-90
...	4	4	...	...	...	2	2	6
...	5-68	...	5-68	...	...	...	21-56	21-56	27-24
...	1	1	2	...	5	5	7	12	14
...	65	1-70	2-35	...	7-66	7-66	22-67	30-33	32-68
...	8	1	9	...	...	...	43	43	52
...	...	30	2-86	3-69	7-03	4-76	...	4-76	42-45	47-21	54-24
...	155	3	158	...	46	46	10	56	214
...	1-66	...	137-93	26-57	175-44	...	23-77	23-77	24-10	47-87	223-31
...	545	...	...	...	...	...	545
...	1-95	40	343-58	...	...	...	99-44	99-44	443-02
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	14	...	...	12-87	...	...	...	...	...	12-87
...	28	42	...	...	...	171	177	219
...	18-83	12-50	33-43	6-71	5-27	11-98	232-91	244-80	278-32
...	1	1	...	13	13	57	70	71
...	4-89	2-43	7-32	...	15-58	15-58	63-01	78-59	85-91

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenues, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Mahals.	RENT.			RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.	Per cultivated acre.	Assessable acre.	From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Adhuiwala khas ...	397	...	987	1 1 2	0 11 0	190	...	190
	Former, ...	300	15	315	0 13 3	0 10 11	185	...	200
2	Akharwani Bhilang...	20	...	20	0 8 2	0 8 2	40	...	40
	Former, ...	36	25	61	0 8 7	0 8 7	25	25	50
3	Aniwala karanpur ...	14	...	14	0 9 9	0 9 9	10	...	10
	Former, ...	19	...	19	0 14 5	0 13 2	10	...	10
4	Ditto uparla ...	41	...	41	0 14 8	0 11 7	22	...	22
	Former, ...	41	...	41	0 15 4	0 15 4	22	...	22
5	Ditto majhla ...	44	...	44	0 14 3	0 14 3	22	...	22
	Former, ...	50	...	50	0 10 0	0 9 6	22	...	22
6	Ditto tarla ...	151	...	151	0 11 7	0 11 3	90	...	90
	Former, ...	188	2	190	0 13 2	0 12 10	98	2	100
7	Asthal ...	20	...	20	0 10 4	0 9 8	16	...	16
	Former, ...	86	8	94	1 11 6	1 8 1	24	8	32
8	Bandawali ...	37	...	37	1 2 0	0 4 5	11	...	11
	Former, ...	30	...	30	0 11 5	0 10 8	11	...	11
9	Baota-dalla ...	7	...	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	7	...	7
	Former, ...	9	...	9	1 0 0	1 0 0	7	...	7
10	Baota khimma ...	7	...	7	1 2 8	1 2 8	7	...	7
	Former, ...	18	...	18	1 10 2	1 10 2	7	...	7
11	Bibiwala ...	27	...	27	1 2 0	0 9 10	12	...	12
	Former, ...	15	...	15	0 10 4	0 5 7	12	...	12
12	Birpur khurd ...	8	...	8	1 0 0	0 2 7	10	...	10
	Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
13	Bhaniawala ...	225	...	225	1 1 4	0 9 10	90	...	90
	Former, ...	199	10	209	1 3 7	0 13 3	110	10	120
14	Bhogpur ...	297	...	297	0 13 3	0 11 6	220	...	220
	Former, ...	798	30	828	2 2 1	1 9 11	345	30	375
15	Bhupatwala-kalan ...	49	...	49	1 0 8	0 2 9	36	...	36
	Former, ...	130	10	140	1 9 4	0 11 7	40	10	50
16	Ditto khurd ...	22	...	22	1 0 9	0 11 4	10	...	10
	Former, ...	86	10	96	3 2 11	2 0 9	26	10	36
17	Bhandariwala ...	20	...	20	1 0 0	0 8 8	12	...	12
	Former, ...	24	...	24	0 12 0	0 12 0	12	...	12
18	Bhagiana ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Former, ...	3	...	3	...	0 1 7	10	...	10
19	Bhatber ...	211	...	211	0 10 10	0 8 6	200	...	200
	Former, ...	726	200	926	0 15 8	0 8 9	260	200	460
20	Bhattonwala ...	21	...	21	1 2 9	0 4 5	16	...	16
	Former, ...	33	...	33	0 12 7	0 6 4	20	...	20
21	Barnawala ...	14	...	14	0 9 9	0 9 9	10	...	10
	Former, ...	26	...	26	0 14 3	0 14 3	10	...	10
22	Bishgarh ...	17	...	17	0 11 4	0 5 11	10	...	10
	Former, ...	40	...	40	0 11 10	0 10 10	20	...	20
23	Bulandawala ...	126	...	126	1 2 10	0 14 10	65	...	65
	Former, ...	311	...	311	2 7 1	2 3 6	80	...	80
24	Baksarwala ...	22	...	22	1 1 7	0 4 7	11	...	11
	Former, ...	124	...	124	4 4 5	1 12 10	30	...	30
25	Badripur ...	448	...	448	1 3 2	1 0 11	275	...	275
	Former, ...	1,369	10	1,379	3 8 10	3 6 10	620	10	709
26	Baderna kalan ...	10	...	10	0 8 5	0 8 5	8	...	8
	Former, ...	14	...	14	0 7 8	0 7 2	8	...	8
27	Ditto khurd ...	11	...	11	0 8 5	0 8 5	5	...	5
	Former, ...	15	...	15	0 3 4	0 3 4	12	...	12
28	Ditto majhla ...	3	...	3	0 8 0	0 8 0	2	...	2
	Former, ...	6	...	6	0 4 4	0 3 7	6	...	6
29	Bagda ...	10	...	10	0 12 4	0 11 5	7	...	7
	Former, ...	21	...	21	0 10 6	0 10 2	14	...	14
30	Bajhet ...	29	...	29	0 10 7	0 8 11	20	...	20
	Former, ...	61	55	116	1 3 1	1 2 1	25	55	80
31	Baronwala Rampur ...	52	...	52	0 14 1	0 3 11	45	...	45
	Former, ...	54	...	54	0 11 8	0 3 10	50	...	50
32	Barnsi ...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	96
	Former, ...	69	40	109	3 11 1	0 7 8	56	40	96
33	Barkot chak ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Former, ...	3	...	3	...	0 3 8	3	...	3
34	Chalang ...	157	...	157	0 13 3	0 11 6	80	...	80
	Former, ...	220	...	220	0 13 8	0 12 7	100	...	100
35	Chironwali ...	68	...	68	0 13 1	0 13 0	36	...	36
	Former, ...	100	...	100	1 3 0	1 2 7	40	...	40

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dún—(continued).

REVENUE RATE.		Area under sal forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre		Rent on assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	Jama or assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
DUN—(continued).							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
0 8 3	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 2	0 6 7	S. F. 70	...	...	15	0 3 5	...
1 0 5	1 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 5	0 6 5	K. F. 476	...	...	25	0 0 10	...
0 6 11	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 7	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 8	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 9	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 4	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 1	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 10	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 8	0 5 7	S. F. 40	...	...	2	0 0 9	...
0 8 3	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 10	0 6 9	S. F. 77	...	...	8	0 1 8	...
0 5 4	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 2	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 6	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 8	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 2	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 0	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 7	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 0	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 10	0 7 0	K. F. 229	...	...	10	0 1 11	...
0 9 10	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 8	0 11 2	{ S. F. 169 K. S. 170	...	...	30	0 1 4	...
0 12 3	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 9	0 3 6	K. F. 201	...	...	10	0 0 9	...
0 7 7	0 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 10	0 7 7	K. P. 11	...	...	2	0 2 11	...
0 9 7	0 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 3	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 7	0 3 2	{ S. F. 839 K. F. 476	...	...	200	0 0 7	...
0 13 5	0 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 7	0 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 11	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 8	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 6	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 11	0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 5	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 3	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 9	0 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 6	0 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 3	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 12 6	1 11 9	S. F. 20	...	...	10	0 8 0	...
0 6 9	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 5	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 3 10	0 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 2 8	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 2	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 4	0 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 7	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 0	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 2	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 10	0 7 4	S. F. 300	...	...	55	0 2 11	...
0 12 0	0 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 8	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 1	0 6 3	S. F. 400	...	...	40	0 2 2	...
...	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 3	0 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 2	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 1	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 10	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each.

[illegible]

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dun—(continued).

ASSESSABLE.

CULTURABLE.			CULTIVATED.								
Groves.	Sal forest.	Other culturable.	Fallow.		Total culturable	Irrigated.			Dry.	Total cultivated.	Total assessable.
			Old.	New.		Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
N—(continued).											
...	...	...	13	16	29	...	...	...	53	53	82
...	Sal and Kukat.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.34	51.31	...	1.49	9.46	63.60	...	...	...	43.18	43.18	106.78
...	...	...	8	8	16	...	...	...	30	30	46
40	9.55	...	...	11.36	21.31	...	...	...	40.33	40.33	61.64
...	...	...	6	8	14	...	...	...	33	33	47
52	7.31	...	3.01	1.19	11.03	...	...	...	29.31	29.35	40.38
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	13	13	14
...	...	...	3.14	6.72	9.86	...	...	...	4.25	4.25	14.11
...	...	29	...	2	22	...	...	...	59	59	81
3.12	...	8.63	1.31	1.84	14.90	...	...	...	88.04	88.04	102.94
...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	88	88	95
2.76	...	1.52	2.42	4.79	11.40	...	...	...	90.57	90.57	101.97
...	...	35	...	3	38	...	...	...	232	232	270
13.25	...	69	3.02	10.57	27.53	...	...	...	254.05	254.05	281.58
...	...	...	93	...	93	...	11	11	...	11	104
...	12.03	56.45	30.02	...	98.50	...	5.91	5.91	...	5.91	104.41
...	...	...	31	...	33	...	...	...	13	13	46
04	...	...	18.67	...	18.71	...	...	...	...	...	18.71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
...	...	...	...	5.10	5.10	...	...	...	16.41	16.41	21.51
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.20	16.20	16.20
...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	275	275	283
1.14	5.30	15	1.71	1.31	9.61	...	5.77	5.77	318.40	324.17	333.78
...	...	32	...	1	33	...	10	10	27	37	70
...	...	...	1.74	12.18	13.92	...	17.46	17.46	31.43	51.89	65.81
...	...	100	...	6	106	...	103	103	...	103	209
1.82	9.57	...	71.67	2.80	85.86	...	137.31	137.31	8.72	146.03	231.89
...	...	112	...	...	119	...	12	12	...	12	124
...	...	...	124.99	1.16	126.15	...	34.27	34.27	59	44.86	160.01
...	...	14	...	5	19	...	4	4	217	221	240
...	...	10	105.46	43.08	148.54	...	5.98	5.98	418.52	424.50	573.14
...	...	...	109	20	129	...	14	14	...	14	143
...	233.50	...	168.12	...	401.62	...	...	...	1.27	1.27	402.89
...	...	...	113	1	114	...	...	...	...	...	114
18	53.60	...	137.00	31	191.09	...	68.99	68.09	...	68.09	259.18
...	...	...	164	...	164	...	51	51	...	51	215
...	...	...	214.97	4.23	219.20	...	34.63	34.63	64	35.47	254.67
...	...	449	...	31	480	...	82	82	263	345	825
...	308.56	2.60	48.24	28.31	387.65	8.13	50.85	58.98	170.44	229.42	617.07
...
...	108.10	...	13.62	5.28	127.06	...	22.76	22.76	212.44	235.90	362.26
...	...	...	42	25	67	...	...	...	120	121	188
5.28	...	...	3.46	5.27	14.01	1	...	...	192.06	192.06	206.67
...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	37	37	40
...	...	...	2.94	...	2.94	...	...	...	42.77	42.77	45.71
...	...	...	129	24	153	...	107	107	...	107	260
...	211.90	...	92.18	8.62	312.76	...	75.33	75.33	7.38	82.71	395.47
...	...	81	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	81
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	20
...	...	...	...	4.31	4.31	...	...	...	59.73	59.73	64.04
...	...	...	134	6	140	...	27	27	...	27	167
4.34	57.74	21.82	12.08	38	90.36	...	54.79	54.79	17	54.86	151.22
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	5
...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	4.07	4.07	4.27
...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	14	28
06	...	...	6.42	18	6.60	...	...	...	11.22	11.22	17.88
...	...	206	...	4	210	...	...	...	...	...	409
...	...	93	15.57	8.43	24.30	199	...	199	...	199	317.40
...	...	...	499	73	572	276.39	...	276.39	16.08	292.47	582
...	287.42	...	25.42	5.60	298.83	...	10	10	...	10	322.13
...	...	...	61	...	61	...	24.30	24.30	...	24.30	61
...	38.44	...	9.42	...	47.86	...	...	...	68	68	48.51
...	...	...	12	3	15	...	...	...	7	7	85
1.62	...	11.74	68	12.84	26.88	...	...	...	44.01	44.62	71.50
...	...	36	...	...	36	...	...	...	3	39	68
...	...	6.75	24.14	2.10	32.99	23.33	...	23.33	6.24	29.62	62.61

Number.	Name of Mahals,	RENT.			RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.	Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.	From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36	Chauki Siron Ram	20	...	20	0 4 7	0 3 2	20	...	20
	Dayal,	71	5	76	1 5 5	1 4 3	15	5	20
37	Ditto Bhuppu...	12	...	12	0 5 1	0 2 0	12	...	12
	Present,	22	...	22	0 6 8	0 5 8	12	...	12
38	Ditto Anupgir ..	8	...	8	0 3 0	0 2 8	8	...	8
	Present,	15	...	15	0 8 0	0 6 0	9	...	9
39	Dalanwala chak ...	8	...	8	0 9 10	0 9 2	6	...	6
	Present,	33	...	33	3 0 0	2 5 8	6	...	6
40	Danda Dhoran ...	49	...	49	0 13 3	0 9 8	30	...	30
	Present,	84	...	84	0 14 1	0 13 1	30	...	30
41	Ditto Kudanewala,	68	...	69	0 11 0	0 5 6	40	...	40
	Present,	94	5	92	0 15 9	0 14 8	35	5	40
42	Ditto Lakhond ...	221	...	221	0 15 0	0 13 1	130	...	130
	Present,	244	...	244	0 14 10	0 13 10	130	...	130
43	Dashwala ...	12	...	12	1 1 6	0 1 11	18	...	18
	Present,	45	...	45	7 8 0	6 14 3	20	...	20
44	Dhalwala ...	10	...	10	0 12 4	0 3 6	10	...	10
	Present,	16	...	16	...	0 10 1	10	...	10
45	Dharkot Randyal ...	7	...	7	0 14 0	0 14 0	2	...	2
	Present,	9	...	9	0 6 6	0 6 6	5	...	5
46	Ditto Buddhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present,	5	...	5	0 5 0	0 3 0	4	...	4
47	Dhoran khas ...	287	...	287	1 0 3	1 0 0	130	...	130
	Present,	263	5	263	0 12 8	0 12 7	135	5	140
48	Dandhola ...	26	...	26	0 10 11	0 5 11	16	...	16
	Present,	62	7	69	0 15 6	0 15 4	28	7	35
49	Dudhli ...	123	...	123	0 9 5	0 4 8	50	...	50
	Present,	264	...	264	1 12 4	1 2 2	120	...	120
50	Doiwala ...	12	...	12	1 0 0	0 1 7	20	...	20
	Present,	44	...	44	1 4 1	0 4 5	40	...	40
51	Dwara ...	141	...	141	0 9 9	0 5 10	90	100	200
	Present,	140	110	250	0 4 9	0 3 11	190	110	300
52	Fatchpur Tanda ...	33	...	33	0 15 6	0 5 0	45	...	45
	Present,	37	18	55	...	0 3 6	27	18	45
53	Ghissarpuri ...	1	...	1	1 0 0	0 0 2	21	...	21
	Present,	61	...	61	0 14 4	0 3 9	50	...	50
54	Gumaniwala ...	57	...	57	1 1 11	0 4 3	35	...	35
	Present,	35	...	35	0 14 0	0 2 2	35	...	35
55	Gadul Jamna ...	312	...	312	0 14 4	0 7 2	390	...	290
	Present,	187	50	237	0 11 7	0 9 8	160	50	200
56	Ditto Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present,	201	30	231	0 13 4	0 12 7	120	30	150
57	Gujrara, Man Singh,	97	...	97	0 10 6	0 8 3	50	...	50
	Present,	129	...	129	0 10 5	0 9 11	60	...	60
58	Gujarini Dhoran ...	24	...	24	0 10 1	0 9 7	16	...	16
	Present,	39	...	39	0 14 5	0 13 6	18	...	18
59	Garhi Purwa ...	147	...	147	1 1 11	0 9 1	80	...	80
	Present,	72	10	82	0 12 7	0 6 3	90	10	100
	Ditto chak ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
	Present,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Haldwari ...	10	...	10	0 8 0	0 8 0	10	...	10
	Present,	17	...	17	0 4 3	0 4 3	16	...	16
61	Hansuwala ...	37	...	37	1 1 11	0 3 7	40	...	40
	Present,	165	...	165	3 0 0	1 1 0	60	...	60
62	Hatwal ...	4	...	4	1 0 0	0 12 10	3	...	3
	Present,	7	...	7	1 12 0	1 12 0	3	...	3
63	Harchawala ...	16	...	16	1 2 3	0 9 2	6	...	6
	Present,	19	4	23	1 11 7	1 0 10	4	4	8
64	Harrawala ...	228	...	228	1 1 11	0 8 11	120	...	120
	Present,	849	...	849	2 13 1	2 10 10	320	...	320
65	Haripur kalan ...	104	...	104	1 4 0	0 2 10	72	...	72
	Present,	102	8	110	3 6 4	1 13 1	64	8	72
66	Ditto khurd ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Present,	24	4	28	...	0 8 6	8	4	12
67	Ditto Nawada ...	69	...	69	0 15 1	0 13 11	36	...	36
	Present,	63	8	71	1 1 7	0 13 9	28	8	36
68	Indarpur ...	32	...	32	1 0 0	0 7 6	20	...	20
	Present,	58	...	58	1 13 0	0 14 8	40	...	40

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dún—(continued).

REVENUE-RATE.		Area under sal forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.		Rent on assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	Jama or assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
DÚN—(continued).							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
0 4 7	0 3 11	S. F. 51	...	...	...	...
0 4 6	0 4 3	...	...	...	5	0 1 7	
0 5 1	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 3 8	0 3 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 3 0	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 8	0 3 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 4	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 8	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 10	0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 4	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 9	0 6 9	S. F. 47	...	...	...	...
0 5 10	0 5 5	...	...	...	5	0 1 8	
0 8 10	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 10	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...
1 10 2	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...
3 5 4	0 3 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 4	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
6 3 8	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	With mahal Ram Dayal.
...	
0 3 4	0 3 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 5	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 7	0 6 6	S. F. 22	...	...	5	0 3 8	
0 6 9	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...
6 7 0	0 6 9	K. F. 200	...	...	7	0 0 7	
0 7 4	0 3 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 10	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...
1 10 8	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...
7 2 3	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 2	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 5	0 5 3	S. F. 2,687	...	...	110	0 0 8	
1 5 2	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 6	K. 234	...	...	18	0 1 3	
...	0 2 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 9	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 0	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 0	0 2 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 4	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 3	0 7 10	{ S. 65 }	...	...	50	0 1 0	
...	...	{ K. 712 }	...	...	...	...	With mahal Jamua.
...	
0 8 8	0 7 11	{ S. 10 }	...	...	30	0 0 11	
...	...	{ K. 335 }	...	...	...	...
0 5 6	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 10	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 9	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 8	0 6 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 9	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 9	0 7 9	K. 236	...	...	10	0 0 8	
...	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Incorporated with Garhi in the settlement of 1884-85.
0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 4	0 3 10	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 5	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 0	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...
6 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 10	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 9	0 3 6	S. 15	...	...	4	0 4 3	
0 9 6	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 5	1 0 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 9	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...
2 1 7	1 2 1	K. 565	...	...	8	0 0 3	
...	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 10	K. 38	...	...	4	0 1 8	
0 7 11	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 2	0 6 0	S. 20	...	...	8	0 6 4	
0 10 0	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 5	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...

NOT ASSESSABLE (MINIHAL).										
Number.	Name of Mahals.	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Village-site.	Water.	Roads.	Groves.	Sal forest.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EASTERN										
69	Jakat khana	Former, 89 Present, 84.50	...	...	...	...	1	...	53	54
70	Jiwanwala	Former, 49 Present, 50.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.95
71	Jakar	Former, 6 Present, 16.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
72	Jogiwala chak	Former, 294 Present, 312.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.77
73	Kalagaon	Former, 132 Present, 142.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Kalimitti	Former, 153 Present, 165.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kalrigardi	Former, 589 Present, 526.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Kaluwala	Former, 191 Present, 212.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto chak	Former, 72 Present, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Kanharwala Ganga	Former, 136 Present, 193.05	...	...	...	...	5	...	36	41
	Kam	Former, 197 Present, 163.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	18.95
78	Ditto Anupgir	Former, 295 Present, 290.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	41
79	Khorawa	Former, 93 Present, 122.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	6.03
80	Kudhal	Former, 11 Present, 26.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	235
81	Katkor kalan	Former, 10 Present, 30.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
82	Ditto khurd	Former, 137 Present, 167.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	46
83	Khairi kalan	Former, 36 Present, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	45
	Khairi chak	Former, 464 Present, 453.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.18
84	Ditto Man Singh...	Former, 343 Present, 347.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Kadirwan Karanpur	Former, 17 Present, 31.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397
86	Ditto Malkot	Former, 180 Present, 197.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378.42
87	Kirsali Man Singh	Former, 81 Present, 79.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
88	Kishnupur	Former, 20 Present, 46.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Kuthar	Former, 318 Present, 373.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	Koti Purwa	Former, 14 Present, 17.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	Kotla	Former, 315 Present, 402.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	Kuawala	Former, 167 Present, 127.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	Kaknawa	Former, 103 Present, 100.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	Kulhan Karanpur	Former, 81 Present, 106.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	Ditto Man Singh...	Former, 126 Present, 152.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	Kandholi	Former, 154 Present, 267.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Ladpur Bahadur Singh.	Former, 55 Present, 45.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	Ditto Rup Mardan Singh.	Former, 55 Present, 51.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	Ladpur Jai Singh	Former, 55 Present, 62.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	Ladur Mrs. Dick	Former, 25 Present, 64.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	Ladwukot	Former, ... Present, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIX B.

mahāl in the district of Dehra Dūn--(continued).

ASSESSABLE.											
CULTURABLE.						CULTIVATED.					
Groves.	Sal forest.	Other culturable.	Fallow.		Total culturable.	Irrigated.			Dry.	Total cultivated.	Total assessable.
			Old.	New.		Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DUN--(continued.)											
...	10	1	11	...	...	...	24	24	35
2*30	2*75	...	...	9*02	13*77	...	...	...	9*78	9*78	23*55
...	19	...	19	...	...	...	29	29	48
...	...	14*34	31*93	2*21	48*48	...	...	...	...	...	48*48
...	8	6	6
...	15*87	15*87	15*87
...	...	294	...	...	294	...	...	...	...	...	294
3*27	150*79	...	...	...	164*06	...	4*28	4*28	...	4*28	168*34
...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	43	43	49
14	1*46	3*29	4*89	...	...	...	52*95	52*95	57*84
...	...	7	...	18	25	...	14	14	40	54	79
...	20*18	...	1*09	...	21*27	...	17*69	17*69	56*83	74*52	96*79
...	3	2	5	...	...	...	26	26	31
...	...	05	93	20	1*18	...	8*21	8*21	34*21	42*42	43*60
...	191	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	191
...	61*11	...	18	135*85	4*93	222*07	...	...	66*10	66*10	288*17
...	...	72	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	72
...
...	80	3	33	...	59	59	3	62	95
89	74*25	1*27	43*50	8*28	128*18	...	40*61	40*61	5*30	45*91	174*10
...	39	4	43	...	58	58	55	113	156
...	78*36	...	21*03	21*41	123*80	...	33*35	33*35	06	33*41	157*21
...	21	...	21	...	...	...	39	39	60
2*81	39	1*48	4*68	...	5*43	5*43	77*63	83*06	87*74
...	...	51	...	...	51	...	...	...	39	39	90
...	94*07	...	...	...	94*07	...	...	...	9*49	9*49	103*66
...	9	9	9
...	4*17	...	4*17	...	...	...	22*04	22*04	26*21
...	7	7	7
...	6*43	4*50	10*93	...	...	...	19*26	19*26	30*19
...	9	...	9	...	83	83	...	83	92
9*10	68*91	...	4*90	14	76*05	...	60*76	60*76	...	60*76	136*81
...	...	36	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	36
...
...	19	6	25	...	23	23	19	42	67
...	...	1*35	5*22	3*37	9*95	...	36*32	36*32	29*10	65*42	75*37
...	...	33	...	1	34	11	...	...	18	29	63
61	23	03	87	...	4*78	4*78	31*34	36*12	36*99
...	16	16	16
...	48	76	1*24	...	...	...	29*93	29*93	31*17
...	...	14	...	14	28	...	...	...	97	97	125
2*92	2*72	7*52	13*16	...	...	...	124*59	124*59	137*75
...	48	...	48	...	33	33	...	33	81
...	...	21*99	8*71	06	30*67	...	38*79	38*79	...	38*79	69*46
...	2	2	...	...	...	17	17	19
47	13*63	...	14*10	...	...	...	30*62	30*62	44*72
...	81	5	86	...	3	3	28	31	117
36	312*17	...	22*70	6*12	341*35	...	3*13	3*13	21*86	24*99	366*34
...	9	9	9
...	4*69	3*03	7*72	...	...	...	9*23	9*23	16*95
...	...	130	...	139	...	...	...	...	72	72	211
2*15	61*07	...	182*14	...	235*36	7*34	66	8*00	81*08	89*03	324*44
...	42	18	60	...	...	...	16	16	76
3*04	29*37	27*42	11*68	1*54	78*05	...	...	...	46*67	46*67	124*92
...	24	...	24	...	...	...	54	54	78
24	8*26	15	8*95	...	...	...	72*23	72*23	81*18
...	1	1	...	...	...	41	41	42
15	03	...	48	...	3*51	3*51	45*08	48*59	49*07
...	28	28	68	96	96
20	1*72	26	2*18	...	21*22	21*22	86*14	107*36	109*54
...	...	18	...	8	26	...	...	...	62	53	79
...	6*83	...	6*01	7*69	20*53	...	...	...	71*72	71*72	92*55
...	...	7	...	3	10	...	...	...	17	17	27
...	2*77	4*16	6*93	...	...	...	1*28	1*28	8*21
...	...	7	...	3	10	...	...	...	17	17	27
...	25*15	...	50	84	26*49	...	...	...	8*64	8*64	35*13
...	...	7	...	2	9	...	...	...	18	18	27
...	21	...	21	...	...	...	22*14	22*14	22*35
...	23	23	23
...	1*17	13*76	14*93	...	...	...	48*35	48*35	63*28

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Mahals.	RENT.			RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.	Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.	From cultivated.	From siwai.	Total.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
69	Jakat khana ...	Former, 16	...	16	0 10 0	0 7 4	8	...	8
	Present, 13	...	6	19	0 10 11	0 8 8	6	...	12
70	Jiwanwala ...	Former, 15	...	15	0 8 3	0 5 0	8	...	8
	Present, 10	...	...	10	...	0 3 4	8	...	8
71	Jakar ...	Former, 3	...	3	0 8 0	0 8 0	2	...	2
	Present, 4	...	...	4	0 4 0	0 4 0	4	...	4
72	Jogiwala chak ...	Former, ...	...	...	...	...	81	...	81
	Present, ...	...	81	81	...	0 7 8	...	81	81
73	Kalagaon ...	Former, 39	...	39	0 14 6	0 12 9	24	...	24
	Present, 44	...	10	54	0 12 6	0 12 1	20	...	30
74	Kalimitti ...	Former, 50	...	50	0 11 1	0 10 2	28	...	28
	Present, 110	...	5	116	1 7 5	1 2 4	35	...	40
75	Kalrigardh ...	Former, 17	...	17	0 10 6	0 8 9	16	...	16
	Present, 28	...	...	28	0 10 5	0 10 2	20	...	20
76	Kaluwala ...	Former, ...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
	Present, 136	...	5	141	1 4 4	0 8 2	85	...	40
	Ditto chak ...	Former, ...	...	...	...	...	9-6-8	...	9-6-8
	Present, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Kaularwala Ganga Ram. ...	Former, 90	...	90	1 6 1	0 15 1	33	...	33
	Present, 84	...	4	88	1 8 10	0 13 5	56	...	60
78	Ditto Anupgir ...	Former, 102	...	102	0 13 11	0 10 5	47	...	47
	Present, 80	...	5	85	1 8 8	1 1 2	40	...	45
79	Khorawa ...	Former, 24	...	24	0 9 10	0 6 5	12	...	12
	Present, 31	...	4	35	0 5 10	0 5 7	20	...	24
80	Kudhal ...	Former, 20	...	20	0 8 2	0 3 6	18	...	18
	Present, 45	...	18	63	5 0 0	5 0 0	2	...	20
81	Katkor kalan ...	Former, 5	...	5	0 8 11	0 8 11	3	...	3
	Present, 8	...	...	8	0 5 8	0 4 10	8	...	8
82	Ditto khurd ...	Former, 4	...	4	0 9 1	0 9 1	3	...	3
	Present, 6	...	...	6	0 4 0	0 3 2	8	...	8
83	Khairi kalan ...	Former, 93	...	93	1 1 11	1 1 2	35	...	35
	Present, 79	...	...	79	1 4 8	0 9 2	60	...	60
	Khairi chak ...	Former, ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Present, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	Ditto Man Singh, ...	Former, 48	...	48	1 0 0	0 10 0	30	...	30
	Present, 87	...	...	87	1 4 2	1 2 6	50	...	50
85	Kairwan Karanpur ...	Former, 19	...	19	0 9 9	0 4 4	20	...	20
	Present, 34	...	...	38	0 15 1	0 15 0	20	...	20
86	Ditto Malkot ...	Former, 8	...	8	0 8 0	0 8 0	6	...	6
	Present, 12	...	...	12	0 6 4	0 6 2	7	...	7
87	Kirsali Man Singh ...	Former, 101	...	101	0 14 6	0 12 11	52	...	52
	Present, 109	...	3	112	0 13 2	0 12 7	57	...	60
88	Kishnpur ...	Former, 37	...	37	1 1 11	0 7 4	20	...	20
	Present, 35	...	...	85	2 2 10	1 3 6	40	...	40
89	Kuthar ...	Former, 10	...	10	0 8 5	0 8 5	10	...	10
	Present, 16	...	...	16	0 8 3	0 5 8	15	...	16
90	Koti Purwa ...	Former, 18	...	18	0 8 0	0 2 6	32	...	32
	Present, 55	...	16	71	1 12 4	1 0 3	16	...	32
91	Kotla ...	Former, 5	...	5	0 8 11	0 8 11	3	...	3
	Present, 8	...	...	8	0 10 8	0 7 6	4	...	4
92	Kuawala ...	Former, 72	...	72	1 0 0	0 5 6	44	...	44
	Present, 151	...	...	151	1 11 1	0 7 5	60	...	60
93	Kaknawa ...	Former, 21	...	21	0 9 11	0 4 5	18	...	18
	Present, 73	...	5	78	1 8 4	0 12 2	20	...	25
94	Kulhan Karaupur ...	Former, 43	...	43	0 13 4	0 8 10	26	...	26
	Present, 56	...	...	56	0 12 3	0 11 1	26	...	26
95	Ditto Man Singh... ..	Former, 26	...	26	0 9 11	0 9 11	20	...	20
	Present, 46	...	...	46	0 15 0	0 15 0	25	...	25
96	Kandholi ...	Former, 96	...	96	1 0 0	1 0 0	62	...	62
	Present, 118	...	...	118	1 1 5	1 1 1	60	...	60
97	Ladpur Bahadur Singh. ...	Former, 52	...	52	0 13 10	0 10 5	32	...	32
	Present, 103	...	15	115	1 4 10	1 3 4	35	...	50
98	Ladpur Rup Mardan Singh. ...	Former, 17	...	17	0 13 10	0 10 5	11	...	11
	Present, 82	...	...	82	...	10 4 0	11	...	11
99	Ladpur Jai Singh ...	Former, 17	...	17	0 13 10	0 10 5	11	...	11
	Present, 62	...	...	62	6 14 2	1 12 4	11	...	11
100	Ladpur Mrs. Dick ...	Former, 17	...	17	0 13 10	0 10 5	11	...	11
	Present, 28	...	...	28	1 4 4	1 4 4	11	...	11
101	Ladwakot ...	Former, 12	...	12	0 8 4	0 8 4	12	...	12
	Present, 19	...	...	19	0 4 10	0 4 9	15	...	15

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dún—(continued).

REVENUE-RATE.		Area under sal forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.		Rent on assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	Jama or assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
DUN—(continued).							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
0 5 4	0 3 8	K. 63	...	...	6	0 1 6	
0 5 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 5	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 4	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 7 8	K. 300	...	...	8	0 4 3	
0 8 11	0 7 10	...	...	...	10	0 2 8	
0 5 5	0 5 6	S. 60	...	...	...	...
0 6 3	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 5	0 7 5	S. 63	...	...	5	0 1 3	
0 9 10	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 5	0 7 3	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 10	0 2 1	K. 104	...	...	5	0 0 9	
...	0 2 1	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 2	0 5 7	...	...	...	4	0 0 10	
1 0 7	0 8 11	K. 74	...	...	...	...
0 6 4	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 7	0 8 1	K. 78	...	...	5	0 1 0	
0 4 11	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 3 9	0 3 7	S. 202	...	...	4	0 0 3	Incorporate with Kalu-
0 7 5	0 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	wala.
...	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	0 2 6	
0 3 6	0 3 6	S. 94	...	...	18	...	
0 5 4	0 5 4	K. 19	...	...	...	...
0 5 8	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 10	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 2	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 9	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 9	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	Incorporated with Khairi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	kalan.
0 10 0	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 7	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 8	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 10	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 3 8	0 3 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 1	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...
5 6 14	0 6 7	K. 30	...	...	3	0 1 7	
0 9 8	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 4	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 5	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 8	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 2	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 3	0 4 8	S. 312	...	...	16	0 0 8	
0 5 4	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 4	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 9	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 9	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 5	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 8	0 3 4	S. 29	...	...	5	0 2 9	
0 7 8	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 8	0 5 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 9	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 2	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 8	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 9	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 9	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 1	0 6 7	S. 110	...	...	15	0 2 2	
0 8 10	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...
2 3 2	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 10	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 6	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 10	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 4	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 3 11	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	...

General Pargana Statement of areas, revenue, &c., of each

NOT ASSESSABLE (MINHAL).										
Number.	Name of Mahals.	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Village-site.	Water.	Roads.	Groves.	Sal forest.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EASTERN										
102	Lachchbiwala ...	Former, 196 Present, 232.73	...	...	5 1.13	5 4.97	...	...	13	23
103	Mahammadpur ...	Former, 240 Present, 342.23	...	...	63 61	...	...	...	77	140
104	Mianwala Jodha ...	Former, 227 Present, 260.85	...	...	23 45	5 39	...	19.79	43.1	224.40
105	Ditto Bakhtawar, ...	Former, 227 Present, 201.54	...	...	2 84	23 5.45	...	...	...	28
106	Marotha ...	Former, 168 Present, 210.00	...	...	2 44	...	...	9.15	46	20.70
107	Misarwala kalan ...	Former, 221 Present, 269.88	...	...	1 35	11 16.90	...	27.05	56.11	97.74
108	Ditto khurd ...	Former, 102 Present, 109.88	...	...	...	19 5.30	...	...	...	26
109	Mohkampur kalan ...	Former, 47 Present, 42.55	...	...	...	11 97	...	...	...	11
110	Ditto khurd, ...	Former, 222 Present, 285.34	...	...	...	...	3	106	...	108
111	Dr. Hurst, ...	Former, 221 Present, 218.64	...	...	1 1.23	...	2	101	...	104
112	Thakur Singh, ...	Former, 176 Present, 160.06	...	...	...	7	...	65.11	...	76.85
113	Majhara ...	Former, 249 Present, 231.92	...	...	2 7.76	6 14.90	...	...	142	149
114	Mangluwala ...	Former, 36 Present, 87.69	...	...	...	...	4	...	137.51	137.69
115	Nahin kalan ...	Former, 13 Present, 16.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
116	Ditto khurd ...	Former, 69 Present, 77.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188.29
117	Nagal Hatnala ...	Former, 27 Present, 27.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
118	Ditto Jawalapur, ...	Former, 93 Present, 120.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
119	Baswa Nand, ...	Former, 369 Present, 399.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
120	Ditto, Debi Dat ...	Former, 2,355 Present, 1,860.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
121	Nalapani ...	Former, 27 Present, 31.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
122	Nali kalan ...	Former, 311 Present, 359.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
123	Nali khurd ...	Former, 128 Present, 128.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
124	Nakraunda, Daly ...	Former, 464 Present, 448.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
125	Nakraunda, Dhum Singh, ...	Former, 463 Present, 495.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
126	Nanur khera ...	Former, 165 Present, 181.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
127	Nathanpur ...	Former, 656 Present, 658.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
128	Nathwawala ...	Former, 1,220 Present, 1,197.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
129	Pali ...	Former, 88 Present, 101.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
130	Phagsi Ramdayal ...	Former, 136 Present, 45.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
131	Phagsi Isai ...	Former, 130 Present, 120.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
132	Phando ...	Former, 85 Present, 90.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
133	Phulsua ...	Former, 9 Present, 85.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
134	Phurti ...	Former, 29 Present, 65.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
135	Pashtari ...	Former, 119 Present, 118.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
136	Palaia ...	Former, 37 Present, 82.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

DIX B.

mihal in the district of Dehra Dún—(continued).

ASSESSABLE.

CULTURABLE.						CULTIVATED.					
Groves.	Sal forest.	Other culturable.	Fallow.		Total culturable.	Irrigated.			Dry.	Total cultivated.	Total assessable.
			Old.	New.		Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DÚN—(continued).											
...	...	114	...	10	124	...	49	49	...	49	173
423	...	...	166.39	...	170.62	...	32.63	32.63	3.30	35.93	206.55
...	...	...	33	31	64	...	36	36	...	36	100
...	12.31	19.24	16.12	8.86	55.53	...	49.62	49.62	12.68	62.30	117.83
...	...	...	77	3	80	20	...	20	99	119	139
20	4.12	...	2.24	3.25	9.89	138.44	...	138.44	13.68	152.12	161.93
...	...	...	77	2	79	20	...	20	100	120	199
...	11.16	...	3.33	.95	15.44	136.17	...	136.17	29.23	165.4	180.84
...	...	6	...	...	6	...	8	8	70	76	84
...	30	...	9.08	.24	9.62	...	27.62	27.62	75.08	102.70	112.32
...	...	...	143	...	143	...	55	55	4	59	202
...	159.12	2.81	21.75	...	186.68	...	49.23	49.23	.19	49.33	236.01
...	...	...	11	1	12	...	65	65	...	65	77
117	11.87	2.95	31.60	1.89	52.33	...	35.64	35.64	...	35.64	88.02
...	...	...	9	1	10	26.57	...	...	26	26	36
...	9.53	...	...	...	2.53	97.92	...	26.57	...	26.57	36.10
...	...	...	18	5	23	97.27	...	...	91	91	114
...	...	...	16.90	...	16.90	...	...	97.92	5.40	103.32	120.22
...	...	...	22	5	27	...	...	...	90	90	117
...	11.72	...	.92	...	12.64	...	...	97.27	31.83	129.15	141.79
...	...	...	18	...	18	...	4	4	4	8	26
...	...	...	1.23	3.11	4.36	...	10.46	10.46	8.44	18.90	23.26
...	...	68	...	...	68	...	1	1	19	20	88
...	7.62	...	15.80	3.00	21.42	...	...	...	25.21	25.21	46.63
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	31	31	33
...	...	...	15.62	2.89	18.51	...	...	...	67.81	67.81	86.32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
...	...	...	...	3.22	3.22	...	...	...	11.59	11.59	14.81
...	...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	21	21	28
10.55	...	...	.89	2.13	13.57	...	...	...	21.41	21.41	34.98
...	...	191	...	15	206	...	60	60	...	60	266
...	...	121.36	2.10	17.74	141.20	...	118.32	118.32	3.33	121.70	262.40
...	...	33	...	4	37	...	41	41	...	41	78
...	...	52.71	.06	8.28	61.65	...	53.38	53.38	...	53.38	115.02
...	...	16	...	15	31	...	...	...	21	21	52
...	121.83	...	9.92	...	131.75	...	...	...	...	...	131.75
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	60	60	62
...	...	1.26	113.38	6.16	120.80	...	1.87	1.87	72.62	74.49	195.29
...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	7	7	9
...	76	...	1.40	1.81	3.97	...	...	...	5.90	5.90	9.87
...	...	...	185	3	188	...	...	...	99	99	287
29.00	58.65	129.42	23.00	60.10	300.17	...	...	...	49.62	49.62	349.79
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	75	75	76
34	...	...	.76	3.18	4.28	...	...	...	84.51	84.51	88.79
...	...	...	363	23	386	...	...	...	9	9	395
1.86	...	...	290.45	5.75	297.36	89.65	...	89.65	46.69	136.25	433.61
...	...	...	363	22	385	...	...	...	9	9	394
...	225.71	...	8.37	3.73	297.89	39.05	...	39.05	120.32	159.37	397.26
...	...	...	33	23	56	...	...	...	34	34	90
1.16	6.70	.35	20.40	6.77	33.72	...	...	...	67.73	67.73	93.45
...	...	72	...	11	83	121	...	121	170	291	374
2.21	2.14	...	4.56	17.57	26.13	250.64	...	230.64	90.34	321.28	347.76
...	...	829	...	94	9.29	...	...	...	231	231	1,154
23.26	263.29	94.63	111.78	40.36	533.32	11.13	...	11.13	536.79	597.92	1,131.24
...	...	8	...	6	11	...	...	...	10	10	24
...	...	...	1.02	.26	1.28	...	...	...	19.27	19.27	20.55
...	...	...	29	...	29	...	1	1	33	24	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.54	...	2.59	3.87	3.87
...	...	...	2.46	...	2.46	...	3.55	3.55	18.16	21.71	24.17
...	...	...	18	2	20	...	24	24	...	24	44
...	16.65	23.70	.26	.02	40.63	...	42.99	42.99	...	42.99	83.62
...	...	...	11	6	17	...	...	...	18	19	36
...	44.93	...	6.78	.70	52.43	30.16	...	30.16	...	30.16	82.56
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	15	15	16
...	...	...	4.67	1.21	5.91	...	...	...	41.15	41.15	47.01
...	...	...	10	1	11	...	...	...	10	10	20
...	...	...	3.20	.34	3.54	...	18.13	18.13	3.93	21.16	24.76
...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	22	22	35
...	...	...	3.123	2.12	93.41	...	...	...	46.02	46.02	79.43

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Maháls.	RENT.			RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		From cultivated.	From siwal.	Total.	Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.	From cultivated.	From siwal.	Total.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
102	Lachchhiwala ... { Former, 66 ... 66 1 1 11 0 6 3 38 ... 38								
	Present, 150 ... 150 4 2 8 0 11 7 50 ... 50								
103	Mahammadpur ... { Former, 75 ... 75 1 1 11 0 12 0 30 ... 30								
	Present, 201 ... 201 2 13 3 1 14 4 42 ... 42								
104	Mianwala Jodha ... { Former, 122 ... 122 1 0 0 0 9 9 38 ... 38								
	Present, 257 ... 257 1 13 10 1 13 9 130 ... 130								
105	Ditto Bakhtawar, { Former, 122 ... 122 1 0 0 0 9 9 37 ... 37								
	Present, 311 ... 311 1 11 0 1 0 10 126 ... 126								
106	Marotba ... { Former, 52 ... 52 0 10 8 0 9 11 32 ... 32								
	Present, 108 ... 108 1 0 9 0 15 5 43 ... 43								
107	Misarwala kalan ... { Former, 66 ... 66 1 1 11 0 5 2 48 ... 48								
	Present, 231 ... 231 4 11 5 3 0 0 75 ... 75								
108	Ditto khurd ... { Former, 74 ... 74 1 1 11 0 15 5 28 ... 28								
	Present, 178 ... 178 4 10 11 2 0 4 40 ... 40								
109	Mohkampur kalan ... { Former, 27 ... 27 1 0 0 0 12 0 22 ... 22								
	Present, 77 ... 77 2 2 8 2 2 8 40 ... 40								
110	Ditto khurd, { Former, 96 ... 96 1 0 1 0 13 5 45 ... 45								
	Dr. Hurst. Present, 238 ... 238 2 4 11 1 15 8 90 ... 90								
111	Ditto Thakur Singh, { Former, 96 ... 96 1 0 2 0 13 0 45 ... 45								
	Present, 595 ... 595 4 9 2 4 0 2 145 ... 145								
112	Majhara ... { Former, 8 ... 8 1 0 0 0 4 8 5 ... 5								
	Present, 16 ... 16 0 11 2 0 11 1 10 ... 10								
113	Mangluwala ... { Former, 20 ... 20 1 0 0 0 3 5 14 ... 14								
	Present, 42 ... 42 1 8 0 1 1 2 6 ... 6								
114	Nahin kalan ... { Former, 17 ... 17 0 8 3 0 8 3 14 ... 14								
	Present, 27 ... 27 0 6 1 0 5 0 21 ... 21								
115	Ditto khurd ... { Former, 5 ... 5 0 8 0 0 8 0 3 ... 3								
	Present, 8 ... 8 0 9 1 0 9 1 4 ... 4								
116	Nogal Hatnala ... { Former, 23 ... 23 1 0 0 0 13 1 24 ... 24								
	Present, 52 ... 52 2 7 7 1 7 9 18 ... 18								
117	Ditto Jawalapur, { Former, 446 ... 446 5 2 4 1 10 10 36 ... 36								
	Baswa Nand. Present, 354 ... 354 2 8 8 1 5 6 100 ... 100								
118	Ditto, Debi Dat ... { Former, 148 ... 148 3 4 7 1 14 4 12 ... 12								
	Present, 126 ... 126 2 0 9 1 1 4 50 ... 50								
119	Nalapani ... { Former, 32 ... 32 0 14 3 0 9 10 26 ... 26								
	Present, ... 70 ... 70 70 ... 70								
120	Nali kalan ... { Former, 31 ... 31 0 8 0 0 8 0 105 ... 105								
	Present, 237 ... 237 2 14 9 1 3 5 30 ... 30								
121	Nali khurd ... { Former, 4 ... 4 0 8 0 0 7 1 3 ... 3								
	Present, 7 ... 7 0 14 0 0 11 2 5 ... 5								
122	Nawada ... { Former, 102 ... 102 1 0 0 0 5 8 54 ... 54								
	Present, 28 ... 28 0 4 1 0 1 5 51 ... 51								
123	Nurlonwala ... { Former, 66 ... 66 0 14 1 0 13 11 35 ... 35								
	Present, 85 ... 85 0 15 3 0 15 3 35 ... 35								
124	Nakraunda, Daly ... { Former, 32 ... 32 1 0 0 0 1 3 26 ... 26								
	Present, 340 ... 340 2 8 3 0 10 3 69 ... 69								
125	Nakraunda, Dhum Singh, { Former, 32 ... 32 1 0 3 0 1 3 36 ... 36								
	Present, 318 ... 318 1 15 2 0 3 11 60 ... 60								
126	Nanur khara ... { Former, 69 ... 69 1 3 4 0 12 8 25 ... 25								
	Present, 50 ... 50 0 13 9 0 1 3 24 ... 24								
127	Nathanpur ... { Former, 354 ... 354 1 3 6 0 15 2 246 ... 246								
	Present, 1,472 ... 1,472 4 5 5 4 4 1 496 ... 496								
128	Nathwawala ... { Former, 325 ... 325 1 0 0 0 4 6 140 ... 140								
	Present, 573 ... 573 0 14 4 0 10 6 240 ... 240								
129	Pali ... { Former, 12 ... 12 0 12 0 0 8 0 12 ... 12								
	Present, 32 ... 32 1 2 7 1 8 4 10 ... 10								
130	Phagsi Ramdayal ... { Former, 12 ... 12 0 8 0 0 3 7 12 ... 12								
	Present, 6 ... 6 1 8 0 1 8 0 2 ... 2								
131	Phagsi Isri ... { Former, 10 ... 10								
	Present, 20 ... 20 0 14 6 0 13 4 12 ... 12								
132	Phando ... { Former, 29 ... 29 1 1 10 0 10 6 30 ... 30								
	Present, 121 ... 121 2 13 0 1 7 1 16 ... 16								
133	Phulswa ... { Former, 19 ... 19 0 12 2 0 1 5 23 ... 23								
	Present, 48 ... 48 1 3 9 0 9 3 5 ... 5								
134	Phurti ... { Former, 8 ... 8 0 8 0 0 8 0 11 ... 11								
	Present, 10 ... 10 0 3 9 0 3 5 4 ... 4								
135	Pachitari ... { Former, 9 ... 9 0 13 1 0 6 10 8 ... 8								
	Present, 35 ... 35 1 10 8 1 6 5 10 ... 10								
136	Pahaid ... { Former, 18 ... 18 0 8 3 0 8 3 20 ... 20								
	Present, 27 ... 27 0 9 0 0 5 6 ... 6								

EASTERN

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dún—(continued).

REVENUE-RATE.		Area under sal forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.		Rent on assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	Jama or assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
DUN—(continued).			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
0 10 8	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...
1 10 8	0 3 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 1	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 5	0 6 7	S. 32	...	...	8	0 4 0	
0 5 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 0	0 11 4	S. 51	...	...	10	0 3 2	
0 5 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 8	0 13 6	S. 20	...	...	5	0 4 0	
0 6 7	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 11	0 6 5	S. 27	...	...	5	0 3 0	
0 13 0	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 5	0 15 7	S. 159	...	...	15	0 1 8	
0 6 9	0 5 10	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 10	0 7 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 0	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 9	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 10	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 11	0 12 0	S. 100	...	...	30	0 4 10	
0 7 7	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 11	1 1 11	S. 50	...	...	25	0 8 0	
0 10 0	0 3 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 3	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 2	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 3 5	0 2 5	S. 95	...	...	14	0 2 4	
0 6 9	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 8	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 10	0 14 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 7	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 8	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 8	0 7 5	S. 33	...	...	12	0 6 0	
0 7 7	0 1 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 6	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 3	0 2 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 1	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 0	0 11 1	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 8 6	S. 370	...	...	70	0 3 10	
1 11 1	1 11 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 11	0 2 5	Mixed 1,613	...	...	100	0 1 0	
0 6 0	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 0	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 3	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 16	0 2 9	S. 40	...	...	6	0 2 5	
0 7 5	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 3	0 6 3	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 0	0 1 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 9	0 2 3	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 0	0 1 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 0	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 0	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 10	0 4 2	S. 30	...	...	6	0 3 2	
0 12 8	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 1	1 7 0	S. 16	...	...	30	0 3 0	
0 6 10	0 1 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 0	0 4 5	S. 263	...	...	40	0 2 5	
0 12 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 0	0 7 8	S. 40	...	...	5	0 2 0	
0 8 0	0 3 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 8 0	0 8 0	S. 19	...	...	3	0 2 6	
...	
0 7 3	0 6 8	S. 338	...	...	5	0 2 1	
0 7 4	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 3	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 7	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 11	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 2	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 9	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 1	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 7	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 8	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...

With mahal Ramdayal.

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Mahals.	Total area.	NOT ASSESSABLE (MINHA).							
			Revenue-free.	Village-site.	Water.	Roads.	Groves.	S&L forest.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EASTERN										
137	Raipur Jawala ...	Former, 1015 ...	...	1	380	16	...	30	37	464
		Present, 1,191-07 ...	...	4-88	19-91	8-32	...	603-82	70-75	727-65
138	Ditto Har-eran ...	Former, 1,559 ...	...	2	537	...	5	...	403	952
		Present, 1,373-49 ...	...	2-24	51-02	4-32	...	103-42	675-39	838-80
139	Ditto Meher ...	Former, 1,225 ...	...	2	63	11	...	...	1	640
		Present, 1,313-14 ...	...	3-29	56-71	4-27	...	46-80	302-06	414-33
140	Raiwala ...	Former, 993 ...	...	4	1	4	5	...	463	542
		Present, 1,101-88 ...	...	3-04	8-49	5-91	...	471-88	78-03	570-35
141	Rannagar, Danda ...	Former, 662 ...	...	...	41	2	...	...	14	57
	Randajal, ...	Present, 950-07 ...	...	1-29	13-27	4-08	...	133-32	9-52	161-29
142	Rannagar, Danda ...	Former, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buchi, ...	Present, 104-41 ...	...	46	2-90	2-29	...	9-52	...	13-17
143	Rani Pokhri Sibba... ..	Former, 94 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Present, 115-62 ...	...	35	...	...	...	...	1-79	2-11
144	Ditto Lachhman- puri.	Former, 283 ...	...	...	11	4	...	...	1	16
		Present, 279-49 ...	...	27	4-88	3-71	...	...	7-82	16-68
145	Rainiwala ...	Former, 45 ...	...	...	6	9	...	...	18	35
		Present, 48-97 ...	...	1-7	10-50	2-0	...	...	15-60	26-59
146	Raithwan ...	Former, 19 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
		Present, 23-25 ...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	46
147	Serkhi ...	Former, 282 ...	...	...	78	...	...	...	181	260
		Present, 209-42 ...	...	1-14	21-63	4-3	...	150-35	1-66	175-21
148	Sahabnagar and chak,	Former, 123 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Present, 269 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	Samiandh ...	Former, 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	44-41	...	46-12
		Present, 31-88 ...	...	21	...	...	...	...	3	4
150	Sangtiawala kalan ...	Former, 146 ...	...	...	15	...	...	...	3-97	4-18
		Present, 123-71 ...	...	108	7-12	...	...	...	29	35
151	Ditto khurd ...	Former, 160 ...	...	...	6	1	...	5-86	1-0	14-06
		Present, 163-86 ...	...	35	2-51	8-0	...	11-91	6-71	21-33
152	Sarandharwala ...	Former, 64 ...	...	1	3	2	1	...	10	17
		Present, 58-99 ...	...	93	3-24	5-53	...	...	2-79	12-19
153	Sationwala and chak	Former, 316 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Present, 608-77 ...	...	72	2-47	5-69	...	18-96	...	27-34
154	Sarkhet ...	Former, 244 ...	...	...	11	...	...	...	213	224
		Present, 212-71 ...	...	31	16-76	1-13	...	97-81	58-6	175-78
155	Shahnagar Ghan Lal	Former, 143 ...	...	2	5	4	...	...	17	28
		Present, 143-82 ...	...	3-17	5-64	2-27	...	4-15	14-16	20-39
156	Ditto Gumani ...	Former, 72 ...	...	2	3	1	...	...	2	8
		Present, 77-36 ...	...	3-50	...	6-8	...	6-50	1-74	12-32
157	Ditto Chak Ghan Lal.	Former, 31 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	10
		Present, 23-79 ...	...	...	2-61	6-2	...	...	...	3-24
158	Ditto Gumani ...	Former, 15 ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	5
		Present, 14-79 ...	...	...	1-63	1-15	...	...	...	2-68
159	Shampur ...	Former, 615 ...	...	5	1	3	2	...	63	2-19
		Present, 561-61 ...	...	68	15-09	2-32	...	62-13	15-79	95-87
160	Sandhwal ...	Former, 60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14
		Present, 151-46 ...	...	1-93	...	1-13	...	...	26	2-14
161	Sandhawali Dhoran,	Former, 33 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	8
		Present, 46-82 ...	...	16	3-29	2-56	...	...	15-93	21-17
162	Ditto Man Singh...	Former, 58 ...	...	...	22	...	2	...	...	24
		Present, 52-82 ...	...	39	9-83	1-10	...	...	1-78	12-15
163	Saura Saroli ...	Former, 862 ...	...	...	...	...	...	830	...	230
		Present, 1,350-89 ...	...	17	61-73	...	...	857-14	203-18	1,129-62
164	Sandarwala ...	Former, 186 ...	...	...	...	3	...	29	47	79
		Present, 193-35 ...	...	40	17-25	3-43	...	60-53	18-72	99-33
165	Sangaon ...	Former, 63 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
		Present, 124-08 ...	...	2-91	...	6-7	...	...	2-20	4-88
166	Satchi Gairwal ...	Former, 27 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	10
		Present, 71-03 ...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	59
167	Talai ...	Former, 36 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
		Present, 81-93 ...	...	65	1-27	...	...	...	60	2-42
168	Thano Hatwala ...	Former, 8 ...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
		Present, 7-48 ...	...	1-29	...	4-6	...	...	...	1-75
169	Thewa ...	Former, 410 ...	...	1	160	...	...	...	138	275
		Present, 403-65 ...	...	76	160-75	...	...	198-49	...	390-11
170	Timli Man Singh ...	Former, 609 ...	...	1	24	1	...	...	4-7	4-63
		Present, 603-76 ...	...	83	4-40	1-07	...	336-95	2-3-62	596-88

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dún--(continued).

ASSESSABLE.											
CULTURABLE.						CULTIVATED.					
Groves.	Sal forest.	Other culturable.	Fallow.		Total culturable.	Irrigated.			Dry.	Total cultivated.	Total assessable.
			Old.	New.		Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DIX B. (continued.)											
...	263	30	293	43	...	43	215	258	551
9-30	7-70	5-34	59-77	11-52	93-63	47-05	5-90	52-95	316-81	369-76	463-29
...	368	63	431	...	...	...	176	176	607
6-20	95-61	5-00	24-87	43-39	115-67	126-78	...	126-78	232-74	359-52	535-19
...	325	13	338	28	...	28	213	241	579
5-94	25-12	280-39	188-63	19-20	519-28	96-32	20-70	117-02	262-51	379-53	898-81
...	43	353	...	98	98	...	98	451
7-85	387-98	...	52-48	16	448-47	...	75-79	75-79	7-27	83-06	531-53
...	...	526	...	...	526	...	79	79	...	79	605
6-20	493-16	...	173-55	13-54	688-45	...	17-25	17-25	83-08	100-38	738-78
...
...	51-45	...	11-65	...	63-10	...	10-04	10-04	18-10	28-14	91-24
...	12	9	21	...	...	...	73	73	94
...	...	11-04	7-19	75-68	93-85	19-62	...	19-62	...	19-62	113-48
...	21	25	47	...	...	...	220	220	267
...	...	4-33	10-19	20-79	35-31	213-13	...	213-13	14-37	227-50	262-81
...	12	12	...	12	12
...	2-31	1-05	3-36	...	18-59	18-59	43	19-02	22-38
...	2	2	...	...	...	5	5	7
...	1-82	6-92	8-74	...	...	...	14-06	14-06	22-80
...	3	1	4	...	9	9	...	18	22
81	...	82	1-85	2-15	5-13	9-92	7-90	17-82	11-26	29-08	34-21
...	...	54	...	...	54	...	69	69	...	69	123
...	...	260	...	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	260
...	237-12	...	12-83	1-72	251-67	...	45-00	45-00	...	45-00	298-67
...	6	6	8
...	27-11	27-11	27-70
...	...	26	...	...	26	...	85	85	...	85	111
...	8-06	13	45-76	11-74	65-71	...	43-97	43-97	...	43-97	109-68
...	...	68	...	1	69	...	83	83	...	83	152
...	23-29	...	33-59	4-63	68-51	...	76-02	78-02	...	78-02	144-53
...	...	2	...	5	7	30	...	30	...	30	37
39	5-13	53	6-10	40-40	...	40-40	...	40-40	46-50
...	...	156	...	29	184	...	...	...	...	...	184
...	...	316	...	...	316	...	...	...	...	...	316
...	486-30	...	2-41	8-15	497-69	...	47-36	47-36	35-88	83-24	580-93
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	18	18	20
...	5-01	2-60	7-61	...	4-11	4-11	27-28	31-39	39-00
...	14	...	14	...	...	...	101	101	115
4-24	2-45	6-18	12-87	101-56	...	101-56	...	101-56	114-43
...	4	...	4	...	...	...	60	60	64
...	58	...	1-44	63-35	...	63-35	20	63-57	64-38
...	20	...	20	...	...	...	1	1	21
...	4-75	...	4-81	5-23	...	5-23	13-52	18-75	23-56
...	5	...	5	...	...	...	6	6	10
...	2-63	27	2-90	...	...	...	9-21	9-21	12-11
...	...	93	...	12	105	...	154	154	7	160	266
4-76	213-00	...	92-87	20-93	331-55	...	108-26	108-26	25-92	134-18	465-74
...	1	1	...	...	...	45	45	46
...	3-73	15-64	19-37	...	...	...	131-95	131-95	151-32
...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	14	14	25
...	1-58	...	2-31	...	...	...	23-34	23-34	25-65
...	3	2	5	...	...	...	29	29	31
1-41	4-08	1-13	6-84	...	...	...	33-23	33-23	40-07
...	4	4	28	32	32
...	94-24	...	1-75	45-48	141-47	...	31-82	31-82	47-86	79-71	221-18
...	15	20	35	...	6	6	60	72	107
58	4-58	...	2-13	11-72	19-01	...	9-87	9-87	70-54	80-41	99-42
...	2	2	...	2	2	53	55	57
...	26-59	7-56	31-15	...	25	25	81-20	85-05	119-20
...	2	2	...	...	...	15	15	17
...	6-22	12-91	19-13	...	...	...	51-28	51-28	70-41
...	1	1	...	8	8	25	33	34
...	5-11	...	5-11	...	10-21	10-21	64-19	74-00	79-51
...	4	4	4
70	63	...	1-30	...	...	...	403	4-51	5-73
...	...	80	...	...	80	...	30	30	25	55	135
3-76	...	4-70	3-56	1-25	13-28	31-50	13-72	45-22	45-34	93-26	103-54
...	57	4	61	...	...	...	46	46	107
...	9-24	1-00	10-24	...	...	...	56-64	56-64	66-88

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Mahals.	RENT.			RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		From cultivated.	From siwal.	Total.	Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.	From cultivated.	From siwal.	Total.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13	Raipur Jawala ... { Former, 322 ... Present, 1,192	120	...	322	1 1 11	0 2 4	180	...	180
13.	Ditto Harsaran ... { Former, 260 ... Present, 603	50	...	260	1 1 6	0 6 10	800	...	420
13	Ditto Meher ... { Former, 277 ... Present, 964	10	...	277	1 1 5	0 7 8	150	...	100
14	Raiwala ... { Former, 154 ... Present, 120	30	...	154	1 2 1	0 5 8	160	...	160
14	Ramnagar, D a n d a ... { Former, 110 ... Present, 82	60	...	110	1 6 3	0 2 10	410	...	420
14	Ramnagar, D a n d a ... { Former, ... Present, 47	5	...	142	0 11 6	0 4 5	130	...	130
14	Rani Pokhri Sibba ... { Former, 81 ... Present, 227	...	...	81	1 1 9	0 3 0	160	...	190
14.	Ditto Lachh- ... { Former, 243 ... Present, 452	...	...	243	0 15 5	0 14 3	90	...	90
14:	Rainiwala ... { Former, 13 ... Present, 39	...	...	13	1 1 3	1 1 3	65	...	125
14:	Raithwan ... { Former, 4 ... Present, 6	...	...	4	0 9 2	0 9 2	...	...	...
14:	Serkhi ... { Former, 15 ... Present, 42	...	...	15	0 13 3	0 10 11	20	...	25
14:	Sahabnagar and chak. ... { Former, 69 ... Present, 48	15	...	69	1 0 0	0 8 11	50	...	50
14:	Samianndh ... { Former, 4 ... Present, 6	...	...	4	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...
15:	Sangtiawala kalan ... { Former, 96 ... Present, 193	...	...	96	1 2 1	0 13 10	...	...	...
151	Ditto khurd ... { Former, 94 ... Present, 159	...	...	94	1 1 11	0 9 11	...	...	...
152	Sarandharwala ... { Former, 38 ... Present, 63	...	...	38	1 1 4	1 0 5	...	...	...
15:	Santionwala and chak ... { Former, 15 ... Present, 90	41	...	15	0 9 6	0 1 4	...	...	...
154	Sarkhet ... { Former, 9 ... Present, 17	3	...	9	0 8 0	0 7 2	...	...	...
155	Shahnagar Ghan Lal, ... { Former, 182 ... Present, 365	...	...	182	1 12 9	1 8 6	...	...	...
156	Ditto Gumani ... { Former, 81 ... Present, 176	...	...	81	1 5 7	1 4 3	...	...	...
157	Ditto Chak G h a n Lal. ... { Former, 17 ... Present, 40	...	...	17	2 11 9	2 11 1	...	...	...
158	Ditto Gumani ... { Former, 9 ... Present, 13	...	...	9	1 12 10	0 14 5	...	...	...
159	Shampur ... { Former, 195 ... Present, 202	...	...	195	1 2 0	0 11 9	...	...	...
160	Sandhwat ... { Former, 23 ... Present, 54	...	...	23	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...
161	Sandhowali Dhoran, ... { Former, 12 ... Present, 16	...	...	12	0 13 9	0 7 8	...	...	...
162	Ditto Man Singh ... { Former, 31 ... Present, 36	...	...	31	1 0 0	0 14 7	...	...	...
163	Saura Saroli ... { Former, 17 ... Present, 41	40	...	17	0 8 6	0 8 6	...	...	...
164	Sundarwala ... { Former, 82 ... Present, 85	5	...	82	0 14 3	0 12 3	...	...	...
165	Sangaon ... { Former, 29 ... Present, 72	...	...	29	0 8 2	0 8 2	...	...	...
166	Sateli Gairwal ... { Former, 9 ... Present, 13	...	...	9	0 8 6	0 8 6	...	...	...
167	Talai ... { Former, 19 ... Present, 32	...	...	19	0 8 11	0 8 11	...	...	...
168	Thano Hatnala ... { Former, 4 ... Present, 10	...	...	4	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...
169	Thewa ... { Former, 54 ... Present, 97	...	...	54	0 15 9	0 6 5	...	...	...
170	Timli Man Singh ... { Former, 25 ... Present, 33	5	...	25	0 8 8	0 3 9	...	...	...

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dún—(continued).

REVENUE RATE.		Area under sal forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.		Rent on assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	Jama or assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Dix N—(continued).							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
0 10 0	0 5 3	S. 611	...	...	...	...
0 12 7	0 10 7	S. 202	...	...	120	0 3 2	
0 10 1	0 3 11	S. 71	...	...	...	...
0 13 10	0 12 9	S. 863	...	...	50	0 3 11	
0 10 1	0 4 5	S. 493	...	...	...	...
1 0 5	0 7 8	S. 51	...	...	10	0 2 3	
0 14 9	0 4 7	S. 282	...	...	...	...
1 14 1	1 1 10	S. 505	...	...	30	0 0 7	
1 2 3	0 2 4	S. 98	...	...	60	0 1 11	
0 9 2	0 3 7	S. 65	...	...	5	0 1 7	With mahal Ramdayal.
...	...	S. 380	...	...	...	...
11 0 5	0 8 0	S. 571	...	...	...	...
0 10 11	0 8 6	S. 65	...	...	...	...
0 11 9	0 9 11	S. 380	...	...	...	...
0 9 9	0 5 10	S. 571	...	...	...	...
0 14 2	0 13 5	S. 65	...	...	...	...
0 13 4	0 13 4	S. 380	...	...	...	...
0 12 0	0 11 0	S. 571	...	...	...	...
0 6 10	0 6 10	S. 65	...	...	...	...
0 3 11	0 3 6	S. 380	...	...	...	...
0 10 1	0 8 9	S. 571	...	...	...	...
0 7 9	0 7 1	S. 65	...	...	...	...
0 7 4	0 4 5	S. 380	...	...	...	...
...	0 4 4	S. 571	...	...	...	...
1 14 8	1 8 0	S. 65	...	...	15	0 0 10	* Summarily settled.
0 4 0	0 4 0	S. 380	...	...	...	...
0 3 7	0 3 5	S. 571	...	...	...	...
0 10 4	0 7 11	S. 65	...	...	...	...
1 4 0	0 10 2	S. 380	...	...	...	...
0 9 2	0 5 1	S. 571	...	...	...	...
0 13 6	0 7 9	S. 65	...	...	...	...
0 9 1	0 8 8	S. 380	...	...	...	...
0 11 9	0 10 5	S. 571	...	...	...	...
1 0 7	0 2 7	S. 65	...	...	...	...
0 7 0	0 6 9	S. 380	...	...	41	0 1 3	
0 7 1	0 6 5	S. 571	...	...	...	...
0 4 3	0 3 9	S. 65	...	...	3	0 0 6	
0 9 6	0 8 4	S. 380	...	...	...	...
1 4 9	1 3 8	S. 571	...	...	...	...
0 10 8	0 10 0	S. 65	...	...	...	...
1 4 0	1 3 0	S. 380	...	...	...	...
...	0 5 4	S. 571	...	...	...	...
0 11 0	0 9 4	S. 65	...	...	...	...
0 9 7	0 4 10	S. 380	...	...	...	...
0 14 3	0 10 8	S. 571	...	...	...	...
0 9 3	0 6 0	S. 65	...	...	...	...
0 12 5	0 4 1	S. 380	...	...	...	...
0 6 3	0 6 3	S. 571	...	...	...	...
0 4 0	0 3 11	S. 65	...	...	...	...
0 6 10	0 3 10	S. 380	...	...	...	...
0 5 4	0 4 11	S. 571	...	...	...	...
0 7 9	0 7 1	S. 65	...	...	...	...
0 6 11	0 5 10	S. 380	...	...	...	...
1 4 0	1 4 0	S. 571	...	...	...	...
0 5 1	0 5 0	S. 65	...	...	40	0 0 8	
0 7 9	0 6 9	S. 380	...	...	...	...
0 7 10	0 7 7	S. 571	...	...	5	0 1 3	
0 5 1	0 5 1	S. 65	...	...	...	...
0 4 3	0 3 4	S. 380	...	...	...	...
0 5 8	0 5 8	S. 571	...	...	...	...
0 3 9	0 3 5	S. 65	...	...	...	...
0 7 0	0 7 0	S. 380	...	...	...	...
0 5 10	0 5 5	S. 571	...	...	...	...
1 0 0	1 0 0	S. 65	...	...	...	...
1 0 0	0 10 8	S. 380	...	...	...	...
0 11 7	0 4 9	S. 571	...	...	...	...
0 8 8	0 7 8	S. 65	...	...	...	...
0 3 10	0 1 9	S. 380	...	...	...	...
0 2 9	0 2 4	S. 571	...	...	5	0 0 2	

Number.	Name of Mahals.	Total area.	NOT ASSESSABLE (MINHAL.)							
			Revenue-free.	Village-site.	Water.	Roads.	Groves.	Sal forest.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EASTERN										
171	Tangoligarh ... { Former,	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	... { Present,	27.48	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
172	Tarla Nagal ... { Former,	377	...	1	43	81	1	...	53	159
	... { Present,	382.93	...	77	33.05	1.66	...	...	97.12	132.60
172	Total, Khulsa ... { Former,	53,863	38	128	3,985	390	83	12,720	13,659	31,003
	... { Present,	62,805.55	42.80	168.99	3,999.76	251.18	...	16,821.10	13,792.63	34,467.46
RASDI										
1	Chaktunwala ... { Former,	608	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	16
	... { Present,	584.25	...	2.42	14.62	7.28	...	44.52	40.64	109.48
2	Iqani Pokhri Fatch ... { Former,	819	...	5	13	...	...	...	30	48
	... { Present,	296.86	...	1.73	5.99	4.92	...	...	5.56	18.20
3	Rani Pokhri Lachh- ... { Former,	608	...	11	23	...	...	...	74	108
	... { Present,	667.72	...	54	3.43	4.57	...	...	11.33	19.87
4	Markham ... { Former,	4,961	...	...	1,002	5	...	25	...	1,032
	... { Present,	4,949.07	...	7.40	12.84	18.94	...	952.38	6.50	998.11
5	Joli ... { Former,	2,082	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	213
	... { Present,	2,176.14	...	3.41	5.14	15.98	...	...	1.04	25.57
6	Majri, Lister & Cos., ... { Former,	3,218	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	250
	... { Present,	3,471.90	...	15.62	10.13	21.91	...	190.45	11.85	249.89
6	Total, Rasadi ... { Former,	11,796	...	16	1,054	5	...	488	104	1,666
	... { Present,	12,135.93	...	31.02	52.20	73.60	...	1,187.38	76.92	1,421.12
PER SIMPLE										
1	Fee Simple Lyster- ... { Former,	1,022	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	25
	... { Present,	1,098.76	...	23	44.47	2.60	...	17.45	...	218.73
MUAFI OR REVENUE										
	Asthal ... { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { Present,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bangain ... { Former,	50	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	11
	... { Present,	49.83	...	1.10	36	73	...	...	1.80	4.09
2	Bairagra ... { Former,	29	2	1	2	1	...	3	2	11
	... { Present,	32.37	...	71	45	72	...	...	8.00	9.86
3	Balawala ... { Former,	2,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	915	945
	... { Present,	2,867.51	...	7.65	380.26	8.77	...	588.64	144.16	1,079.37
4	Barkot ... { Former,	839	19	10	44	...	14	143	...	230
	... { Present,	908.60	...	2.60	22.07	5.62	...	...	1.54	4.73
5	Gohri ... { Former,	766	...	2	227	2	...	...	...	231
	... { Present,	835.74	...	2.86	53.54	6.99	...	115.50	73.33	253.22
6	Jogiwala ... { Former,	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	... { Present,	210.44	...	68	2.26	...	...	15.86	8.85	27.65
7	Kharkhari ... { Former,	129	...	3	1	5	...	...	26	35
	... { Present,	112.74	...	4.86	39	3.65	...	16.96	16.41	42.29
8	Kharak ... { Former,	955	...	...	...	2	...	...	190	192
	... { Present,	1,064.28	...	1.33	64.26	0.6	...	39.91	12	105.67
9	Khairi khurd ... { Former,	227	3	1	...	...	...	...	16	28
	... { Present,	250.87	...	53	7.93	...	...	28.66	20	37.42
10	Majri ... { Former,	252	...	6	...	4	...	50	5	71
	... { Present,	263.55	...	4.72	5.47	4.67	...	52.72	...	67.59
11	Puttinagar ... { Former,	810	...	2	26	3	...	...	72	102
	... { Present,	903.30	...	76	10.59	5.74	...	95.24	40.18	152.61
12	Rikhikesh ... { Former,	1,968	3	6	365	27	1	...	686	1,088
	... { Present,	2,230.37	...	8.45	20.63	8.88	...	...	1,143.26	1,241.62
13	Raynorpar ... { Former,	2002	...	...	6	...	...	...	18	24
	... { Present,	2510.92	...	3.13	7.07	10.62	...	95.24	...	116.06
14	Tapoban ... { Former,	123	...	2	3	...	...	...	4	9
	... { Present,	151.08	...	3.88	9.75	2.90	...	...	32.70	4.73
	Total Muafi East- ... { Former,	10,816	27	84	678	44	24	202	1,974	2,978
	... { Present,	12,471.60	...	4.08	595.02	59.35	...	1,048.63	1,481.64	3,227.72
ABS										
172	Khulsa villages ... { Former,	53,863	38	128	3,985	390	88	12,720	13,659	31,003
	... { Present,	62,805.55	42.80	168.99	3,999.76	251.18	...	16,821.10	13,792.63	34,467.46
6	Rasadi Grants ... { Former,	11,796	...	16	1,054	5	...	488	104	1,667
	... { Present,	12,135.93	...	31.02	52.20	73.60	...	1,187.38	76.92	1,421.12
1	Fee-simple Grants ... { Former,	1,022	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	25
	... { Present,	1,098.76	...	23	44.47	2.60	...	17.45	...	218.73
14	Muafi villages ... { Former,	10,816	27	84	678	44	24	202	1,974	2,978
	... { Present,	12,471.60	...	4.08	595.02	59.35	...	1,048.63	1,481.64	3,227.72
103	Total Dún ... { Former,	77,497	65	178	5,737	439	107	13,410	15,705	35,673
	... { Present,	88,511.84	42.30	243.34	4,082.15	386.73	...	12,228.64	15,551.19	39,335.03

mahāl in the district of Dehra Dūn—(continued).

ASSESSABLE.											
CULTURABLE.						CULTIVATED.					
Groves.	Sal forest.	Other cul- turable.	Fallow.		Total cul- turable.	Irrigated.			Dry.	Total culti- vated.	Total assess- able.
			Old.	New.		Canal.	Other sources.	Total.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
D'N.—(continued).											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	14
...	...	...	6'93	...	6'93	...	...	...	20'33	20'33	27'25
...	...	24	60	...	84	...	...	...	134	134	218
...	...	4'52	76	13'42	19'08	...	...	...	231'25	231'25	250'33
...	550	5,437	5,439	1,166	12,592	550	2,214	2,764	7,504	10,268	22,860
...	7,218'97	1,343'85	4,443'01	1,092'12	14,307'70	2,582'31	2,326'65	4,908'96	9,121'43	14,030'39	28,338'09
GRANTS.											
...	...	222	...	...	222	...	...	...	370	370	592
...	14'74	...	5'35	3'43	23'65	257'26	...	257'26	193'86	451'12	474'77
...	...	...	...	203	203	...	...	...	68	68	271
...	42'16	...	10'20	46	55'91	222'74	...	222'74	...	222'74	278'65
...	...	174	...	6	180	...	...	...	320	320	500
...	18'83	...	68'44	2'90	90'17	547'68	...	547'68	...	547'68	637'85
...	...	3,929	...	...	3,929	...	...	...	...	...	3,929
...	3'73	3,703'84	20'61	27'12	51'92	3,806'72	...	68'02	68'02	76'22	3,950'95
...	...	...	1,705	...	1,705	...	...	...	164	164	1,869
...	308'08	1,032'40	4'76	26'49	1,371'89	...	...	...	778'75	778'75	2,150'67
...	...	2,968	...	...	2,968	...	...	...	...	...	2,968
...	2,472'98	56	75'89	1'46	2,350'88	...	514'91	514'91	166'22	671'13	3,222'01
...	...	7,293	1,705	209	9,207	...	...	...	922	922	10,129
...	6'90	6,560'12	1,053'66	191'82	86'65	7,839'15	1,027'68	582'93	1,610'61	1,205'05	10,714'81
GRANTS.											
...	395	602	...	...	997	...	...	...	...	...	997
...	598'49	172'64	8'39	6'14	785'66	94'37	...	94'37	...	94'37	880'03
FREE ESTATES.											
...
...
...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	35	35	39
...	...	5'03	5'89	1'16	12'26	21'90	...	21'90	11'58	33'48	45'74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	1	1	18
...	...	...	1'21	26	5'04	5'39	9'84	15'23	2'22	17'45	22'49
...	...	1,652	...	...	1,652	...	...	...	...	...	1,652
...	593'05	188'89	456'70	292'83	1,481'47	61'30	...	61'30	245'17	336'67	1,788'14
...	...	204	21	226	...	...	...	...	384	384	609
...	7'61	266'20	31'94	27'43	58'86	392'04	474'88	474'83	...	474'83	866'87
...	...	497	...	13	510	...	...	25	25	25	535
...	371'33	...	149'13	3'57	524'03	...	51'10	51'10	7'39	58'49	582'52
...	...	...	80	5	85	...	43	43	...	43	128
...	77'21	30'63	29'42	6'36	143'82	...	26'61	26'61	12'36	38'97	182'79
...	...	50	...	11	61	...	33	33	...	33	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Well	...	...	...	...
...	64	19'60	...	23'78	1'29	45'51	15'33	13'33	11'61	24'94	70'45
...	...	705	...	57	757	...	6	6	...	6	763
...	2'98	715'95	...	103'43	3'75	826'09	...	82'73	82'73	39'79	122'52
...	...	...	142	2	144	...	55	55	...	55	199
...	2'43	136'41	77	26'81	14'14	180'56	...	32'99	32'99	...	213'55
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	180	181
...	02	1'36	...	5'53	2'21	10'02	176'62	176'62	33	175'95	185'97
...	...	...	579	6	576	...	129	129	12	132	708
...	05	573'77	...	104'96	8'80	687'58	...	63'21	63'21	...	750'79
...	...	...	820	...	820	...	...	...	...	...	820
...	2'45	...	948'17	37'62	...	988'24	...	...	...	...	988'75
...	...	1,972	...	...	1,972	...	...	...	...	...	1,978
...	3'55	2,101'75	...	87'01	44'67	2,286'99	185'84	...	185'84	72'03	2,494'86
...	...	66	...	...	6	72	...	40	40	2	114
...	1'25	...	...	23'89	7'78	32'92	...	66'39	66'39	3'04	69'43
...	...	4,945	1,812	118	6'89	...	6	339	345	612	7,838
...	2'61	4,856'84	1,155'63	1,082'81	445'68	7,566'67	924'88	346'20	1,271'08	406'23	9,243'88
TRACT.											
...	550	5,437	5,439	1,166	12,592	550	2,214	2,764	7,504	10,268	22,860
...	209'75	7,218'97	1,343'85	4,443'01	1092'12	14,307'70	2,582'31	2,326'65	4,908'96	9,121'43	28,338'09
...	...	...	7,238	1,705	209	9,207	...	...	922	922	10,129
...	6'90	6,560'12	1,053'66	191'82	86'65	7,839'15	1,027'68	582'93	1,610'61	1,205'05	10,714'81
...	...	395	602	...	997	...	...	...	...	...	997
...	...	598'49	172'64	8'39	6'14	785'66	94'37	...	94'37	...	880'03
...
...	25'61	4,856'84	1,155'63	1,082'81	445'68	7,566'67	924'88	346'20	1,271'08	406'23	9,243'88
...	...	945	18,275	8962	1497	29,575	556	2,563	3109	9,040	41,824
...	242'26	19,234'42	3,725'78	5,726'03	1,630'59	30,559'08	4,629'24	3,256'78	7,885'02	10,732'71	49,176'81

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Maháls.	RENT.			RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		From cultiva- ted.	From siwai.	Total.	Per cultivated acre.	Per assess- able acre.	From cultiva- ted.	From siwai.	Total.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	EASTERN
171	Tangoligarh ... { Former,	7	...	7	0 8 0	0 8 0	5	...	5
	{ Present,	10	...	10	0 8 0	0 5 11	8	...	8
172	Tarla Nagal ... { Former,	107	...	107	0 12 9	0 7 6	60	...	60
	{ Present,	154	...	154	0 10 1	0 9 10	70	...	70
172	Total, khalsa ... { Former,	11,176	...	11,176	0 16 8	0 7 9	6,950 6-8	140	7,090 6-8
	{ Present,	22,690	1,629	24,319	1 7 2	1 0 8	9,845	1,629	11,474
									RASADI
1	Chaktunwala ... { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	341	...	341
	{ Present,	1,420	10	1,430	3 1 11	3 1 4	540	10	550
2	Rani Pokhri Fateh Singh. ... { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	153
	{ Present,	293	5	298	1 5 0	1 3 10	170	5	175
3	Rani Pokhri Lachman Puri. ... { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	284	...	284
	{ Present,	584	2	586	1 0 11	0 15 1	498	2	500
	{ Former,	...	...	...	...	...	2,210	...	2,210
4	Markham ... { Present,	72	2,020	2,092	0 5 10	0 4 8	185	2,020	2,205
5	Joli ... { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	193	...	193
	{ Present,	...	...	...	...	...	1,153	...	1,153
6	Majri, Lister & Cos., ... { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Present,	3,310	...	3,310	...	...	3,624	...	3,624
6	Total, Rasadi ... { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	3,181	...	3,181
	{ Present,	5,679	2,037	7,716	1 15 4	0 15 1	6,170	2,037	8,207
									FEE SIMPLE
1	Fee Simple Lysterabad. ... { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	170
	{ Present,	78	70	148	0 12 4	0 4 5	130	70	200
									MUAFI OR REVENUE
	Asthal ... { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	{ Present,	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
1	Bangain ... { Former,	39	...	39	1 0 10	1 0 0	35	...	35
	{ Present,	109	...	109	3 1 10	2 5 11	35	...	35
2	Bairagra ... { Former,	21	...	21	1 2 8	1 2 8	20	...	20
	{ Present,	89	...	89	4 15 1	4 0 9	30	...	30
3	Balawala ... { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	320
	{ Present,	475	200	625	0 12 8	0 6 4	200	200	400
4	Barkot ... { Former,	203	...	203	0 8 5	0 5 4	150	...	150
	{ Present,	650	30	680	1 3 6	1 1 4	370	30	400
5	Gohri ... { Former,	43	...	43	1 2 1	0 1 4	40	...	40
	{ Present,	71	20	91	1 2 4	0 5 4	40	20	60
6	Jogiwala ... { Former,	54	...	54	1 0 2	0 6 9	40	...	40
	{ Present,	60	...	66	1 7 6	0 7 3	40	...	40
7	Kharkhari ... { Former,	51	...	51	1 2 6	0 8 2	40	...	40
	{ Present,	239	...	239	9 3 1	3 8 7	40	...	40
8	Kharak ... { Former,	66	...	66	1 2 0	0 1 5	40	...	40
	{ Present,	118	25	143	0 14 2	0 7 7	75	25	100
9	Khatri khurd ... { Former,	64	...	64	1 2 1	0 1 4	40	...	40
	{ Present,	74	10	84	1 9 2	0 15 1	50	10	60
10	Majri ... { Former,	206	...	206	1 2 3	1 2 1	90	...	90
	{ Present,	781	25	806	4 6 2	4 3 6	325	25	350
	{ Former,	154	...	154	1 1 10	0 3 5	100	...	100
11	Partilnagar ... { Present,	158	50	208	2 3 1	0 14 2	100	50	150
12	Rikhiakesh ... { Former,	...	100	100	...	0 2 0	50	...	50
	{ Present,	36	...	36	...	0 0 7	90	...	90
	{ Former,	...	...	...	...	...	323	...	323
13	Raynorpur ... { Present,	223	170	463	0 15 6	0 12 0	220	170	400
14	Tapoban ... { Former,	49	...	49	1 0 4	0 6 11	40	...	40
	{ Present,	171	...	171	2 3 6	1 10 9	60	...	60
14	Total, Muafi East- ern Dún. ... { Former,	950	100	1,050	0 14 1	0 1 11	1,343	...	1,343
	{ Present,	3,330	530	3,860	1 9 1	0 12 1	1,760	530	2,290
									ABS
172	Khalsa villages ... { Former,	11,176	...	11,176	0 15 8	0 7 9	6,950	140	7,090
	{ Present,	22,690	1,629	24,319	1 7 2	1 0 8	9,845	1,629	11,474
6	Rasadi Grants ... { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	3,181	...	3,181
	{ Present,	5,679	2,037	7,716	1 15 4	0 15 1	6,170	2,037	8,207
1	Fee-simple Grants ... { Former,	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	170
	{ Present,	78	70	148	0 12 4	0 4 5	130	70	200
11	Muafi villages ... { Former,	950	100	1,050	0 14 1	0 1 11	1,343	...	1,343
	{ Present,	3,330	530	3,860	1 9 1	0 12 1	1,760	530	2,290
153	Total, Eastern Dún ... { Former,	12,126	100	12,226	0 14 3	0 4 9	11,474	310	11,784
	{ Present,	31,777	4,260	36,043	1 8 5	1 0 7	17,446	4,266	22,111

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Dehra Dún—(continued).

REVENUE-RATE.		Area under sal forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.		Rent on assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	Jama or assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
DUN.—(concluded.)							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
0 5 8	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 6 5	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 2	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 4 0	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...
8 9 8	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 6	0 4 9	{ S. 8,641 K. 13,465 }	...	...	1,621	0 1 2	
GRANTS.—(concluded.)							
0 14 8	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...
1 2 10	1 2 9	... S. 59	...	...	10	0 2 9	
0 9 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 2	0 11 6	... S. 42	...	...	5	0 1 10	
0 13 11	0 5 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 6	0 12 10	... S. 19	...	...	2	0 1 8	
...	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 6	0 12 3	{ S. 8306 K. 1360 }	...	...	2,020	0 6 11	
1 3 0	0 1 2	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
5 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 13 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
2 2 0	1 7 5	{ S. 3,426 K. 1,360 }	...	...	2,037	0 6 9	
GRANTS.—(concluded.)							
...	0 2 9	997	...	...	170	0 2 9	
1 4 7	0 7 4	S. 771	...	...	70	0 1 5	
FREE ESTATES.—(concluded.)							
...	
0 15 2	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 0	0 12 2	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 9	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...
1 10 8	1 5 10	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 3 1	...	...	...	...	...
0 5 4	0 2 9	S. 1,181	...	...	200	0 2 9	
0 6 4	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 1	0 9 10	... S. 266	...	...	30	0 1 9	
1 0 10	0 1 3	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 4	0 3 0	... S. 437	...	...	20	0 0 8	
0 13 4	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 3	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...
0 14 7	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 11	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 0	0 0 11	...	...	...	...	...
0 9 6	0 5 2	... S. 716	...	...	25	0 0 7	
1 0 10	0 1 3	...	...	...	...	...
1 1 0	0 10 3	... S. 136	...	...	10	0 1 2	
0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
1 13 2	1 12 1	... S. 50	...	...	25	0 8 0	
0 11 6	0 2 3	...	...	...	...	...
1 6 2	0 9 0	{ S. 248 K. 421 }	...	...	50	0 1 2	
...	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 1 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 1 5	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 1	0 9 4	{ S. 1,454 K. 743 }	...	...	170	0 1 3	
0 13 4	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 6	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 11	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 9	0 6 1	{ S. 3,199 K. 2,503 }	...	...	530	0 1 6	
TRACT.—(concluded.)							
0 9 8	0 4 10	...	...	...	1,621	0 1 2	
0 10 1	0 7 3	S. 8,641 K. 13,465	...	...	...	...
2 13 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	2,037	0 6 9	
2 2 0	0 15 3	S. 3,426 K. 1,360	...	...	...	...
...	0 2 9	S. 997	...	...	170	0 2 9	
1 4 7	0 7 4	S. 770	...	...	70	0 1 5	
1 3 11	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 9	0 6 2	S. 3,199 K. 2,503	...	...	530	0 1 6	
0 13 6	0 4 6	997	...	...	170	0 2 9	
0 13 9	0 9 4	S. 16,036 K. 17,318	...	...	4,258	0 2 1	

Subsequent to settlement.

Area shown in khalsa As-
thal, Column 4.

		NOT ASSESSABLE				
Number.	Name of Maháls.	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Village-site.	Water.	Roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ABSTRACT OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT						
KHALSA VILLAGES.	Western Dún ... { Former, 113,475	104	405	6,69	881	
	... { Present, 114,864'25	220'03	568'49	7,395'47	747'64	
	Eastern Dún ... { Former, 53,86	38	128	3,985	390	
	... { Present, 62,865'55	42'80	168'99	3,990'76	251'18	
	Total of District ... { Former, 167,338	142	533	10,654	1,271	
	... { Present, 177,669'80	262'83	737'48	10,686'23	998'82	
	Increase or decrease ...	+10,331'80	+120'83	+204'48	+682'28	-272'18
RASADI GRANTS.	Western Dún ... { Former, 17,158	...	7	334	13	
	... { Present, 17,992'73	...	118'82	806'46	184'34	
	Eastern Dún ... { Former, 11,706	...	16	1,054	5	
	... { Present, 12,135'93	...	31'02	52'20	73'60	
	Total of District ... { Former, 28,864	...	23	1,388	18	
	... { Present, 30,128'66	...	149'84	858'68	257'94	
	Increase or decrease ...	+1,174'66	...	+126'84	-529'82	+239'94
FEE-SIMPLE GRANTS.	Western Dún ... { Former, 21,895	...	3	62	8	
	... { Present, 24,138'41	1'39	78'17	1,222'51	129'53	
	Eastern Dún ... { Former, 1,042	...	...	25	...
	... { Present, 1,098'76	...	23	44'47	2'60	
	Total of District ... { Former, 22,917	...	3	87	8	
	... { Present, 25,237'17	1'39	78'40	1,273'98	132'18	
	Increase or decrease ...	+2,320'17	+1'39	+75'40	+1,186'98	+134'18
MUÁFI VILLAGES.	Western Dún ... { Former, 11,218	61	186	234	29	
	... { Present, 8,636'08	30'91	130'55	319'32	73'71	
	Eastern Dún ... { Former, 10,816	27	34	673	44	
	... { Present, 12,471'60	...	43'08	595'02	69'35	
	Total of District ... { Former, 22,034	88	220	907	73	
	... { Present, 21,107'68	30'91	173'63	914'33	133'06	
	Increase or decrease ...	-926'32	-57'09	46'37	+7'34	+60'06
TOTAL OF DISTRICT.	Former... ..	211,243	230	779	12,436	1,370
	Present... ..	254,143'31	295'13	1,139'35	13,733'23	1,522'00
	Increase or decrease ...	+12,900'31	+65'13	+360'35	+1,297'23	+152'00

DIX B.

mahal in the district of Delra Dún—(continued).

(MINIAD)				ASSESSABLE.		
Groves.	Sál forest.	Barren.	Total.	CULTURABLE.		
				Groves.	Sál forest.	Other cultivable.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(i.e., PARGANAS EASTERN AND WESTERN DÚN).						
113	33,923	18,997	60,492	26	143	19,099
...	20,175.76	25,933.07	54,945.46	283.63	7,884.35	5,637.01
83	12,720	13,659	31,003	...	570	5,437
...	16,821.10	13,792.63	34,467.46	209.75	7,218.97	1,243.85
196	46,613	32,656	91,495	26	699	24,536
...	36,996.86	39,730.70	89,412.92	493.38	15,103.32	4,980.88
- 196.00	- 9,646.14	+ 7,074.70	- 2,082.08	+ 467.38	+ 14,410.32	- 19,555.12
3	...	3,411	3,768	...	126	7,215
...	1,282.81	929.00	3,321.45	9.65	1,388.95	2,955.32
...	488	104	1,667	...	...	7,293
...	1,187.38	76.92	1,421.12	6.00	6,569.12	1,063.66
3	488	3,615	5,435	...	126	14,508
...	2,470.19	1,006.92	4,712.57	16.75	7,949.07	4,008.94
- 3.00	+ 1,982.19	- 2,509.08	- 692.48	+ 16.75	+ 7,828.07	- 10,499.02
3	75	3,664	3,815	...	5,154	11,169
...	4,465.13	3,255.61	9,159.89	26.85	5,205.12	704.59
...	...	...	25	...	395	6.2
...	171.43	...	218.73	...	598.49	172.64
3	75	3,664	3,840	...	5,649	11,771
...	4,636.56	3,255.61	9,378.12	26.85	5,503.61	877.23
- 3.00	+ 4,561.56	- 408.30	+ 5,538.12	+ 26.85	+ 264.61	- 10,593.77
17	...	6,603	7,130	91	...	404
...	672.95	2,832.63	4,060.07	86.53	116.59	38.16
24	202	1,974	2,978	...	...	4,913
...	1,048.63	1,481.64	3,227.72	25.61	4,856.84	1,155.63
31	202	8,577	10,108	91	...	5,347
...	1,731.58	4,314.27	7,287.79	112.14	4,973.43	1,193.79
- 31.00	+ 1,519.58	- 4,262.73	- 2,820.21	+ 21.14	+ 4,973.43	- 4,163.21
233	47,408	48,112	110,858	117	6,366	55,162
...	45,825.19	48,326.50	110,821.40	649.12	33,829.43	11,050.88
- 233.00	- 1,582.81	- 8.550	- 50.60	+ 592.12	+ 27,461.44	- 45,101.12

General Pargana Statement of the areas, revenue, &c., of each

Number.	Name of Mahals.	ASSESSABLE.				
		CULTURABLE.			CUL	
		Fallow.		Total culturable.	Irriga	
		Old.	New.		Canal.	Other sources.
1	2	15	16	17	18	19
ABSTRACT OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT						
KHALSA VILLAGES.	Western Dán ... { Former.	3,684	3,485	26,413	6,493	3,300
	... { Present.	16,625-5	2,139-41	24,559-93	7,349-04	4,404-8
	Eastern Dán ... { Former.	5,489	1,166	12,592	530	2,214
	... { Present.	4,443-0	1,092-12	14,307-70	2,582-31	2,326-65
RASADI GRANTS.	Total of District ... { Former.	9,094	4,651	39,005	7,013	5,514
	... { Present.	15,068-5	3,231-53	38,877-63	9,931-35	6,731-46
	Increase or decrease ...	+5,969-5	-1,419-47	-127-37	+2,888-35	+1,217-46
FEE-SAMPLE GRANTS.	Western Dán ... { Former.	1,073	...	8,414	442	67
	... { Present.	2,255-19	403-04	7,012-35	3,074-73	190-62
	Eastern Dán ... { Former.	1,705	299	9,207	...	...
	... { Present.	191-82	86-65	7,899-15	1,027-68	582-93
MULVI VILLAGES.	Total of District ... { Former.	2,778	209	17,621	412	87
	... { Present.	2,447-01	489-69	14,911-50	4,102-41	773-55
	Increase or decrease ...	-330-93	+280-69	-2,709-50	+3,660-41	+706-55
TOTAL OF DISTRICT.	Western Dán ... { Former.	789	...	17,112	392	...
	... { Present.	2,882-30	627-97	9,396-83	1,258-51	544-49
	Eastern Dán ... { Former.	...	...	997	...	...
	... { Present.	8-39	6-14	785-66	94-37	...
TOTAL OF DISTRICT.	Total of District ... { Former.	789	...	18,109	392	...
	... { Present.	2,840-69	634-11	10,182-49	1,353-28	544-49
	Increase or decrease ...	+2,051-69	+634-11	-7,926-51	+961-28	+511-49
TOTAL OF DISTRICT.	Western Dán ... { Former.	237	104	876	1,742	95
	... { Present.	731-44	59-75	1,032-43	1,336-54	122-05
	Eastern Dán ... { Former.	1,816	198	6,879	6	339
	... { Present.	1,082-85	443-68	7,566-67	924-88	346-20
TOTAL OF DISTRICT.	Total of District ... { Former.	2,053	222	7,715	1,748	435
	... { Present.	1,814-28	505-41	8,599-00	2,261-42	468-25
	Increase or decrease ...	-240-77	+283-41	+884-00	+513-42	+33-25
TOTAL OF DISTRICT.	Former... ..	14,719	5,082	89,450	9,615	6,016
	Present... ..	22,170-45	4,860-74	72,570-82	17,648-16	8,517-75
	Increase or decrease ...	+7,451-45	-22-26	-9,879-98	+8,023-46	+2,501-78

DIV B.

mohai in the district of Dehra Dún—(continued).

CULTIVATED.			Total assessable.	RENT.		
Total.	Dry.	Total cultivated.		From cultivated.	From sival.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
(see, PARGANAS EASTERN AND WESTERN DÚN)---(continued).						
9,793 11,753'85	16,777 23,595'01	26,570 35,348'86	52,983 59,916'79	Rs 38,135 86,722	Rs. ... 3,917	Rs. 38,134 84,639
2,764 4,905'96	7,504 9,121'43	10,268 14,030'39	22,860 28,338'09	11,176 22,696	... 1,629	11,176 24,319
12,557 16,662'81	24,281 32,716'44	36,838 49,379'25	75,843 88,256'88	49,310 1,03,412	... 5,546	49,310 1,08,958
+ 4,105'81	+ 8,435'44	+ 12,541'25	+ 12,413'88	+ 54,102	+ 5,546	+ 59,648
509 3,265'85	4,467 4,393'58	4,976 7,658'99	13,390 14,671'28	6,563 19,121	... 686	6,563 19,807
... 1,610'61	922 1,205'05	922 2,815'66	10,129 10,714'31	... 5,679	... 2,037	... 7,716
509 4,675'96	5,389 5,598'63	5,898 10,474'59	23,519 26,986'09	6,563 24,800	... 2,723	6,563 27,523
+ 4,366'96	+ 209'63	+ 4,576'59	+ 1,867'09	+ 18,237	+ 2,723	+ 20,960
392 1,803'40	576 3,778'79	968 5,582'19	18,080 14,979'02	1,634 13,872	... 2,114	1,634 13,986
... 24'37	... ...	... 94'37	997 880'03	... 78	... 76	... 148
392 1,807'77	576 3,778'79	968 5,576'56	19,077 15,659'05	1,634 13,950	... 2,184	1,634 16,134
+ 1,505'77	+ 3,262'79	+ 4,708'56	+ 3,217'95	+ 12,316	+ 2,184	+ 14,500
1,838 1,458'59	1,414 2,084'99	3,252 3,543'68	4,088 4,576'01	4,787 12,067	... 85	4,787 12,152
345 1,371'08	614 406'23	959 1,677'31	7,838 9,243'86	950 3,330	100 630	1,050 3,860
2,183 2,729'67	2,028 2,491'22	4,211 5,220'89	11,926 13,919'89	5,737 15,397	100 615	5,837 16,012
+ 510'67	+ 463'22	+ 1,009'89	+ 1,893'89	+ 9,660	+ 515	+ 10,175
15,641 26,136'21	32,274 44,585'08	47,915 70,761'29	130,361 143,321'91	63,244 1,57,659	100 11,068	63,344 1,68,627
+ 4,525'21	+ 12,311'08	+ 22,836'29	+ 91	+ 94,315	+ 10,968	+ 1,05,283

Number.	Name of Maháls.	RENT-RATE.		REVENUE.		
		Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.	From cultivated.	From sítval.	Total.
1	2	27	28	29	30	31
KHALSA VILLAGES.	ABSTRACT OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT					
	Western Dún ... { Former,	Rs. a. p. 1 4 3	Rs. a. p. 0 11 6	Rs. 24,603	Rs. ...	Rs. 24,603
	... { Present,	2 2 6	1 8 5	36,207	3,807	40,014
	Eastern Dún ... { Former,	0 15 8	0 7 9	6,950	140	7,090
	... { Present,	1 7 9	1 0 8	9,845	1,629	11,474
RASADI GRANTS.	Total of District ... { Former,	...	...	31,553	140	31,693
	... { Present,	...	...	46,052	5,436	51,488
	Increase or decrease ...	...	...	+14,499	+5,296	+19,795
	Western Dún ... { Former,	1 5 0	0 7 10	4,083	...	4,083
	... { Present,	2 5 10	1 7 0	7,001	480	7,481
FEE-SIMPLE GRANTS.	Eastern Dún ... { Former,	...	...	3,181	...	3,181
	... { Present,	1 15	0 15 1	6,170	2,037	8,207
	Total of District ... { Former,	...	...	7,264	...	7,264
	... { Present,	...	...	19,171	2,517	15,687
	Increase or decrease ...	...	...	+5,507	+2,517	+8,424
MULAFI VILLAGES.	Western Dún ... { Former,	1 11 0	0 1 5	3,712	437	4,149
	... { Present,	2 3 8	1 6 8	4,956	2,181	7,137
	Eastern Dún ... { Former,	...	...	...	170	170
	... { Present,	0 12 4	0 4 5	130	70	200
	Total of District ... { Former,	...	...	3,712	607	4,319
DISTRICT.	... { Present,	...	...	6,086	2,261	7,337
	Increase or decrease ...	...	...	+1,374	+1,644	+3,018
	Western Dún ... { Former,	1 6 9	1 2 8	3,211	...	3,211
	... { Present,	3 5 7	2 11 3	5,648	85	5,733
	Eastern Dún ... { Former,	8 14 1	0 1 11	1,393	...	1,343
DISTRICT.	... { Present,	1 9 1	0 12 1	1,700	530	2,230
	Total of District ... { Former,	...	...	4,554	...	4,554
	... { Present,	...	...	7,348	615	7,963
	Increase or decrease ...	...	...	+2,794	+615	+3,409
	Former ...	...	...	47,083	747	47,830
DISTRICT.	Present...	...	...	71,657	10,819	82,476
	Increase or decrease ...	...	...	+24,574	+10,072	+34,646

(123)

DLX B.

mahāl in the district of Dehra Dūn--(concluded).

REVENUE RATE.		Area under sal forest.	FOREST RENT AND RATE.		FOREST REVENUE AND RATE.		Remarks.
Per cultivated acre.	Per assessable acre.		Rent on assessed forest.	Rate per acre.	Janna or assessed forests.	Rate per acre.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
(i.e., PARGANAS EASTERN AND WESTERN DÚN)—(concl'd.)							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
0 13 1	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 15 5	0 11 5	28,737	...	...	3,547	0 2 0	
0 9 8	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 10 1	0 7 3	{ S. 8,641 K. 13,465 }	...	...	1,621	0 1 2	
...	...	S. 50,843	...	...	5,265	...	
...	...	+50,843	...	...	+5,361	...	
0 13 1	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...
0 13 11	0 8 5	S. 2,089	...	...	480	0 3 9	
2 13 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
2 2 0	0 15 3	{ S. 3,426 K. 1,950 }	...	...	2,037	0 6 9	
...	
...	...	6,865	...	...	2,517	...	
...	...	+6,865	...	...	+2,517	...	
3 13 4	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 9	0 8 1	S. 8,680	...	...	2,181	0 3 11	
...	0 2 9	S. 997	...	...	170	0 2 9	
1 4 7	0 7 4	S. 770	...	...	70	0 1 5	
...	...	997	...	...	170	...	
...	...	9,463	...	...	2,251	...	
...	...	+8,463	...	...	+2,081	...	
0 15 3	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 1	1 4 3	{ S. 100 K. 1,164 }	...	...	85	0 1 1	
1 3 11	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...
0 12 9	0 6 2	{ S. 3,199 K. 2,503 }	...	...	530	0 1 6	
...	
...	...	6,966	...	...	615	...	
...	...	+6,966	...	...	+615	...	
...	...	997	...	...	170	...	
...	...	71,124*	...	...	10,651	...	
...	...	+73,127	...	...	+10,481	...	
							Sál, 4,926. Kokat, 30,188.

Statement showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-paying mahāl and waste land

Pargana.	No.	Name of villages.	Last year of former Settlement.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WESTERN DUG.		<i>Dehra Plateau.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	1	Ajabpur kalla...	675 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
	2	Ditto khurd ...	350 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	3	Ambiawala ...	115 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
	4	Bagriat-mutassil Paltan ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	5	Barkla ...	22 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	6	Bajawala ...	259 0 0	520 0 0	520 0 0	520 0 0
	7	Bahmanwala ...	180 0 0	260 0 0	260 0 0	260 0 0
	8	Banjarehwalah chak ...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	9	Chakhuwala ...	304 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
	10	Dallanwala Gopal ...	8 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
	11	Dharanpur ...	475 0 0	950 0 0	950 0 0	950 0 0
	12	Garhi Hathhi Barkla ...	647 14 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	13	Gopiawala khas ...	90 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	14	Harbanswala ...	380 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0
	15	Harbhajwala ...	200 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
	16	Haripur Jodhi ...	410 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0
	17	Ditto Zaharia ...	410 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0
	18	Karanpur khas ...	212 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	19	Khera Mausinghwala ...	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0
	20	Kaondi Wazir ...	423 8 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
	21	Ditto Gohar ...	413 8 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0
	22	Kaulagir ...	200 0 0	370 0 0	370 0 0	370 0 0
	23	Kidarpur ...	160 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	24	Khemadoz ...	68 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	25	Loharwala ...	12 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
	26	Majra ...	570 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
	27	Malukawala ...	260 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0
	28	Mithibheri ...	347 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
	29	Mothronwala ...	275 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	30	Nawanagar Dhoran ...	21 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
	31	Ditto Kalalwali ...	51 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	32	Niranjanpur Kanhya Lal ...	299 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	33	Ditto Batt Sahib ...	285 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	34	Parsuliwala ...	32 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	35	Pithuwala ...	112 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	36	Rangharwala ...	330 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0
	37	Sheela Kallan Baki ...	197 4 9	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
	38	Ditto Debi ...	202 11 3	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0
	39	Ditto khurd ...	119 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
	40	Shahpur Santor ...	260 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
	41	Sawalchawali Dhoran ...	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
	42	Udiwala khas ...	105 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
	43	Ditto Man Singh ...	257 0 0	260 0 0	260 0 0	260 0 0
	44	Ditto Adhawiwala ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	45	Ditto Karanpur ...	214 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0
		Total, Dehra Plateau ...	10,153 4 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0
		<i>River Tract.</i>				
	1	Ambari ...	240 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	2	Aduwala ...	70 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
	3	Badripur-Mehdnipur ...	168 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0
	4	Betwala-Mandi Gangbhewa, ...	55 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	5	Bharuwala ...	40 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	6	Bairagiwala ...	45 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	7	Chandarlani ...	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
	8	Dhaki with chak ...	74 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0
	9	Dholkot ...	8 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	10	Dhunipura-Gangbhewa ...	55 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	11	Dhakrani ...	896 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0
	12	Doukwala ...	26 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	13	Dyrham town-Fazl Haq ...	72 8 0	72 8 0	72 8 0	72 8 0
	14	Ditto Kayver-Sahib ...	217 8 0	217 8 0	217 8 0	217 8 0
	15	Dharmawala ...	88 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
	16	Fatchpur ...	256 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	17	Ghamelon ...	78 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	18	Hassanpur ...	46 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	19	Indripur ...	45 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	20	Jhajra-Debi Singh ...	45 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
	21	Ditto Dhun Singh ...	59 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	22	Jatonwala ...	42 0 0	120 0 0	120 7 0	120 0 0
	23	Jassuwala ...	274 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 6 0
	24	Kullyanpur ...	25 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	25	Kunja Lewis Benj. Powell, ...	112 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	26	Ditto John Ed. Powell ...	28 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
		Carried over ...	...	...	...	...

DIX C.

grant year by year for the term of the Settlement from 1st July, 1886 to 30th June, 1906.

[illegible]

Statement showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-plying mahāl and waste
1906—

Pargana.	No.	Name of villages.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	15	16	17
WESTERN DUN—(continued).		<i>Dehra plateau.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	1	Ajabpur kalan ...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
	2	Ditto khurd ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	3	Ambiwala ...	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
	4	Bagriāl-mutassil Paltan ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	5	Barkla ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	6	Bujawala ...	520 0 0	520 0 0	520 0 0
	7	Bahmanwala ...	260 0 0	260 0 0	260 0 0
	8	Banjarchwala chak... ..	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	9	Chakhwala ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
	10	Dallanwala Gopal ...	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
	11	Dharampur ...	950 0 0	950 0 0	950 0 0
	12	Garhi Hathi Barkla ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	13	Gopiwala khas ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	14	Harbanswala ...	450 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0
	15	Harbhajwala ...	290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
	16	Haripur Jodh ...	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0
	17	Ditto Zaharia ...	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0
	18	Karapur khas ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	19	Khera Man Singhwala ...	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0
	20	Kaoli Wazir ...	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
	21	Ditto Gohar ...	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0
	22	Kaulgir ...	370 0 0	370 0 0	370 0 0
	23	Kidarpur ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	24	Khemadoz ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	25	Loharwala ...	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
	26	Majra ...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
	27	Malukawala ...	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0
	28	Mitthibheri ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
	29	Mothronwala ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	30	Nawanagar Dhoran ...	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
	31	Ditto Kalalwali ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	32	Niranjanpur Kanhya Lal ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	33	Ditto Batt Sahib ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	34	Parsuliwala ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	35	Pithuwala ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	36	Rancharwala ...	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0
	37	Sheela kalan Baki ...	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
	38	Ditto Debi ...	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0
	39	Ditto khurd ...	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
	40	Shahpur Santer ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
	41	Sawalchwali Dhoran ...	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
	42	Udiwala khas ...	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
	43	Ditto Man Singh ...	260 0 0	260 0 0	260 0 0
	44	Ditto Adhaiwala ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	45	Ditto Karapur ...	280 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0
		Total, Dehra Plateau ...	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0
		<i>River tract.</i>			
	1	Ambari ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	2	Adūwala ...	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
	3	Badripur-Mehdūpur ...	230 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0
	4	Betwala-Mandi Gangbhewa ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	5	Bharuwala ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	6	Bairagiwala ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	7	Chandarbani ...	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
	8	Dhaki with chak ...	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0
	9	Dholkot ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	10	Bhumipura-Gangbhewa ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	11	Dhakrauli ...	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0
	12	Dhokwala ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	13	Dyrham town-Fazl Haq ...	72 8 0	72 8 0	72 8 0
	14	Ditto Knyvet Sahib ...	217 8 0	217 8 0	217 8 0
	15	Dharmawala ...	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
	16	Fatchpur ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	17	Ghamolon ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	18	Haasanpur ...	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	19	Indripur ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	20	Jhajra-Debi Singh ...	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
	21	Ditto Dhum Singh ...	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	22	Jatonwala ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	23	Jassuwala ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	24	Kalyanpur ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	25	Kunja Lewis Benj. Powell ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	26	Ditto John Ed. Powell ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
		Carried over ...			

land grant year by year for the term of the Settlement from 1st July, 1886 to 30th June,
(continued.)

[illegible]

APPEN

Statement showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-paying mahal and waste
1906—

Pargana.	No.	Name of villages.	Last year of former Settlement.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought forward ...				
	27	Kāśhal-Matak-Majri ...	30 0 0	41 0 0	41 0 0	41 0 0
	28	Keshonwala ...	48 8 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	29	Khusulpur-Abdulla ...	58 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	30	Ditto Nasrath ...	58 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
	31	Lachmipur ...	54 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	32	Lakhanwala ...	128 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
	33	Majri-Abdulla ...	32 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	34	Ditto Nasrath ...	32 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	35	Mahabbawala ...	60 2 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	36	Mehunwala ...	127 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	37	Mehre kā-Gaon ...	16 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	38	Partitpur-Kallyanpur ...	120 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	39	Pirithpur-Gomani ...	46 8 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	40	Ditto Mithan Lal ...	46 8 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	41	Pirwala ...	12 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
	42	Pelion Nathuwala ...	141 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	43	Rāmpur-khurd ...	8 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
	44	Ditto Kallan ...	160 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
	45	Sherpur ...	100 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0
	46	Shishambāra ...	205 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
	47	Sablwala ...	400 0 0	660 0 0	660 0 0	660 0 0
	48	Sahaspur ...	320 0 0	620 0 0	620 0 0	620 0 0
	49	Shahpur Kalyanpur ...	153 0 0	310 0 0	310 0 0	310 0 0
	50	Timli-Cheribheli ...	30 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	51	Tiparpur ...	104 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
		Total River Tract ...	5,595 2 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0
		Sub-montane Tract.				
	1	Ambwala ...	62 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
	2	Abdullapur ...	88 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	3	Bansiwala ...	19 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	4	Bishanpur ...	11 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	5	Birsani ...	84 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	6	Bijapur Hathi Barkala alias Tarla.	135 2 6	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	7	Bhauwala ...	50 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	8	Baruwala ...	56 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	9	Ridhsauli ...	114 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	10	Bulakiwala ...	179 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
	11	Birgirwali ...	38 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	12	Bilaspur-Kandli ...	138 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	13	Bahadurgarh ...	62 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
	14	Barwa ...	75 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0
	15	Binaspur ...	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	16	Bhagwanpur Julon ...	90 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	17	Bhagwantpur ...	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
	18	Bijapur Gopiwala alias Uparka.	112 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0
	19	Bahadurpur ...	81 14 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	20	Chandpur kalan ...	30 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	21	Chandpur khurd ...	29 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	22	Duen O'ka Danda ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	23	Dhauas ...	150 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	24	Dudnai ...	96 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	25	Dhumnagar ...	20 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	26	Dhakpatti ...	205 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	27	Dumet ...	127 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0
	28	Shartwala ...	40 0 0	10 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	29	Gojara ...	60 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	30	Guljwari ...	150 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
	31	Ghangora ...	58 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	32	Gopiwala Kalam Singh ...	94 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	33	Ditto Mao Singh ...	100 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	34	Ditto Fateh Singh-Dhan Ram ...	37 12 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	35	Ditto do. Bije Singh ...	37 12 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	36	Ditto do. Khua ...	89 14 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0
	37	Ditto do. Amar Singh ...	18 14 0	50 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	38	Ditto do. Jai Singh ...	37 12 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	39	Gajiwala ...	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
		Carried over ...				

WESTERN DUKH—(continued).

DIX C.

land grant year by year for the term of the Settlement from 1st July, 1886 to 30th June, (continued.)

1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
41 0 0	41 0 0	41 0 0	41 0 0	41 0 0	41 0 0	41 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
230 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0
300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
660 0 0	660 0 0	660 0 0	660 0 0	660 0 0	660 0 0	660 0 0
620 0 0	620 0 0	620 0 0	620 0 0	620 0 0	620 0 0	620 0 0
310 0 0	310 0 0	310 0 0	310 0 0	310 0 0	310 0 0	310 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0
100 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	33 0 0	30 0 2	33 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
22 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	29 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	190 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 9 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
80 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 8	60 0 0	60 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
200 9 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	206 0 0	200 0 0
180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
70 2 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
150 4 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 9 0	21 0 5	21 0 0	21 0 0
130 0 0	130 0 0	135 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0
100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
147 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
56 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
230 0 0	259 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 8 0	350 0 0	350 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	60 0 0	160 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0

APPEN

Statement showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-paying mahál and waste
1906—

Pargana.	No.	Name of villages.	1906-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	15	16	17
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought forward ...			
	27	Kóláhal-Matak-Majri ...	41 0 0	41 0 0	41 0 0
	28	Keshonwala ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	29	Khushalpur-Abdulla ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	30	Ditto Nasrath ...	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
	31	Lachmipur ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	32	Lakhanwala ...	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
	33	Majri-Abdulla ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	34	Ditto Nasrath ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	35	Mahabhawala ...	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	36	Mehunwala ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	37	Mehre ka-Gaon ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	38	Partipur-Kalyanpur ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	39	Pirchipur-Gomani ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	40	Ditto Mithan Lal ...	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	41	Pirwala ...	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
	42	Pelion Nathuwala ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	43	Rampur khurd ...	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
	44	Ditto kalan ...	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
	45	Sherpur ...	230 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0
	46	Shishambára ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
	47	Sabbawala ...	660 0 0	660 0 0	660 0 0
	48	Sahaspur ...	620 0 0	620 0 0	620 0 0
	49	Shahpur-Kalyanpur ...	310 0 0	311 0 0	310 0 0
	50	Timti-Cheribheh ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	51	Tiparpur ...	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
		Total, River Tract ...	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0
		Sub-montane Tract.			
	1	Ambawala ...	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
	2	Abdullapur ...	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	3	Bansiwala ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	4	Bishanpur ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	5	Birsani ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	6	Bijapur Hathi Barkla alias Tarla ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	7	Bhanwala ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	8	Baronwala ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	9	Bidhanli ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	10	Bulakiwala ...	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
	11	Birgirwali ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	12	Bilasapur-Kandli ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	13	Bahadurgarh ...	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
	14	Barwa ...	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0
	15	Binaspur ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	16	Bhagwanpur Julon ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	17	Bhagwanipur ...	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
	18	Bijapur Gopiawala alias Uparla ...	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0
	19	Bahadurpur ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	20	Chandpur kalan ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	21	Ditto khurd ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	22	Baen O'ka Danda ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	23	Dhauhas ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	24	Dudhai ...	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	25	Dhuronagar ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	26	Dhakpatti ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	27	Dunnet ...	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0
	28	Dhartawala ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	29	Gajara ...	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	30	Guljwari ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
	31	Ghangora ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	32	Gopiawala Kalam Singh ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	33	Ditto Mun Singh ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	34	Ditto Patteh Singh Dhani Ram ...	60 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0
	35	Ditto do. Bije Singh ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	36	Ditto do. Khas ...	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0
	37	Ditto do. Anur Singh ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	38	Ditto do. Jai Singh ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	15 0 0
	39	Gajiawala ...	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0
		Carried over ...			

Western Dún (continued).

Statement showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-paying mahal and waste

1906—

Pargana.	No.	Name of villages.	Last year of former Settlement.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought forward				
	40	Hakumatpur ...	180 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
	41	Hathi Barkla ...	150 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	42	Hathriwala ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	43	Harnaui ...	15 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	44	Hariawala ...	560 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	45	Hariawala khurd Kishan Singh	12 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	46	Ditto Hafiz Ahmad Husain,	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	47	Ditto Man Singh ...	12 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	48	Ditto Fateh Singh ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	49	Ditto kahan Ahmad Husain,	9 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
	50	Ditto Bijs Singh ...	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	51	Ditto Fateh Singh ...	9 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
	52	Hariawala kahan Man Singh,	11 4 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	53	Ditto ditto Kishan Singh,	11 4 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	54	Jakhan Udiwala ...	16 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	55	Ditto Shibdatt ...	88 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	56	Ditto Azmat ...	63 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	57	Ditto Nitun ...	24 0 9	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	58	Ditto Karanpur ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	59	Jagatpur Ladawala ...	120 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	60	Jamoliwala ...	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
	61	Kishanpur Hiramani ...	25 6 9	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	62	Ditto Dayala ...	13 9 3	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	63	Karimpur ...	38 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	64	Kirsali ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
	65	Kedarawala Captain Sahib...	70 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	66	Ditto Sanman Lal ...	60 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	67	Kanswari kotri ...	150 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
	68	Kandholi ...	420 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
	69	Khera Pachhwa ...	50 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
	70	Kotra Santor ...	98 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	71	Ditto Kalyanpur ...	66 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	72	Katapathar ...	60 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	73	Langha ...	105 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	74	Makkawala ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	75	Majhaund ...	80 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	76	Malsi ...	35 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
	77	Mundawala ...	70 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	78	Nagnwa ...	84 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	79	Ditto Chak ...	8 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	80	Partitpur Santor ...	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	81	Paundah ...	190 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0
	82	Purehitwala ...	328 9 6	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
	83	Phulsani ...	50 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	84	Panrwala ...	16 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
	85	Qutabpur ...	15 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	86	Rajawala ...	55 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
	87	Ramshayawala ...	18 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	88	Rudarpur ...	120 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	89	Rampur Bhauwala ...	100 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	90	Saliawala with Chak ...	45 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	91	Salangaon ...	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
	92	Salaniwala ...	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
	93	Sanola ...	70 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	94	Surna ...	200 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0
	95	Sudhonwala ...	50 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	96	Tauli ...	35 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	97	Tilwari ...	100 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0
		Total Sub-montane Tract...	6,788 2 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0
		Hill Tract.				
	1	Binahr ...	420 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	2	Bhitari ...	130 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	3	Bukarna ...	70 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	4	Chauki ...	86 0 0	86 0 0	86 0 0	86 0 0
	5	Dhalani ...	86 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	6	Jharipani ...	60 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	7	Khara-khet ...	26 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	8	Koti ...	40 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	9	Khar-kuli Batta ...	280 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
	10	Misraspatti ...	210 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	11	Makreti ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	12	Nardh ...	25 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	13	Rikhauli ...	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
		Total, Hill Tract ...	1,623 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0

land grant year by year for the term of the Settlement from 1st July, 1886 to 30th June,
(continued.)

34A

APPEN

Statement showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-paying mahal and waste
1906—

Pargana.	No.	Name of villages.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-89.
1	2	3	15	16	17
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought forward ...			
	40	Hakumatpur ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
	41	Hathi Barkla ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	42	Hathiwala ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	43	Harnaul ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	44	Horawala ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	45	Harawala khurd—Kishen Singh ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	46	Ditto do. Hafiz Ahmad Husain ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	47	Ditto do. Man Singh ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	48	Ditto do. Fateh Singh ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	49	Ditto Kahan Ahmad Husain ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
	50	Ditto Bija Singh ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	51	Ditto Fateh Singh ...	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
	52	Harawala kallah Man Singh ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	53	Ditto ditto Kishan Singh ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	54	Jakhan Udiwala ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	55	Ditto Shabdait ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	56	Ditto Azmat ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	57	Ditto Nattu ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	58	Ditto Karanpur ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	59	Jagatpur Lodawala ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	60	Jamoliwala ...	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
	61	Kishanpur Hiramani ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	62	Ditto Bayalu ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	63	Karimpur ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	64	Kirsali ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
	65	Kedarawala Captain Sahib ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	66	Ditto Somman Lal ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	67	Kanswadi Kotri ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
	68	Kandholi ...	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
	69	Khera Pachhwa ...	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
	70	Kotra Santor ...	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	71	Ditto Kalyanpur ...	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	72	Katpathar ...	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	73	Langha ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	74	Makkawala ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	75	Mayhaund ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	76	Malsi ...	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
	77	Mandawala ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	78	Nagawala ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	79	Ditto Chak ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	80	Parulpur Santor ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	81	Paundah ...	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0
	82	Purohitwala ...	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
	83	Phulsmi ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	84	Paarwala ...	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
	85	Qutabpur ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	86	Rajawala ...	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
	87	Ramsbayanwala ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	88	Rudarnur ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
	89	Rampur Bhanwala ...	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	90	Saliawala with Chak ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	91	Salangon ...	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
	92	Salanwala ...	22 0 0	22 0 0	2 0 0
	93	Sandla ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	94	Sarna ...	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0
	95	Sudhouwala ...	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	96	Tauli ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	97	Tilwari ...	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0
		Total, Sub-montane Tract ...	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0
		Hill Tract.			
	1	Binschar ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	2	Phiterli ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	3	Bakarna ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	4	Chauki ...	86 0 0	86 0 0	86 0 0
	5	Dhoni ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	6	Jharpur ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	7	Kharakhet ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	8	Koti ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	9	Kasikoli Bhatta ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
	10	Misrapatti ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	11	Makrati ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	12	Nardhi ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	13	Rishaudi ...	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
		Total, Hill Tract ...	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0

WESTERN DISTRICTS—(continued).

DIX C.

land grant year by year for the term of the Settlement from 1st July, 1866 to 30th June,
(continued.)

1890-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
750 0 0	750 0 0	750 0 0	750 0 0	750 0 0	750 0 0	750 0 0
120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0
400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0
90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
170 0 0	173 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0
10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0
600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
86 0 0	86 0 0	86 0 0	86 0 0	86 0 0	86 0 0	86 0 0
200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	120 0 0
2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0

APPEN

Statement showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-paying mahal and waste
1906—

Pargana.	No.	Name of villages.	Last year of former Settlement.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Western Dún—(continued).		<i>Dehra Plateau—Waste land grants.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	1	Kargi, John Ed. Powell ...	...	...	...	...
	2	Do. James Henry Powell,	...	...	...	...
	3	Do. Lewis Benjamin Pow-	...	...	...	...
	4	Do. William Augustus	...	...	...	...
	5	Do. George Edwin Powell,	...	...	...	...
		Total, Dehra Plateau—Waste land grants.	...	...	...	...
	1	Ambari Tea Company Jungle,	...	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
	2	Do. Jungle ...	...	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0
	3	Bharuwala L. B. Powell ...	...	...	...	...
	4	Do. J. E. Powell ...	...	...	...	...
	5	Do. J. H. Powell ...	...	...	...	...
	6	Do. G. E. Powell ...	...	...	...	...
	7	Do. W. A. Powell ...	...	...	...	...
	8	Jiwangarh ...	470 0 0	470 0 0	470 0 0	470 0 0
	9	Konja—Lewis B. Powell ...	310 0 0	310 0 0	310 0 0	310 0 0
	10	Do. John Ed. Powell ...	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0
	11	Mirzapur J. E. Powell ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	12	Do. L. B. Powell ...	241 0 0	241 0 0	241 0 0	241 0 0
	13	Telpura L. B. Powell ...	24 15 10	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	14	Do. J. E. Powell ...	25 0 2	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	15	Do. J. H. Powell ...	25 0 2	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	16	Do. G. E. Powell ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	17	Do. W. A. Powell ...	24 15 10	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	18	West Hopetown ...	2,040 0 0	2,040 0 0	2,040 0 0	2,040 0 0
		Total, River Tract—Waste land grants.	3,323 0 0	3,395 0 0	3,395 0 0	3,395 0 0
		<i>Sub-montane Tract—Waste land grants.</i>				
	1	Annfield or Choharpur ...	579 0 0	579 0 0	579 0 0	579 0 0
	2	Ditto Jungle ...	104 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0
	3	Danda Jungle ...	...	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
		Kalhapuri Kanhya Singh ...	69 0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0
		Total, Sub-montane tract—Waste land grants.	752 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0
		<i>Abstract of Revenue-paying Estates, Western Dún.</i>				
		Dehra Plateau ...	10,153 4 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0
		River Tract ...	5,592 2 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0
		Sub-montane Tract ...	6,788 2 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0
		Hill Tract ...	1,623 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0
		Total Revenue-paying Estates,	24,159 8 0	40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0
		<i>Abstract of waste land grants Western Dún.</i>				
		Dehra Plateau ...	...	...	...	...
		River Tract ...	3,323 0 0	3,395 0 0	3,395 0 0	3,395 0 0
		Sub-montane Tract ...	752 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0
		Total ...	4,075 0 0	4,121 0 0	4,121 0 0	4,121 0 0
		GRANT TOTAL WESTERN DÚN,	28,234 8 0	44,135 0 0	44,135 0 0	44,135 0 0

DIX C.

land grant year by year for the term of the Settlement from 1st July, 1886 to 30th June, (continued).

1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	29 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
...	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0
26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0
...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
470 0 0	470 0 0	470 0 0	470 0 0	470 0 0	470 0 0	1,000 0 0
310 0 0	110 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
77 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
421 0 0	241 0 0	241 0 0	241 0 0	241 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
2,040 0 0	2,040 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
3,395 0 0	3,378 0 0	6,338 0 0	6,338 0 0	6,338 0 0	6,157 0 0	6,697 0 0
579 0 0	579 0 0	579 0 0	579 0 0	579 0 0	579 0 0	579 0 0
52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0
26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
69 0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0
726 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0
16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0
10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0
10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0
2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0
40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0
...	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0
3,355 0 0	3,378 0 0	6,338 0 0	6,338 0 0	6,338 0 0	6,157 0 0	6,697 0 0
726 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0
4,121 0 0	4,181 0 0	7,141 0 0	7,141 0 0	7,141 0 0	6,960 0 0	7,490 0 0
44,135 0 0	44,195 0 0	47,155 0 0	47,155 0 0	47,155 0 0	46,974 0 0	47,504 0 0

APPEN

Statement showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-paying mahal and waste
1906—

Pargana.	No.	Name of villages.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	15	16	17
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		<i>Dehra Plateau—Waste land grant.</i>			
	1	Kargi, John Ed. Powell ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	2	Do. James Henry Powell ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	3	Do. Lewis Benjamin Powell ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	4	Do. William Augustus Powell ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	5	Do. George Edwin Powell ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
		Total, Dehra Plateau—Waste land grants ...	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0
	1	Ambari Tea Company Jungle ...	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
	2	Do. Jungle ...	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0
	3	Bharuwalla L. B. Powell ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	4	Do. J. E. Powell ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	5	Do. J. H. Powell ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	6	Do. G. E. Powell ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	7	Do. W. A. Powell ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	8	Jiwangarh ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	9	Kuoja-Lewis B. Powell ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	10	Do. John Ed. Powell ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	11	Mirzapur J. E. Powell ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	12	Do. L. B. Powell ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	13	Telpura L. B. Powell ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	14	Do. J. E. Powell ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	15	Do. J. H. Powell ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	16	Do. G. E. Powell ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	17	Do. W. A. Powell ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	18	West Hopetown ...	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
		Total, River Tract—Waste land grants ...	6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0
		<i>Sub-montane Tract—Waste land grants.</i>			
	1	Annsfield or Choharpur ...	579 0 0	579 0 0	579 0 0
	2	Ditto Jungle ...	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0
	3	Danda Jungle ...	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
		Kulhupani Kanhya Singh ...	69 0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0
		Total, Sub-montane tract—Waste land grants,	726 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0
		<i>Abstract of Revenue-paying Estates, Western Dún.</i>			
		Dehra Plateau ...	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0
		River Tract ...	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0
		Sub-montane Tract ...	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0
		Hill Tract ...	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0
		Total, Revenue-paying Estate ...	40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0
		<i>Abstract of Waste land grants, Western Dún.</i>			
		Dehra Plateau ...	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0
		River Tract ...	6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0
		Sub-montane Tract... ..	726 0 0	726 0 0	726 0 0
		Total ...	7,490 0 0	7,490 0 0	7,490 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL, WESTERN DÚN ...	47,504 0 0	47,504 0 0	47,504 0 0

WESTERN DÚN.—(continued.)

DIX C.

land grant year by year for the term of the Settlement from 1st July, 1866 to 30th June,
(continued)

1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0
26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0
579 0 0	579 0 0	579 0 0	559 0 0	579 0 0	579 0 0	579 0 0
52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0
26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
69 0 0	69 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
726 0 0	726 0 0	717 0 0	717 0 0	717 0 0	717 0 0	717 0 0
16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0	16,833 0 0
10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0	10,189 0 0
10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0	10,926 0 0
2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0	2,066 0 0
40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0	40,014 0 0
77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0	77 0 0
6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0	6,687 0 0
726 0 0	726 0 0	717 0 0	717 0 0	717 0 0	717 0 0	717 0 0
7,490 0	7,490 0 0	7,481 0 0	7,481 0 0	7,481 0 0	7,481 0 0	7,481 0 0
47,504 0 0	47,504 0 0	47,495 0 0	47,495 0 0	47,495 0 0	47,495 0 0	47,495 0 0

Statement showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-paying mahal and waste

1906—

Pargana.	No.	Name of villages.	Last year of former Settlement.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EASTERN DISTRICT—(continued).		<i>Khalsa.</i>				
	1	Adhola khas ...	190 0 0	200 0 0	260 0 0	200 0 0
	2	Akarwani Bhilang ...	40 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	3	Amwala Karanpur ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	4	Amwala Uparla ...	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
	5	Do. Majhla ...	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
	6	Do. Tarla ...	90 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	7	Asthal Karanpur ...	16 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
	8	Randawali ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
	9	Baota Dalla ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
	10	Do. Khima ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
	11	Bilbiwala ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	12	Birpur khurd ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	13	Bhaniwala ...	90 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	14	Bhogpur ...	217 10 0	375 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0
	15	Bhupatwala kalan ...	36 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	16	Do. khurd ...	10 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	17	Bhandariwala ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	18	Bhanglana ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	19	Bhatber ...	200 0 0	460 0 0	460 0 0	460 0 0
	20	Birmawala ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	21	Bishangath ...	10 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	22	Bulandawala ...	65 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	23	Bhattonwala ...	16 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	24	Baksarwala ...	11 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	25	Badrpur ...	275 0 0	7 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
	26	Buderna kalan ...	8 6 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	27	Do. khurd ...	5 0 0	12 0 9	12 0 0	12 0 0
	28	Do. Majhla ...	2 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	29	Bagdah ...	7 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
	30	Bajhet ...	50 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	31	Baronwala Rampur ...	45 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	32	Barasi ...	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0
	33	Barkot Chak ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	34	Chalang ...	80 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	35	Chironwali ...	36 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	36	Chaukisaron Ramdial ...	19 9 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	37	Ditto Bhuppu ...	12 1 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	38	Ditto Anupgir ...	8 4 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
	39	Dalanwala Chak ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	40	Danda Dhoron ...	36 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	41	Ditto Khulanewala ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	42	Ditto Lakhound ...	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0
	43	Dashwala ...	18 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	44	Dhalwala ...	3 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	45	Dharkot Ramdial ...	1 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	46	Ditto Bhuddhi ...	1 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	47	Dhoran Khas ...	130 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	48	Dhundhola ...	16 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
	49	Dudhali ...	50 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	50	Doiwala ...	20 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	51	Dwara ...	200 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
	52	Fatehpur Tanda ...	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
	53	Ghisarpuri ...	21 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	54	Gumaniwala ...	25 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
	55	Gudul Janna ...	145 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	56	Ditto Bannu ...	15 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	57	Gujrara Mansinghwala ...	50 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	58	Garhi Patwa ...	109 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	59	Garhi Chak ...	109 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	60	Gajurmi Dhoron ...	16 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
	61	Halawari ...	10 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
	62	Hansawala ...	40 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	63	Hatwal ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	64	Harchawala ...	6 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	65	Harawala ...	120 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0
	66	Haripur kalan ...	72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0
	67	Ditto khurd ...	10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	68	Ditto Nawada Ramsaran ...	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
	69	Ditto Hariram ...	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
	70	Indarpur ...	20 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	71	Jakatkhana ...	8 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	72	Jiwanwala ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
		Carried over ...				

DIX C.

and grant year by year for the term of the Settlement from 1st July, 1886 to 30th June, continued).

1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
11 0 0	17 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
375 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
460 0 0	460 0 0	460 0 0	460 0 0	460 0 0	460 0 0	460 0 0
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0
72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0

Statements showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-paying mahāl and waste
1906—

Pargana.	No.	Name of villages.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	15	16	17
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EASTERN DŪB—(continued).		<i>Khalea.</i>			
	1	Adhoiwala khas ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	290 0 0
	2	Akarwani Bhilang ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	3	Amwala Karanpur ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	4	Amwala Uparla ...	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
	5	Ditto Majhla ...	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
	6	Ditto Tarla ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	7	Asthal Karanpur ...	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
	8	Bandawali ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
	9	Baota Dalla ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
	10	Ditto Khuma ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
	11	Biliwala ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	12	Birpur khurd ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	13	Bhaniawala ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	14	Bhogpur ...	375 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0
	15	Bhuputwala kalan ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	16	Ditto khurd ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	17	Bhandariwala ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	18	Bhauglana ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	19	Bhatber ...	460 0 0	460 0 0	460 0 0
	20	Birma wala ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	21	Bishangarh ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	22	Bulandawala ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	23	Bhathonwala ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	24	Baksarwala ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	25	Badripur ...	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
	26	Buderna kalan ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	27	Ditto khurd ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	28	Ditto Majla ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	29	Bogdah ...	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
	30	Bajhet ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	31	Baronwala Bampur ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	32	Barasi ...	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0
	33	Barkot Chak ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0
	34	Chalang ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	35	Cironwali ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	36	Chaukisarun Ramdial ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	37	Ditto Bhuppu ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	38	Ditto Anupgir ...	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
	39	Dalanwala Chak ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	40	Dando Dhoran ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	41	Ditto Khudanewala ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	42	Ditto Lakhound ...	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0
	43	Dashwala ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	44	Dhalwala ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	45	Dharkot Ramdial ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	46	Ditto Buddhi ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	47	Dhoran Khas ...	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	48	Dhundhola ...	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
	49	Dudhali ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	50	Dolwala ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	51	Dwala ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
	52	Fatehpur Tanda ...	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
	53	Ghisarpari ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	54	Gumaniwal ...	85 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
	55	Gadul Jamna ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
	56	Ditto Baubū ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	57	Gujrara Mansinghwala ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	58	Garhi Parwa ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	59	Garhi ohak ...	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
	60	Gujurmi Dhoran ...	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
	61	Haldawari ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	62	Hansawala ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	63	Hatwal ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	64	Harchawala ...	320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0
	65	Harrawala ...	72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0
	66	Haripur kalan ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	67	Ditto khurd ...	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
	68	Ditto Nawada Ramsaran ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	69	Ditto Hariram ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	70	Indarpur ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	71	Jakatkhana ...			
	72	Jiwanwala ...			
		Carried over ...			

land grant year by year for the term of the Settlement from 1st July, 1886 to 30th June,
(continued).

[illegible]

APPEN

Statement showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-paying mahal and waste
1906—

Fargana.	No.	Name of villages.	Last year of former Settlement.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Brought forward ...				
	73	Jakar ...	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	74	Jogiwala Chak ...	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0
	75	Kalagaon ...	24 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	76	Kalimati ...	28 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	77	Kalrigadh ...	18 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	78	Kaluwala with Chak ...	34 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	79	Kanharwala Gangaram ...	46 10 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	80	Kanharwala Anupgir ...	33 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
	81	Khorawa ...	12 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
	82	Kuthar ...	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	83	Katkor kalan ...	3 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	84	Katkor khurd ...	3 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	85	Khairi Kalan with Chak ...	44 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	86	Ditto Man Singh ...	30 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	87	Kairwan Karanpur ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0
	88	Ditto Malkot ...	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
	89	Kirsali Man Singh ...	52 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	90	Kishanpur ...	20 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	91	Kudhal ...	18 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	92	Koti Purwa with Chak ...	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
	93	Kotla ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	94	Kuawala ...	44 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	95	Kaknawa ...	18 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	96	Kulhan Karanpur ...	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
	97	Ditto Man Singh ...	20 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	98	Kandhoul ...	52 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	99	Ladpur Bahadur Singh ...	32 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	100	Ditto Rupnandan Singh ...	10 10 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
	101	Ditto Mrs. Dick ...	10 10 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
	102	Ditto Jai Singh ...	10 10 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
	103	Ladwakot ...	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	104	Lachhiwala ...	37 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	105	Mohamadpur ...	30 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	106	Minwala Jodha Singh ...	38 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	107	Ditto Bakthawar ...	37 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0
	108	Marotha ...	32 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	109	Misarwala kallaan ...	48 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	110	Ditto khurd ...	28 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	111	Mouhkampur kalan ...	22 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	112	Ditto khurd, Dr Hurst... ..	45 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	113	Ditto Thakur Singh ...	45 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0
	114	Majra ...	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	115	Mangluwala ...	14 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	116	Nahin kalan ...	14 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
	117	Ditto khurd ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	118	Nagal Hutnala with Chak... ..	24 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	119	Ditto Jawalapur Baswanand.	36 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	120	Ditto Devidatt ...	12 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	121	Nall kalan ...	105 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0
	122	Ditto khurd ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	123	Nalapani ...	36 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
	124	Nawada ...	54 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	125	Nakrounda-Daly ...	36 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	126	Ditto Dhum Singh ...	36 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	127	Narionwala ...	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
	128	Nanur Khara ...	25 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	129	Nathanpur ...	240 0 0	520 0 0	520 0 0	520 0 0
	130	Nathuawala ...	140 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0
	131	Pali ...	12 0 0	15 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	132	Phagsi Ramdial ...	3 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	133	Ditto Isri ...	9 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	134	Phando ...	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	135	Phalsua ...	15 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	136	Phurti ...	5 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
	137	Pushtari ...	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	138	Palaid ...	10 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	139	Raipur Jawala ...	180 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0
	140	Ditto Harsaran ...	150 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
	141	Ditto Mehar ...	160 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0
	142	Raiwala ...	130 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0
	143	Ramnagar Danda Ramdial...	75 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0
		Carried over ...				

DIX C.

land grant year by year for the term of the Settlement from 1st July, 1866 to 30th June, (continued).

1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0
10 0 0	10 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
20 0 0	20 2 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
520 0 0	520 0 0	520 0 0	520 0 0	520 0 0	520 0 0	520 0 0
280 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 8	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
30 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0
400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0
190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0
125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0

APPEN

Statement showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-paying mahāl and waste
1906—

Pargana.	No.	Name of villages.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	15	16	17
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought forward ...			
	73	Jekar ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	74	Jogiwala Chak ...	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0
	75	Kalagaon ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	76	Kalimati ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	77	Kalrigadh ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	78	Kaluwala with Chak ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	79	Kunharwala Gangaram ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	80	Kanharwala Anupgir ...	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
	81	Rhorawa ...	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
	82	Kuthar ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	83	Katkor kalan ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	84	Kathor khurd ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	85	Khairi kalan with Chak ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	86	Ditto Man Singh ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	87	Kairwan Karanpur ...	20 0 0	20 9 0	20 0 0
	88	Ditto Malkot ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
	89	Kirsall Man Singh ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	90	Kishanpur ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	91	Kudhal ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	92	Roti Purwa with Chak ...	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
	93	Kotla ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	94	Kuawala ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	95	Kaknawa ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	96	Kulha Karanpur ...	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
	97	Ditto Man Singh ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	98	Kandhouli ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	99	Ladpur Bahadur Singh ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	100	Ditto Rupmardan Singh ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
	101	Ditto Mrs. Dick ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
	102	Ditto Jal Singh ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
	103	Ladwakot ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	104	Lachhiwala ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	105	Mohamadpur ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	106	Mianwala Jodha Singh ...	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	107	Ditto Bakhtawar ...	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0
	108	Marotha ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	109	Misarwala kalan ...	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	110	Ditto khurd ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	111	Mohkampur kalan ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
	112	Ditto khurd Dr. Hurst ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	113	Ditto Thakur Singh ...	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0
	114	Majra ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	115	Mangluwala ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	116	Nahin kalan ...	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
	117	Ditto khurd ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	118	Nagal Hutnala with Chak ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	119	Ditto Jawalapur Baswanand ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	120	Ditto Devidatt ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	121	Nali kalan ...	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0
	122	Ditto khurd ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	123	Nalapani ...	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
	124	Nawada ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	125	Nakrounda-Daly ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	126	Ditto Dhum Singh ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
	127	Nurionwala ...	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
	128	Nanur Khora ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	129	Nathanpur ...	520 0 0	520 0 0	520 0 0
	130	Nathuawala ...	280 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0
	131	Pali ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	132	Phagsi Ramdial ...	5 0 0	5 9 0	5 0 0
	133	Ditto Iari ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	134	Phando ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	135	Phalsua ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	136	Phurti ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
	137	Pushtari ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	138	Palaid ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	139	Raipur Jawala ...	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0
	140	Ditto Harsaran ...	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
	141	Ditto Mehar ...	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0
	142	Raiwala ...	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0
	143	Ramnagar Danda Ramdial ...	125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0
		Carried over ...			

EASTERN DISTRICT—(continued).

land grant year by year for the term of the Settlement from 1st July, 1886 to 30th June,
(continued).

[illegible]

APPEN

Statement showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-paying mahál and waste

1906—

Pargana.	No.	Name of villages.	Last year of former Settlement.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought forward ...				
	144	Ramnagar Buddhi ...	15 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	145	Ranipokhri Sibba ...	50 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
	146	Ditto Lachmanpuri ...	150 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
	147	Rulpiwa a ...	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	148	Rulhwan ...	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	149	Sarkhi ...	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	150	Sahibnagar with Chak ...	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0
	151	Samiondh ...	2 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	152	Sangtiawala kalla ...	48 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
	153	Ditto khurd ...	55 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
	154	Sarandharwala ...	20 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	155	Sationwala with Chak ...	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0
	156	Sarkhet ...	8 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	157	Shahnagar Ghan Lal ...	80 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	158	Ditto Gumani ...	40 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	159	Ditto Chak Ghan Lal... ..	8 10 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
	160	Ditto Gumani ...	3 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	161	Shampur ...	100 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	162	Sandhwal ...	18 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0
	163	Saundhwal Dhoran ...	6 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	164	Ditto Mansingh ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	165	Saura Saroli ...	40 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	166	Sundarwala ...	45 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	167	Sungson ...	18 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	168	Serali Gairwal ...	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	169	Talai ...	15 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0
	170	Thano Hutnala... ..	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	171	Thawa ...	40 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	172	Timli Mansingh ...	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	173	Tangoligarh ...	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	174	Tarla Nagal ...	60 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
		Total, Revenue-paying Estates,	7,080 1 5	11,474 0 0	11,474 0 0	11,474 0 0
		<i>Rassadi Grants.</i>				
	1	Chaktunwala ...	341 0 0	341 0 0	341 0 0	341 0 0
	2	Joli ...	309 0 0	366 0 0	424 0 0	482 0 0
	3	Markham ...	2,205 0 0	2,205 0 0	2,205 0 0	2,205 0 0
	4	Lister Company's Majri Grant,	...	...	...	...
	5	Ranipokhri Fateh Singh ...	152 13 6	153 0 0	153 0 0	153 0 0
	6	Ditto Lachmanpuri...	284 2 6	284 0 0	284 0 0	284 0 0
		Total, Waste land grant ...	3,291 0 0	3,349 0 0	3,407 0 0	3,465 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL, EASTERN DUN,	10,371 1 5	14,823 0 0	14,881 0 0	14,939 0 0

EASTERN DUN—(concluded).

DIX C.

land grant year by year for the term of the Settlement from 1st July, 1886 to 30th June, (continued).

1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 3 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 9	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 9	70 0 0	70 9 0	70 0 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 8	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 9	15 4 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 3	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 9	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70	70 0 0
11,474 0 0	11,474 0 0	11,474 0 0	11,474 0 0	11,474 0 0	11,474 0 0	11,474 0 0
341 0 0	341 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0
539 0 0	597 0 0	655 0 0	712 0 0	770 0 0	828 0 0	885 0 0
2,205 0 0	2,205 0 0	2,205 0 0	2,205 0 0	2,202 0 0	2,205 0 0	2,205 0 0
...	...	604 0 0	604 0 0	604 0 0	604 0 0	604 0 0
153 0 0	153 0 0	153 0 0	153 0 0	153 0 0	153 0 0	175 0 0
284 0 0	284 0 0	284 0 0	284 0 0	284 0 0	284 0 0	500 0 0
3,522 0 0	3,580 0 0	4,451 0 0	4,508 0 0	4,566 0 0	4,624 0 0	4,919 0 0
14,996 0 0	15,054 0 0	15,925 0 0	15,982 0 0	16,040 0 0	16,098 0 0	16,393 0 0

APPEN

Statement showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-paying mahal and waste
1906-

Pargana.	No.	Name of villages.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	15	16	17
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought forward ...			
	144	Ramnagar Buddhi ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	145	Ranipokhri Sibba ...	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
	146	Ditto Lachmanpuri ...	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
	147	Rainiwala ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	148	Ranithwan ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	149	Sarkhi ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	150	Sahibnagar with chak ...	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0
	151	Saniaudi ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	152	Sangtiawala kalan ...	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
	153	Ditto khurd ...	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
	154	Saraudharwala ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	155	Sationwala with chak ...	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0
	156	Sarkhet ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	157	Shahnagar Ghan Lal ...	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	158	Ditto Gumani ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	159	Ditto chak Ghan Lal ...	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
	160	Ditto Gumani ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	161	Shampur ...	130 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
	162	Sandhwal ...	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0
	163	Saundhonwala Dhoran ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	164	Ditto Mansingh ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	165	Saura Saroli ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	166	Sundarwala ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	167	Sungaon ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
	168	Setali Gairwal ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	169	Talai ...	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0
	170	Thano Hutnala ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	171	Thawa ...	10 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
	172	Timli Munsingh ...	55 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	173	Tangoligarh ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	174	Taria Nagal ...	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
		Total, Revenue-paying estates ...	11,474 0 0	11,474 0 0	11,474 0 0
		<i>Raesadt Grants.</i>			
	1	Chaktunwala ...	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0
	2	Joli ...	943 0 0	1,040 0 0	1,044 0 0
	3	Markham ...	2,205 0 0	2,205 0 0	2,205 0 0
	4	Lister Company's Majri Grant ..	604 0 0	604 0 0	604 0 0
	5	Ranipokhri Fatch Singh ...	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0
	6	Ditto Lachmanpuri ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
		Total, Waste land grant ...	4,977 0 0	5,034 0 0	5,078 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL, EASTERN DUN ...	16,451 0 0	16,508 0 0	16,552 0 0

EASTERN DUN--(concluded).

DIX C.

and grant year by year for the term of the Settlement from 1st July, 1886 to 30th June, (concluded).

1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
11,474 0 0	11,474 0 0	11,474 0 0	11,474 0 0	11,474 0 0	11,474 0 0	11,474 0
550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0
1,080 0 0	1,109 0 0	1,131 0 0	1,143 0 0	1,153 0 0	1,153 0 0	1,153 0 0
2,205 0 0	2,205 0 0	2,205 0 0	2,205 0 0	2,205 0 0	2,205 0 0	2,205 0 0
604 0 0	604 0 0	3,624 0 0	3,624 0 0	3,624 0 0	3,624 0 0	3,624 0 0
175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0
500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
5,114 0 0	5,143 0 0	8,185 0 0	8,197 0 0	8,207 0 0	8,207 0 0	8,207 0 0
10,588 0 0	10,617 0 0	10,659 0 0	10,671 0 0	10,681 0 0	10,681 0 0	10,681 0 0



सत्यमेव जयते

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 1429 OF 1888.
I—60

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 6th October, 1888.

READ—

A letter from the Board of Revenue, No. $\frac{79}{1-51}$, dated 9th February, 1888, submitting the final report of the settlement of the Dehra Dún district, and correspondence therewith connected.

OBSERVATIONS.—The settlement of Dehra Dún, which was effected by Mr. Cairnes Daniell, now the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, in 1860—66, expired in 1886, and in pursuance with the general instructions of the Government of India, conveyed in their Resolution (Revenue and Agriculture) of October 4th, 1881, early inquiries were instituted with the view of ascertaining whether it was expedient either on financial or administrative grounds to undertake a revision of the settlement, and on what principles the revision, if determined on, could be most advantageously conducted. The information placed before Government showed that the rental had increased since the last settlement to an extent which would justify a very large enhancement of the land-revenue, while the village maps and records were usually either obsolete or so inaccurate as to be of no practical value, and a revision was therefore, for administrative as well as for fiscal reasons, urgently required. It was decided, in concurrence with the Government of India, that the district should be placed in the third of the classes enumerated in paragraph 20 of their letter No. 525R. of May 9th, 1883, and that a re-survey should be undertaken as a preliminary measure to the preparation of a correct record of cultivating rights. Mr. H. G. Ross, whose long and intimate acquaintance with the district as its Superintendent gave him special qualifications, was appointed Settlement Officer, and commenced operations in November, 1883. He had completed the assessments before he was moved to the Commissionership of Kumaun in April, 1885, and they have been realized since July, 1886, the date when the previous settlement expired. On his departure Mr. F. Baker, the Superintendent, was invested with the powers of a Settlement Officer, completed the preparation of the records, and wrote the final report which forms the subject of this Resolution. The whole cost of the proceedings was Rs. 1,39,711, or Rs. 352 to the square mile of the area to which they applied. This includes the cost of the cadastral survey, which it was at first estimated would amount to Rs. 25,000 only, but which, owing to unforeseen difficulties, eventually reached the sum of Rs. 70,001. Every village was furnished with a complete and accurate record, consisting of a map, a rent-roll, a field-book, a list of proprietary shares, and a memorandum of the village customs. The whole cost of revision in 1865 had been Rs. 45,083.

2. In issuing instructions regarding the method on which the assessment was to be effected, the most important consideration was the

comparatively small area for which cash rents were paid. Much of the land was cultivated by the proprietors themselves, and the rents recorded on this account afforded no safe index of what would have been paid by tenant cultivators, while the greater part of the assets from tenant cultivation was derived from the value at the current market rates of the proprietor's share of the crops on produce-paying fields. It was therefore more necessary than in districts where rents are ordinarily paid in cash to subject the recorded rent-rolls to various checks and tests in order to determine as nearly as possible the actual assets; and the method eventually adopted was the following. The Settlement Officer first made a careful collation of the recorded rentals for the past 10 years, striking the annual average for the whole period. He then corrected the rent-rolls for sir and rent-free lands by applying to them the average rate of rent paid by the general body of cultivators, and the results thus obtained were tested in each village by calculations of what the assets would be from the application of (1) soil, and (2) crop rates, which were determined by the Settlement Officer after inquiries from the most trustworthy sources and authorities, and were supported by his own personal observations extending over a long series of years spent in the Dún, and by a general agreement with the full known rental value of several estates. Mr. Ross was instructed to provide against any hardship which might arise from the application of full cash rent-rates to land in the cultivation of proprietors, by allowing in that case the same rateable deduction as had been authorized in Gorakhpur and Basti; and as the enhancement of revenue in a large number of villages was likely to be severe, he was enjoined not only to be generally moderate in his assessment, but also to arrange, in cases where the just claims of the State required a very considerable enhancement in the revenue, for progressive increments rising by gradual steps to the full demand. In exceptional cases the period over which the enhancement was to be distributed might be as much as five years. The question of the allowance to be made for capital sunk in improvements by landholders and tenants was of less than usual consequence, as in the Dún investments of that kind had not been common. The ordinary rule that so much of the expenditure should be allowed for as had not already been recovered from the profits of the work, was adopted. There was no reason why the State should forego its share of the profits accruing from forest land in the occupation of private owners, and such land was classified for the purposes of assessment according to the quality and value of the forest upon it, as evidenced by the soil, the density of the growth, its locality, and other circumstances. The points wherein Mr. Ross found it necessary to deviate from this general scheme will be noticed hereafter.

3. The settlement now reported was the eighth that has been effected since the acquisition of the district by the British Government in 1815. In the meantime the steady advance of the people in numbers and wealth has been reflected in a continually increasing land-revenue, which, while it has brought at each revision a larger contribution to the State treasury, has at the same time left an increased share of

the agricultural profits to the proprietors. When our rule was introduced the population did not exceed 17,000 souls, and the first settlement with the village head-men, who at that time were known as lessees, brought in a total revenue of Rs. 11,244. After a series of intermediate settlements for five years each, the first regular settlement was effected by Major Young in 1830. For some years before this it had been under consideration to accord a formal recognition of the proprietary rights in their respective villages of the several head-men through whom the revenue had been realized; but this view of their position was not accepted by Major Young, who made a *ryotwari* settlement with the cultivators at a general rate of nearly fifteen annas on the acre of cultivation. The village head-men were still to realize the revenue, and receive 10 per cent. on the collections as a remuneration for their services. This attempt to introduce an unfamiliar system into these Provinces did not meet with success; the principal defect being that the cultivating proprietors, instead of spreading over the abundant area of waste land, preferred a minute sub-division of their holdings among the members of their increasing families. In 1845 a new settlement was effected with the village head-men, whose proprietary title was formally allowed, special measures being at the same time taken for the protection of the cultivating rights of their tenants. Of the whole body of tenants who had been dealt with as proprietors at the previous settlement, only six accepted the offer to be recorded as subordinate proprietors. Excluding grants and revenue-free estates, the total cultivated area at this time was 29,884 acres, and the assessed rental amounted to Rs. 25,631, from which one-fifth was to be deducted as the share allowed to the proprietors, leaving Rs. 20,770 as the Government revenue. At the settlement made in 1865 the share left to the proprietors was increased from one-fifth to one-half. The cultivated area had risen to 37,181 acres, the assumed rental, including sayer, was Rs. 63,274, and the Government revenue Rs. 31,637. The population had increased from less than 17,000 in 1815 to 66,299, the incidence of the Government revenue having in the same interval fallen from nearly 11 to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas per head.

4. Before proceeding to the consideration of the proposals now before Government, it is necessary to give some general account of the facts to which they apply. The whole area of the Dún is 715 square miles, of which 277 are occupied by Government forests, and 37 are either included in the large towns of Mussoorie and Landaur, or unappropriated waste, leaving 254,143 acres as the area which came under settlement. This area is distributed between—

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Area in acres.</i>
Ordinary estates liable to revenue ...	378	177,670
Grants on clearing leases ...	32	30,129
Grants in fee-simple ...	16	25,237
Revenue-free estates ...	26	21,107

The total cultivated area on all classes of property is 71,176 acres, and the total population by the census of 1881 was 98,953, giving a mean

density of $895\frac{1}{2}$ souls to the square mile of cultivation. In 1865 the average density was 899. Of this area 14,763 acres are cultivated by proprietors, giving, in their case, an average of 10·82 acres to each farm. It is not equally easy to say what the exact average area of each tenant farm is, as the same farmer will very frequently cultivate land in two or more different villages, and in the returns now before Government each one of these fractions of a holding is reckoned as a separate farm. If, however, the number of resident cultivators only be taken—and it seems safe to disregard the non-resident cultivators, as the number of them who have not already been reckoned as residents in some other village must be extremely small—the total tenant cultivation is 56,413 acres, divided into 12,404 farms, with an area of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres to each farm. Notwithstanding, therefore, the abundant reserve of culturable waste which could be reclaimed without difficulty, the area of each cultivator's holding is less than in even the most densely-populated Divisions of the Province: the nearest approach being 4·9 acres in the Benares Division, and 4·88 acres in Oudh. The facility with which new land can be obtained protects the tenants from extortion or oppression, and their prosperity is attested not only by the direct evidence of the Settlement Officer, but by the rapid growth of occupancy rights since the last settlement; the area to which those rights apply having risen within the interval of 20 years from 14,552 to 18,167 acres. Neither famine nor even serious scarcity have been known in the district at any time since its acquisition.

5. Of the whole area cultivated by tenants of all classes, 30,191 acres are under grain rents, while 25,862 acres pay cash. The process of conversion from the former to the latter since the last settlement, when there were 9,930 cash, to 25,509 grain-paying acres, has been, as might have been expected, considerably more rapid in the case of occupancy tenants than it has been in the case of tenants-at-will. Of the land held in occupancy right 14,812 acres, or 82 per cent., pays cash; while of the land held by tenants-at-will, the proportion is only 29 per cent., or 10,914 acres out of 37,660. Of the whole cultivated area, including sîr, this is little more than one-seventh, and as it consists of all the best land, the rent paid for it affords no safe indication of the revenue-paying capacities of the remaining cultivation. The effect of the inclusion of inferior lands in reducing the average cash-rent rate may be gathered from a comparison of the average cash-rent paid by tenants-at-will (Rs. 4-6-2) with the rate (Rs. 2-4-10) paid by occupancy tenants. This difference is explained by the fact that the area on which the latter rate is paid is nearly three times as great, in proportion to the total of that class of cultivation, as the former, and contains therefore a far larger proportion of inferior cultivation. The average cash rent-rate for tenants-at-will has risen since the last settlement from Rs. 3-3-4 to Rs. 4-6-2, or by rather more than 36 per cent. The average recorded value of the landlord's share of the crops on grain-paying land for every class of cultivator is returned at Rs. 2-5-10. The statistics of the last settlement afford no data for a comparison with this figure, and for many reasons it has to be accepted with much caution as the basis of assessment.

6. There are 378 revenue-paying estates which are held on the same tenures as those of other parts of the Provinces by numerous village communities. The average area in the possession of each separately-recorded proprietor is 107 acres, of which not quite 28 are under cultivation, and the average revenue paid by each is Rs. 30. The largest proprietor in the whole district is Chaudhri Shib Ram, with an assessed rental of Rs. 2,340 per annum.

7. The table given at page 74 of the report does not countenance the belief that there has been any considerable rise in the prices of agricultural produce since 1865, when the last settlement was completed.

8. The great depth from the surface of the subsoil water forbids the construction of wells for irrigation purposes; but there are 67 miles of canals and their distributaries, irrigating 17,648 acres, while 8,518 acres are watered from streams and ponds; the whole area thus protected being 36·9 per cent. of the total cultivation. The irrigated area at the last settlement was 15,641 acres, or 32·6 per cent. of the area then under the plough.

9. The general facts that have been disclosed by this survey are the following. The whole district is divided into a large number of very minute properties and minute farming tenures. Though the circumstances of a light assessment and unbroken agricultural prosperity have been most favourable, the people have shown no tendency to take advantage of the large areas of culturable waste lying at their doors by increasing the size of their holdings, and the extension of cultivation has only kept pace with the increase in the number of cultivators, the average density of population to the cultivated square mile having remained virtually unaltered. The proportion of the cultivated area for which irrigation is available has only very slightly increased. The main conditions being therefore the same, it might have been expected that, in the absence of any ascertained rise in the value of produce, the rent-roll would only have increased in the same proportion with the increase of area under the plough. The recorded rent-rolls show a considerable increase in the rate of cash-rents paid by tenants-at-will. But these rents only apply to a comparatively small area of the finest lands. One-fifth of the cultivation is held by proprietors who pay no real rent; while 55 per cent. is under grain-rents, the value of which must be always conjectural, and is subject to fluctuations from year to year which are unknown in the case of cash-rents. These lands, moreover, for the rental of which no definite information could, from the nature of the case, be procured, are the least valuable, and no safe conclusions could be drawn in regard to their rent-paying capacities from the facts relating to the higher classes of cultivation. The acknowledged prosperity of the tenants, and the growth of occupancy rights, make it unlikely that the landlords could have raised their rental assets to any material extent by encroachments on the share of the crop left to the cultivator, and the demand for tenants to break up the large areas of culturable waste would have prevented the success of any attempt in this direction even if it had been made. From a

general view of the facts, therefore, it might have been expected that the rise in the revenue would not have been substantially greater than the ascertained rise in the area under cultivation.

10. In considering the specific proposals submitted by the Board, it will be convenient to observe the distinction between the various classes of tenure from Government on which the estates in the Dún are held. The first of these, that is, estates paying land-revenue on the ordinary terms, has a total area of 177,670 acres. For the purposes of assessment Mr. Ross divided the district into five circles, and the following table compares the present areas of cultivation and recorded rents for the revenue-paying villages in each with those of the previous settlement. It should be explained, as this point was overlooked in the report, that in the areas quoted for the preceding settlement fallow had been deducted. It is necessary, therefore, to omit fallow in comparing the areas of the present settlement :—

	<i>Cultivated area.</i>		<i>Recorded rental.</i>		<i>Percentage of increase.</i>	
	1865.	1885.	1865.	1885.	Cultivated area.	Rental.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		
Dehra plateau ...	8,226	8,871	16,409	35,440	8	116
River tract ...	6,081	8,225	9,222	21,744	35	136
Submontane ...	10,971	15,892	11,673	20,932	45	79
Hill tract ...	1,292	2,361	830	2,606	83	214
Eastern Dún ...	10,268	14,030	11,176	22,690	37	103
Total ...	36,838	49,379	49,310	1,03,412	34	109

11. The assumed rentals deduced from crop rates, those deduced from soil rates, the revenue demand at last settlement, and the demand now proposed, are exhibited in the following table :—

	<i>Assumed rentals.</i>		<i>Proposed demand, 1885.</i>			<i>Demand, 1865.</i>	<i>Percentage of increase.</i>	<i>Revenue rates per cultivated acre.</i>	
	Crop rates.	Soil rates.	On rent.	On siwái.	Total.			1865.	1885.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra plateau ...	41,317	35,440	16,783	50	16,833	10,338	63	1 4 1	1 14 4
River tract ...	28,947	22,181	9,953	236	10,189	5,623	81	0 14 9	1 3 9
Submontane ...	20,048	27,832	8,362	2,564	10,926	7,019	56	0 10 3	0 11 0
Hill tract ...	2,418	4,799	1,109	957	2,066	1,623	27	1 4 1	0 14 0
Eastern Dún ...	22,345	...	9,845	1,629	11,474	7,090	62	0 11 0	0 13 1
Total ...	1,15,075	90,572*	46,052	5,436	51,488	31,693	63	0 13 9	1 0 8

* For first four circles only.

Of the sum now assessed on sayer, nearly the whole is derived from forest lands, a subject which will be noticed further on. At the previous settlement no very clear distinction was drawn; but it appears that of a total demand of Rs. 31,637 (the discrepancy with the sum quoted in the above table is immaterial), Rs. 26,971 was assessed on cultivated land, and Rs. 4,666 on waste land, forests, and sayer assets. Taking the figures for the cultivated land only we find that the rise has been from Rs. 26,971 to Rs. 46,052, or 71 per cent.; while the rise in the revenue rate on cultivation has been from

eleven annas nine pies to fourteen annas eleven pies. Of the total increase 33 per cent. on the old demand, or about Rs. 9,000, is attributable to extension of cultivation, and the remaining 38 per cent. to a rise in the rent-rates; the rise on this account, which corresponds very closely with the admitted rise in the rate of cash-rent paid by tenants-at-will, may be accounted for partly by a slight increase in the proportion of irrigated area, partly by the more general cultivation of the better classes of crop, and partly, it may be conjectured, by a rise in prices which escaped the investigations of the writer of the report.

12. The sum thus assessed amounts to 45 per cent. on the recorded rentals. But in this connexion it should be noted that Mr. Ross, instead of giving effect to the orders of Government, which allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. on the revenue assessed on lands in the cultivation of proprietors, found it more convenient to assess a revenue below the full 50 per cent. of the assets on villages where the excessive rate of the enhancement, or the condition of the proprietors, or any other special cause, gave a claim for indulgence. The area held by proprietors is about one-fifth of the total cultivation, and a reduction of one-fourth in the land-revenue assessed on it would amount to a reduction of about one-fifth on the total assessment. Mr. Ross's action produced, therefore, much the same result on the total revenue payable to the State as if the full demand of 50 per cent. had been assessed everywhere, and the fixed deduction prescribed by Government been made in the case of proprietor's sir. When the hypothetical character of a large proportion of the recorded assets is taken into consideration, and allowance is made for their special liability to fluctuate from year to year, it does not appear probable that it would have been safe to demand a higher revenue, even if the severity of the enhancement did not furnish another sufficient reason for moderation. The offer of progressive assessments distributing the rise in the demand over a number of years was made by Mr. Ross, but rejected by the proprietors, who found it more convenient, in regard to their relations with their tenantry, to have the full demand put into force at once. A further objection appears to have been the dread of having the finality of the demand which was about to be declared in any way disturbed during the term of its currency.

13. A short notice of the proposals for each circle separately will conclude this review of the operations as far as they affect the villages paying revenue on the ordinary terms:—

Dehra plateau.—The sum assessed (Rs. 16,833) is $47\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the corrected rental, $47\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the rental deduced from soil rates, and a little more than 40 per cent. on the rental deduced from crop rates. The increase of 63 per cent. is due almost entirely to a rise in the recorded rent-rates, and only in a very small degree to an extension of the cultivated area. It was therefore a case in which moderation was especially necessary. It is, moreover, explained that the recorded rental, which was Rs. 38,135, or rather more than the

corrected rental, contained many items, such as the rents of houses in the Dehra Municipality and cantonments, and high rates, representing what are mainly industrial profits on tea gardens, which Mr. Ross was not justified in taking into account. After making the necessary deductions for proprietary cultivation and tenants with a right of occupancy, it is safe to conclude that the proposed assessment takes a full half of the available assets.

River tract.—In regard to this Mr. Ross explains that the patwáris' papers in one circle were absurdly false, fabulous sums being entered as the village income, especially in the case of tea gardens, of which there are many. That this was the case may be gathered from the rentals entered against individual villages in the first appendix to the report, which are in some cases more than double the average rent-rate for the whole tract, and it is in this way that the great difference between the total rental given in appendix A and that given in appendix B may with probability be accounted for. The rental entered in appendix B appears to be the sum arrived at by Mr. Ross after correcting the rent-rolls, and, like the similarly corrected rental for the Dehra plateau, it is supported by a close correspondence with the rental calculated from soil rates. The proposed revenue is in the proportion of 47 per cent. on the first, and rather more than 45 per cent. on the second. The rise in the revenue-rate since last settlement was more than 33 per cent., and the total enhancement of the revenue 81 per cent. Mr. Ross is probably justified in saying that no higher assessment could have been imposed without ruining the proprietors.

Submontane tract.—In this circle the recorded rental agrees very closely with the rental calculated from crop rates. If the sayer items (Rs. 2,582) are added to the rental from cultivation, the total proposed revenue falls at the rate of 47 per cent. on the first and 48 per cent. on the second, which may be taken as equivalent to an assessment at half-assets after making allowance for proprietors' cultivation. It is explained by Mr. Ross that less than a sixth of the cultivation in this tract is irrigated, and that the remainder is dry and stony land, yielding no crop in a season of scanty rain. The increase of 56 per cent. on the total assessment is due almost entirely to extension of cultivation, the general rent-rate having risen very slightly.

Hill tract.—This closely resembles the submontane tract, the cultivation being inferior and precarious; and Mr. Ross has imposed a light rate on cultivation adding a comparatively considerable sum as the State share in the profits from grazing lands.

Eastern Dún.—In this as in the preceding tracts the estimated rental from crop rates and the recorded rental closely correspond. As in them the cultivation is usually inferior: large areas are extremely unhealthy, and at the autumn harvest the people are often prostrated by fever and ague: the crops are subject to the ravages of herds of wild pigs and deer, and in some places of elephants; and, finally, Mr. Ross was of the opinion that some consideration was due to the proprietors

of 110 villages who had agreed to an enhanced revenue on the understanding that their settlement should be in perpetuity—a measure which was given out without due authority, and was finally negatived by Government. The proposed revenue, including sayar, amounts, nevertheless, to about 51 per cent. on the recorded and the crop rentals, or, if sayar be deducted, to between 44 and 45 per cent.

14. It was found that of the artificial rates devised by Mr. Ross as checks on the recorded rentals, the soil rates were more trustworthy in the Dehra plateau and the river tract, and the crop rates in the submontane and hill tracts and in the Eastern Dún. This is the natural consequence of the fact that nearly all the best cultivation, and the greater part, therefore, of the land held at cash-rents, lies in the former region; while, in the latter, nearly all the cultivation is of an inferior class, and grain-rents are almost universally prevalent. The soil rates deduced from ascertained cash-rents were more appropriate in the first, and crop-rents deduced from the value of the produce in the second case, and the close approximation of the results of the more appropriate calculation in each instance to the corrected rentals goes far to confirm Mr. Ross' belief in the general honesty of the village rent-rolls; while, on the other hand, it justifies the assumptions on which he based his deductions. It is to be noticed that in the three inferior circles where grain-rents are prevalent, there has only been a slight advance in the rent-rates, a fact which countenances the supposition that the rise in prices cannot have been very material. In each of these circles the enhancement of the revenue has been due chiefly to extension of the cultivated area.

15. The whole rise in the assessment on sayar items has been from Rs. 4,666 to Rs. 5,436, or by $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the latter sum Rs. 5,268 were contributed by the sál forests in the possession of the proprietors of revenue-paying estates. For many reasons much caution was required in the assessment of this item. Although it was well known that very large profits had been realized from the sale of wood during the currency of the expiring settlement, nearly all the best forests had been cut down within that interval, and it was not likely that the receipts would be as great in future, depending as they would on recent reproduction. It was estimated from calculations made in the Forest Department that the produce of an acre of good sál forest was worth Rs. 120; but Mr. Ross did not think it safe to apply this estimate to any of the forests on private properties, and he divided them into four classes with assumed values of Rs. 80, Rs. 60, Rs. 40, and Rs. 20. Allowing for one cutting during the currency of the new settlement, which he expected would run for 20 years, he assumed the annual value for the purposes of assessment to be one-twentieth of the capital value. In every village a sufficient area of forest land to supply the wants of the inhabitants was exempted from assessment. None of the papers before Government give any account of the area which was deducted on this account, or of the area which was actually assessed, or of the proportion of the assessed area which fell into each of the classes for which Mr. Ross had worked out his rates. Appendix B

shows 37,378 acres under sál, and 13,465 under inferior forest; and the revenue rates are given as two annas per acre in the Western, and one anna two pies per acre in the Eastern Dún. It does not, therefore, appear that any use was made of the classification originally decided on, and all that can be said is that, in comparison with the preceding settlement, a considerably higher revenue demand has been imposed in respect of an asset of diminished value. Even if the whole of the area returned in appendix B had been reckoned in the lowest class, the revenue on this account would have been Rs. 20,000 in excess of the sum which has actually been assessed: the total revenue would have been more than Rs. 71,000, and the rise on the expiring assessment about 125 per cent.—an enhancement which it would have been impossible to demand.

16. The next class of property which has to be considered are the waste land grants on clearing leases which have been made by Government on various occasions between 1840 and 1882, the last having been in favour of Messrs. Lister & Co. for the encouragement of the silk industry. The conditions on which these properties are held are not in all cases the same; but they are, generally, that certain areas shall be cleared within specified periods from the date of the grant, and that after a certain number of years they shall be assessed on the ordinary terms to the land-revenue. Special stipulations for the payment of rent up to the time when they become liable to a full assessment are ordinarily entered in the leases. At the recent survey the whole area thus disposed of was found to be 30,129 acres. Mr. Ross has in every case anticipated the date when they will be liable to assessment, and has prepared complete statistics and made definite proposals, which may be found sufficiently accurate, at any rate in cases where there has been no subsequent material increase in the value of the property to save the necessity of another assessment when the present lease falls in. The following table exhibits the present and the final assessments on this group of properties :—

		Cultivated area.	Corrected rental.	Crop rate rental.	Soil rate rental.	Revenue.	Revenue rate.	Sayer revenue.	Total assessment.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1865	...	5,898	6,563	...	...	7,264	...	...	7,264
1885	...	10,475	21,800	28,962	20,774*	13,171	1 4 1	2,517	15,687

* For Western Dún only.

In the assessment for 1865, no distinction is drawn between the revenue from cultivated land and the revenue from sayer. It is not, therefore, possible to say what the rate on the former was. In the present assessment it is Re. 1-4-1. The area under forest is returned at 6,865 acres, and the rate on that is therefore five annas three pies, which approximates more nearly to Mr. Ross' original estimate than the rate in revenue-paying villages.

17. Grants in fee-simple, and revenue-free estates, occupying altogether 46,344 acres, of which 10,897 acres are under cultivation, have

been assessed at a nominal revenue of Rs. 15,300. The nominal demand at the last settlement was Rs. 8,873.

18. On the whole district, the rise in the revenue has therefore been from Rs. 47,830 to Rs. 82,476, or by 72 per cent. Of the total enhancement Rs. 19,795 is already in force, Rs. 8,423 is contingent on the expiry of the leases on which the grants are held, and Rs. 6,427 is nominal.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the care and judgment with which Mr. Ross has carried out the work entrusted to him. His assessments were based almost entirely on the rent-rolls furnished by the landlords, and there is every reason to believe that no attempt was made to misrepresent or understate the real assets. On the contrary, in many instances, profits were entered which it was necessary to disregard in fixing the land-revenue. In places where rents in kind were paid, they were supported by a close correspondence with the rentals deduced from crop rates, and where cash-rents were more prevalent, by a similar correspondence with the rentals deduced from soil rates. After making necessary deductions on account of proprietary cultivation and of the precarious character in some tracts of the agricultural profits, the revenue demand amounts to about a half of the available assets, and is light to the people without being unfair to the State. The expensive and harassing rent litigation, which is too often the immediate result of revisions of settlement, has in this case been almost entirely avoided—a fact which affords a satisfactory evidence of the fairness with which the very considerable enhancement has been distributed over the individual properties. In the year following the declaration of the revised demand, 346 enhancement suits were filed, and of these only 176 were decided on their merits, with the result of increasing by Rs. 679 the total rental of Rs. 13,678 of the villages in regard to which they were instituted. The period for which the present settlement has been proposed is 20 years, and in consideration of the very backward character of the greater part of the district, and of the considerable immediate development of agricultural wealth which may be expected from the conversion of grain into cash-rents, and the improvement and extension of cultivation, it does not appear just to the State, or necessary in the interests of the proprietors, to fix a longer term. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore pleased to confirm it till June 30th, 1906.

20. Much of the detail which it has been thought necessary to give in this Resolution might have been avoided if any of the papers before Government had furnished a clear and reasoned explanation of the nature of the operations and their results. The Settlement Report contains much interesting information on a variety of topics more or less relevant to the subject; but as an account of the Settlement Proceedings it is inadequate, and sometimes extremely inaccurate. Materials for the correction of the more serious mistakes were usually to be found within the report itself; slighter discrepancies it has been necessary to disregard.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution, with copy of the Settlement Report, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the recommendation that the confirmation of the settlement be approved.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, for the information and guidance of the Board, and for communication to the Commissioner of the Meerut Division and to the Superintendent of Dehra Dún.

By order, &c.,

W. C. BENETT,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.



No. $\frac{875R.}{174-2}$, dated Calcutta, the 3rd December, 1888.

From—W. R. LAWRENCE, ESQ., *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
Revenue and Agricultural Dept. (Revenue),
To—*Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*

SIR,—I have laid before His Excellency the Governor-General in Council the Report on the recently-effected Land Revenue Settlement of the Dehra Dún district and the Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1429, dated the 6th October, 1888, reviewing the operations and their results.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is disposed to agree with the Board of Revenue and the Commissioner of the Meerut Division in the view that the new assessment is a lenient one; but, having regard to the exceptional local knowledge possessed by the Settlement Officer and to the fact that the increase in the old demand amounts to 64·8 per cent., His Excellency in Council is pleased to accept the recommendation of the Local Government and to confirm the settlement for a period of 20 years with effect from the 1st July, 1886.

3. The assessment of sál forests in the possession of the proprietors of revenue-paying estates has, it is noted, been fixed at a very small fraction of the estimated value of the annual outturn at the lowest computation, and no conditions appear to have been imposed with the object of securing the maintenance of these forests. The question of the preservation of private forests has recently been under the consideration of the Government of India, and the suggestion has been made that in order to prevent, in the public interests, the reckless exhaustion of such forests, the Government revenue should be assessed at full rates annually on the actual outturn, or, if fixed for a series of years, should be based (at lower rates) on a working plan prescribing the outturn for a definite number of years, which the landowner should be required to accept. The Government of India presumes that in the Dún the necessity does not exist for special provision for the protection of private forests as such; but should any measures of protection be deemed necessary, these suggestions are commended to the consideration of the Local Government.

4. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council observes that in neither of the reviews by the Local Government and Board of Revenue is any allusion made to the important question of the maintenance of the maps and records which have been provided by the settlement. At page 98 of his report, the Settlement Officer remarks that in the Eastern Dún owing to extension of cultivation it will probably be necessary to make entirely new maps after 20 years. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, however, cannot accept this conclusion, as the patwári staff of the district has been largely increased, and the Government of India expects to see that measures are taken for the training of patwáris with a view to their keeping these maps and records up to date.



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